

# THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

The Organ and Record of St. Aloysius' College

VOL. IV

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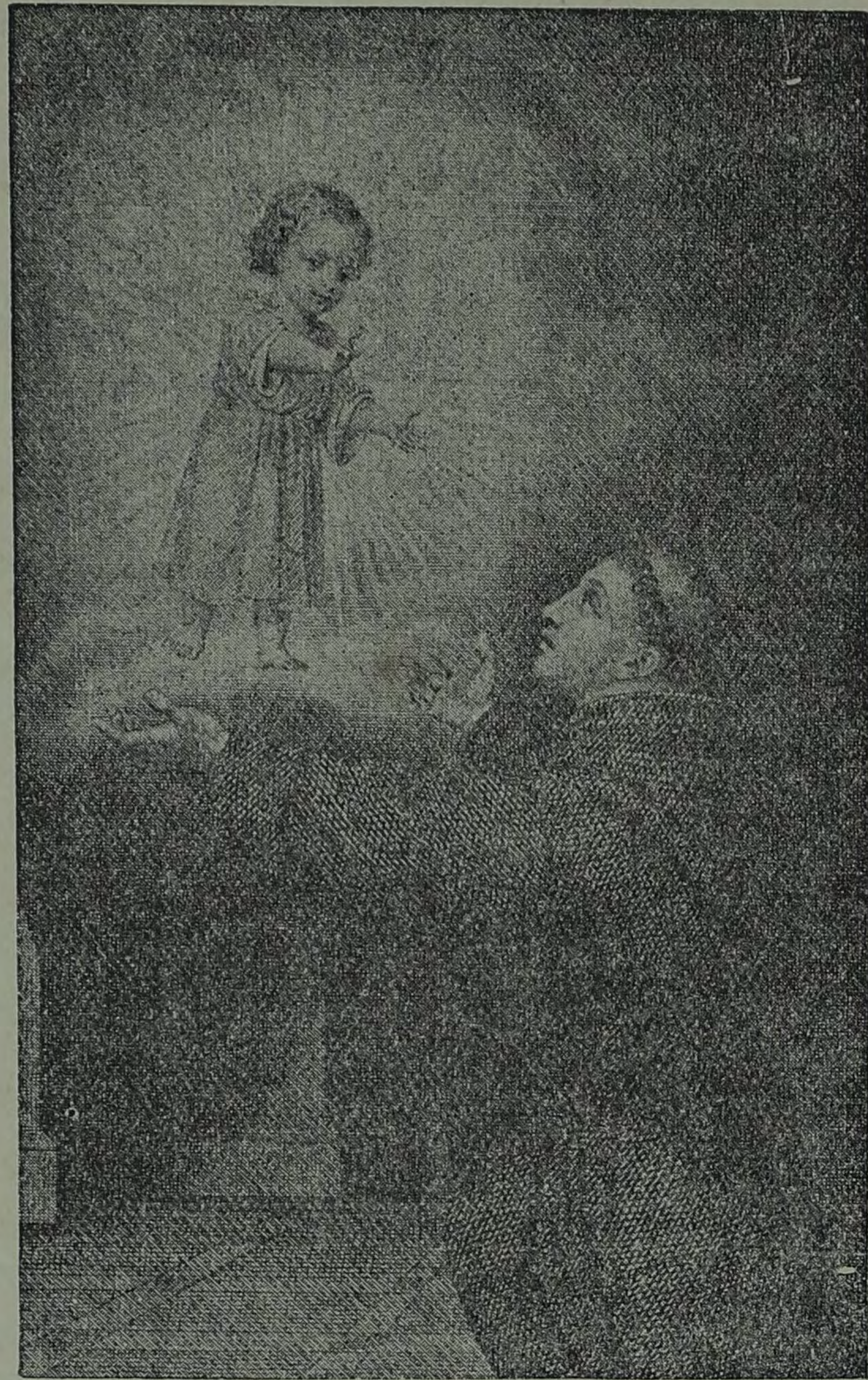
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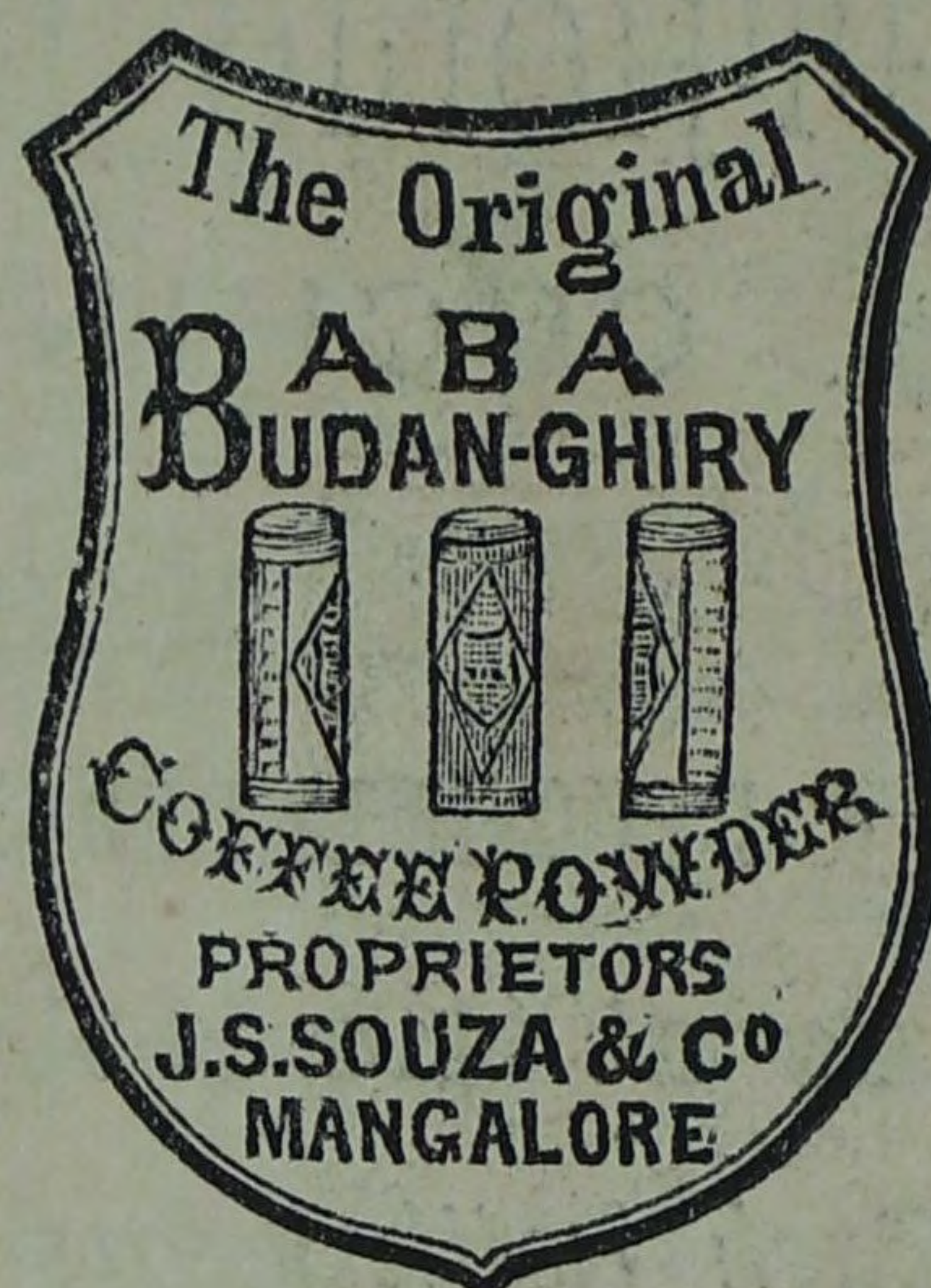
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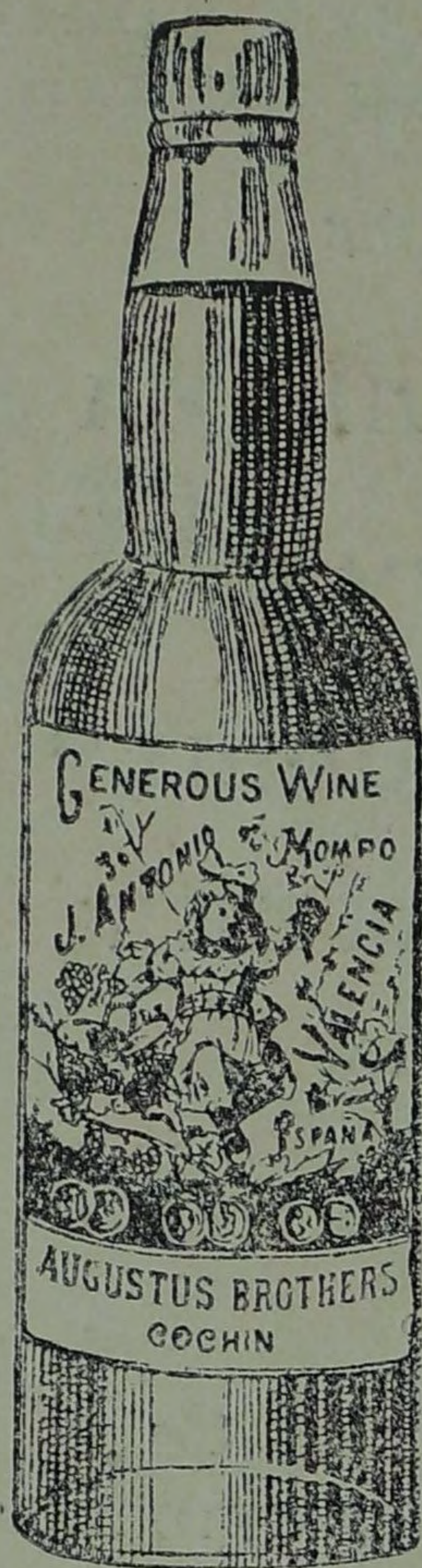
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REV. FATHER AUG. MULLER, S. J.

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“Why seek ye the living with the dead?”

ooo

**D**RUNK with the prideful thought of life undone,  
Since first a creature ceased, beneath the sun,  
To draw sweet breath, Death seemed devoid of fright  
That the high God could break his ancient might,  
Till He, whose pleasure summoned out of naught  
The myriad worlds, with music of His thought,  
And wedded spirit with sod, triumphant led  
The dread king captive, risen from the dead.

The true Life He, the living Truth that taught  
How glory broods o'er man's immortal lot,  
And all that earth can give is earthly-blest,  
Sufficing not the soul; how, like a guest,  
The spirit's sweetly urged to taste of joys,  
The sugar'd vices Satan's skill employs,  
Till maladies arise, and weakened will  
Craves the familiar luxury of ill;  
And the celestial enterprise of soul  
Is perilled for a dark, unlooked-for goal.

Ay, such the wisdom He came down to give,  
Who suffered death to make His creatures live;  
Who, conquering doom, has shown us how to climb  
The eternal heights by rugged steps of Time.  
Awake my soul, thy Saviour leads the way;  
All other paths are Death's, of night, not day;  
He is of Light and Life the fountain-head:  
No longer seek the Living with the dead,

ooo

## Paroquets

IT seems strange that throughout the length and breadth of India no single parrot is to be found but only paroquets and one small lorikeet (*Loriculus vernalis*). I may say at once that paroquets differ from parrots proper in being smaller in size and having long pointed tails instead of short square ones.

Parrots, using the word now in its general sense, occupy a position among the feathered tribes between owls and cuckoos, though they have no strong affinities to either class. Their bills somewhat resemble an owl's and their feet a cuckoo's, that is all.

They are known at once by their formidable pincer-like beaks, their round heads and climbing feet. With, probably, but one exception, the kiwi of South New Zealand, they are all fruit, seed, or nut eaters. This kiwi, has since the colonization of New Zealand, acquired the strange and truly atrocious habit of attacking the backs of sheep and extracting and devouring therefrom, the fat that surrounds the kidneys; a habit which doubtless will procure its extinction in the not far distant future, particularly as also, from long disuse of its wings, it has lost the power of flight.

Unlike that of all other birds, the upper mandible of parrots is movable and not ankylosed to the skull; the tongue is thick and vermiform, the eye intelligent—the pupil being in some cases highly dilatable. The feet of parrots in common with other climbers—woodpeckers and barbets, and also cuckoos—have two claws in front and two behind, the outer claw being forced back into what is evidently an unnatural position. Here is a palpable sign of evolution; it being necessary for birds that climb to have as firm a grasp behind as before, nature has gradually accommodated itself to their need.

Evolution, as an active force in organic beings, is too unmistakably evidential to every student of nature to be gainsaid; but that it has done all the work which Darwinians have assigned to it, is precisely what thinking men are more and more strongly beginning to deny. They are beginning to discover that many facts which seemed to lead to evolution are like blind alleys; they go a certain way in the right direction and then the one who follows them, suddenly finds oneself confronted with a blank wall. For instance, we are told that birds gradually evolved themselves from lizards. Undoubtedly there are resemblances; note the claw, the eye and the single occipital condyle on which the first vertebra turns etc., etc.; but since they have the same Creator, mere resemblances prove nothing. Wherefore, while we might allow that the scales of reptiles slowly became feathers, for there is some sort of such transition discernible in fossil remains, we steadily decline to believe that the forearm of a lizard gradually became the wing of a bird, for there is no shred of evidence to justify such an act of faith.

Ruskin, one of our finest English writers, was no scientist; indeed, many of the arguments he adduces against evolution seem to me to tell in its favour; but he was a clever thinker. He says, (*Eagle's Nest. Lect. IX para. 183*): "Had Darwinism been true, we should long ago have split our heads in two with foolish thinking, or thrust out from above our covetous hearts, a hundred desirous arms and clutching hands; and changed ourselves into Briarean Cephalopoda." This is more amusing than scientific; there is, however, real sense in what follows. "But the law is around us and within; unconquerable; granting, up to a certain limit, power over

our bodies to circumstance and will; beyond that limit, inviolable, inscrutable, and, so far as we know, eternal."

And again, speaking of the alleged development of the peacock's tail feathers, he says, "I went to it myself, hoping to learn some of the existing laws of life which regulate the local disposition of colour. But none of these appear to be known; and I am informed only that peacocks have grown to be peacocks out of brown pheasants, because the young feminine brown pheasants like fine feathers. Whereupon I say to myself: "Then either there was a distinct species of brown pheasants originally born with a taste for fine feathers; and therefore with remarkable eyes in their heads,—which would be a much more wonderful distinction of species than being born with remarkable eyes in their tails,—or else all pheasants would have been peacocks by this time!"

Despite these strictures of the learned Professor, there is, I think much truth in Darwin's hypothesis of Natural Selection, though what this innate impulse to grow better and better is, Science does not discover. What can it be but the design of the Divine Artificer?

But the hesitation we may feel in accepting Darwin's accounting for the eyes in peacock's tail-coverts, is as nothing to what we should have, in admitting that piece of evolution already mentioned; for the difficulties are insuperably greater. Granting that environment has an enormous influence on organic life, and granting also a tendency on the part of nature to adapt itself to new modes of existence, and a power of development within certain limits to meet new conditions of life, we cannot permit ourselves to believe without evidence, such an exercise of this power as would be necessary to modify the forearm of a lizard into the wing of a bird.

The hypothesis which has made Darwin's

name immortal, 'the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest,' is itself inimical to such a development. For, observe, evolutionists admit that this development was gradual—how, indeed, could it have been otherwise?—but the moment the forearm began to develop into a wing, it became of less use as a forearm, and when it was neither one nor the other, the creature would be so incapable to struggle for existence that it would perish among those unfitted to survive, unless some divine guiding hand interposed between the blind forces threatening its destruction.

Provided that this guiding hand be admitted, Catholic theology presents no difficulty against evolution within the realm of physics; but they must first prove their hypothesis.

We gladly accept the whole cycle of Christian doctrine on faith, because its articles are proposed to our belief by an authority that is divine; but that does not make us a whit the readier to believe the conclusions of science without proof. On the contrary we are less credulous, on the whole, than other people. Scientists appeal to fact and reason, and by fact and reason alone must they be accredited or distrusted. Much as they condemn the *à priori* reasoning of scholastic theologians, they instinctively fall into the same method themselves. For example, they would say that the parrot has obtained its movable upper mandible by the continuous use of it as a climbing instrument, because, *à priori*, this would be in accordance with their accepted theory of evolution; but it seems to me equally reasonable to argue on the contrary, that the parrot, having been endowed by nature with this most useful adjunct to its claws, immediately proceeded to give it its appropriate employment. Until they can adduce more particular evidence, and it seems highly improbable that they will ever be able

to do so, my argument is as stable and scientific as theirs.

If so small a development as this remains non-proven, what about the gradual growth of a pair of wings? What! Have the blind forces of nature achieved without much effort what man with all his ingenuity has signally failed to do? We have heard a good deal lately about flying-machines, aëroplanes and the like; and not one of them has yet come within measurable distance of success. Turn from these miserable failures to the common kite soaring easily and gracefully in the heavens, and you will see what I mean. Evolution? Yes, mayhap; but there is more than blind evolution here. Here we see, unless we have blinded our eyes by our own conceit, the *digitus Dei*.

But to return to our immediate subject. The largest and commonest Indian paroquet is *Palæornis torquatus*. It is about 18 inches from the tip of its bill to the tip of its long tail. Its colour is grass-green, darker above, and fading into yellow beneath the wings and tail; the face is brilliant emerald and the two or three long tail feathers become dark blue above; the upper mandible is cherry-red and merging into blackish at the edge; the lower, black. The male wears a black imperial whose lower corners sweep round the neck to meet an orange-coloured collar. There is also a black line from the nostrils to the eyes which have orange-coloured lids—he has thus the air of wearing a pair of spectacles. The hen is a more uniform green, somewhat dowdy in comparison with her lord, and not so sprightly in shape; there is a distinct mark where the ring and nasal line ought to be. The eyes are remarkable. A very highly dilatable pupil is surrounded by but a narrow and very faint indigo iris, and consequently much of the white is exposed; this is covered by an exceedingly fine network of arteries.

I have, at present, a pair of these interest-

ing birds. Both are very tame but show a very distinct difference of disposition. The cock whistles: the hen speaks a few words. This is characteristic of parrots in general: the hens are better talkers—a truly feminine trait, some one will say. The cock shows timidity and reserve: the hen, nothing of the sort. Perched upon my thumb, he whistles continually like a schoolboy to show he is not afraid. Then stretching forward he respectfully touches my lips or my nose with his bill, draws suddenly back and utters a peculiar cry. At other times he makes a noise which evidently represents a man of the street talking, shaking his head from side to side and gesticulating with a foot.

The hen exhibits an inordinate love of being caressed. She throws back her head, hollows her back, spreads and gently shakes her wings and puffs out her cheeks while she crys: "Tut, tut... get away... get away... what's up... what's up... pretty polly... tut... tut... tut!" Her evident enjoyment of being fondled is a proof that she doesn't mean what she is saying—another feminine trait?

She by no means exhibits the uniform temperament of her mate. At times, generally when about to be fed, she fluffs up the feathers of her head, while the pupils of her eyes diminish to pin-points, and snaps viciously; or hanging from the bars of her cage by her beak alone, she screams with annoyance at being taken no notice of.

Ceylon has a paroquet similar to the foregoing, *Palæornis eupatria*, but it is much larger and coarser; however, it is a better talker. Thus nature applies her almost universal law of compensation.

The paroquet common about Mangalore is *Palæornis schisticeps*, or slaty-headed banana-bird. It is not so large nor so handsome as *torquatus*, being rather smart than pretty. The head is slate-coloured shading into light

green on the breast. The wings are dark green; the feathers on the shoulder being edged with pale brown have the appearance of scales. He has a broad black neck-ring and a formidable black beak (red in young specimens); a bold black eye relieved but by a narrow light-brown iris. He is a noisy bird and as playfully pugnacious as a street-arab; his cry may be described as a loud, raucous, derisive laugh.

By far the most beautiful of all Indian paroquets is the blossom-headed one, *Palæornis cyanocephalus*, a similar *Palæornis rosa*, being found on the Eastern Coast. This bird is an æsthetic sage-green lighter, and merging into a delicate greenish-yellow below. The head is red-purple shading off into a purple-red behind; there is a narrow black neck-ring thickening into a sort of whisker beside the lower mandible which also is black; this ring, at the back, is supplemented by a broader one of light peacock-blue; the upper bill and iris are pale chrome-yellow; there is a red patch on the shoulders and the long tail feathers are dark blue. The hen is very little inferior in colour to the cock. They are shy birds. All that I have seen or kept showed no disposition to become tame. It may have been because they were too old when caught, and it may be difficult to procure young ones. A parrot caught when adult never will grow domesticated. The only note I have ever heard a *cyanocephalus* utter was a low musical grunt or a highly musical seesaw warble; of course, when caught, he makes much the same noise as all parrots do: a long drawn-out metallic wail of protest—"ar-r-r-r-h!!," which may be interpreted, "What are you doing? Stop it!"

We thus see in this paroquet, Nature's law of compensation in force. She is generous

with one hand, but parsimonious with the other. She does not bestow all her gifts on one; no beautiful bird has a beautiful voice and all the prima donnas among songsters are dressed in sombre hues; notably the nightingale, the black-cap, the thrush; and in India, the magpie-robin, the pied wagtail, and the various kinds of warblers. On the other hand gorgeous birds generally have harsh, discordant voices, like the peacock, the kingfisher, and the various sun-birds, to say nothing of macaws and lorries. The best talker of all the parrot family is the African grey; it pays homage to the law of compensation by being also the least attractive of all, in appearance.

Parrots are dignified birds; there is nothing vulgar about them; they are dainty in eating both as regards quantity and form; they manage to preserve their dignity even when, with evident discomfort, they are walking on a level surface. Their feet are made for trees not floors—here again is the law of compensation. They are the most intelligent of all the feathered tribes, having a brain proportionately greater than that of any other class of birds. Perhaps this is why it has occurred to them alone to use their foot as a hand; this they do easily and even gracefully.

Parrots require to be kept in a metal cage as they are expert wood-whittlers. They exercise their craft in making their nests; enlarging, it may be, a hole in a tree, or when the wood is soft, making one for themselves. Here are laid three or four white eggs.

They are easy to feed. Bread and milk, bananas and other fruit, paddy, maize, etc., may be offered according to their taste, and a few chillies. They live to a great age: thirty, fifty or even a hundred years.

Charles B. Dawson, S. J.

## In Honour of St. Joseph

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O Saint of Saints, ordained to be  
 One of the earthly trinity  
 That centred in the Love Divine  
 The love of Mary's heart and thine,  
 Encircling earth with Heaven, and then,  
 In mystery beyond his ken,  
 Uniting man to God through men—  
 Caughtest thou, in thy lowly strife,  
 The vision of the Life of Life,  
 The glory of the Christ to be?  
 Nay, in her great humility  
 Thy spirit dwelt, not craving aught  
 Save grace to love thy common lot  
 And bless, with stainless body and soul,  
 Thy God, thy will but His, in whole.  
 Ah, like to him who unaware  
 To kingship marched from shepherd care,  
 Thou knewest not what dignity  
 Waited on thy humility,  
 Till He Who gave the spotless one  
 To thee for wife, to bear His Son,  
 Thro' angel lips in dream foretold  
 The mystery of Bethlehem's fold.

Prop of God's household here below,  
 Sharer in Jesu's joy and woe,  
 Chaste husband of the Mother-maid,

In Heaven with triple crown array'd,  
 Say, hadst thou not in Christ's dear kiss  
 A pre-conception of the Bliss,  
 While from the Eternal's lips there came  
 To thy glad ear the tenderest name,  
 Likening, in Wisdom's humblest mood,  
 Thy pow'r to God's own Fatherhood?  
 O dignity beyond compare,  
 That ever fell to mortal's share!  
 O happiness, whose faintest gleam  
 May flout the grandest human dream,  
 How poor earth's vaunted treasures seem!  
 And thou who watched'st o'er the Son,  
 Both man and boy—thy life was done  
 Before His doom on Calvary.  
 That bitterest pang was sparèd thee,  
 That the hands thou hadst oft caress'd  
 Might fold thine own to endless rest.

O glorious Patriarch, chosen flow'r,  
 That bloom'd in Judah's dying hour,  
 Father, in Christ, of all our race,  
 Enthroned with Mary full of grace,  
 Beside the Holy Three in One,  
 Pray for us to the Eternal Son,  
 That we, in life and death, may be  
 Encompass'd by His love like thee.

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## Life of the Venerable Father Joseph Vaz

*Apostle of Ceylon*

## CHAPTER XIV

ORGANIZATION OF THE CEYLON MISSION  
FATHER VAZ'S MODE OF LIFE*(Continued)*

IT was about this time that the work of evangelization in Ceylon received six able missionaries from Goa. Father Peter Saldanha has been mentioned before. The five others were Father Joseph of Jesus and Mary; Father James Gonsalves, whose name is still held in benediction in certain places of the island; Father Emmanuel de Miranda; Father Ignatius d'Almeida and Father Basil Baretto. Strengthened by the accession of this body of willing labourers, Father Vaz undertook the work of organizing the mission so as to ensure the least waste of energy and the greatest possible efficiency. The fact of their belonging to the Brahmin caste raised the status of the preachers and added weight to their words. Colombo was entrusted to Father de Miranda as being the one who was eminently fitted for guiding the destinies of the most dangerous station. This brought the Catholics under such an organization that it enabled them to obviate concealment and to openly protest against the penal enactments of their Dutch rulers. The work of the whole mission was conducted under the personal supervision of Father Vaz who paid frequent visits to the several stations, encouraging his missionaries and leaving nothing to be desired in the way of meeting their requirements. It is needless to add how revered and beloved he was of both the priests and the people.

But unfortunately for us, at this distance of time, there exists no running record of this

period of the venerable cleric's life. A few scattered fragments are all that is available, and the impression they collectively leave on the mind is that Father Vaz was unremitting both in his labour and in his works of penance undertaken for the good of his Ceylonese mission. By way of giving an idea of his daily routine at Kandy, it may be mentioned at the outset that it was very much similar to his spending the day in Goa or in Mangalore. Rising at the uncomfortably early hour of three in the morning, he took the discipline and began his meditation from which he was almost reluctantly forced away at sunrise by the chattering of the children mustering for school; and thus from his sweet communion with God he turned to teach His little ones the beginning of knowledge. School over, he recited his Matins, heard confessions, said Mass, and, after Mass, the Litany of the Saints together with the congregation, whom he next addressed in a homily or a catechetical discourse. Then leaving the Church he distributed alms to the poor who waited outside, and received such members of the congregation as came to him on business. At noon he dined with the Fathers, if any were in Kandy, or alone as the case might be, his food consisting mainly of rice, after his native Indian fashion. Finishing his meals he repaired to the Church, and there remained prostrate in prayer on the altar steps, after having walked on his knees from the Church door to the altar. At 2 P. M. he returned to the school to teach the children, and after dismissing them for the day, he paid his customary visits to the sick or the Christian families at their houses. In the evening, the congregation assembled in the Church to recite the Rosary,

and Father Vaz joined them as in the saying of the Litany of the Saints in the morning. This brought the wellfilled day to a close. At night, after supper, he spent a short time in recreation, discussing the mission affairs, whenever he had another Father with him. But it was only to avail himself of an opportunity of conforming to one of the rules of his Order, which had no scope for its daily practice, and the conversation as often turned on spirituality as it did on less sublime matters. At ten he retired—not to rest, however, but only to return to the Church where he often spent the whole night in prayer; and thus it was not unusual to find him of a morning, asleep on his knees, leaning against a wall, or prostrate on the steps of the altar.

From what has just been said, it is easy to infer how fervent must have been the piety of the zealous missionary. It reigned supreme in his heart, twin with his love of God, and it was ever eloquent in its external circumstance. Often during the prescribed recital of the Litany of the Mother of God, which he made in conjunction with others, he would go into a sort of ecstasy, and although each *Ora pro nobis* issued from his lips, distinct to the ear, his countenance betokened the condition of one ravished in soul and sense beyond one's mundane surroundings. During the recitation of the Rosary, too, he would repeat the words *Ave Maria* with such enthusiasm as unmistakably conveyed the idea of the irresistible joy he felt in uttering the sweet name of the Blessed Virgin.

An object of the predilection of the Almighty as he seemed, he had cherished and cultivated to an eminent degree the priceless habit of walking continually in the presence of God, and thus his daily life may aptly be described as one uninterrupted prayer. We are beautifully reminded that "ere a voice to prayer be given, the heart should rise on wings of love to heaven," and there seems to

be no less truth in the lines than there is either piety or poetry. Would it then be too much to reverse the words of the maxim and, with a little alteration, say that when the heart is constantly hovering with the wings of love on the confines of the realms of bliss, it is pouring forth a continual flood of the most delicious prayer on the listening ear of God, though the lips be mute and the voice silent? It is recorded of Father Vaz that whilst traversing the virgin forests of Ceylon, he was often so deeply lost in contemplation or so profoundly absorbed in the recitation of his Breviary that he failed to perceive the presence of wild animals which made his companions flee for sheer fright. We shall have occasion to speak of some of these wonderful encounters further on.

Whenever he had the happiness of having another priest with him, Father Vaz would make his confession to him before celebrating Mass. He was often observed to shed abundant tears during the Holy Sacrifice. Rapt in ecstasy, he would sometimes stand motionless at the altar so that occasionally his Mass would last even two hours; while the boy who was serving him would have recourse to pulling his chasuble from behind, evidently thinking him asleep. It was this very boy, a Portuguese born at Kandy, and Paschal by name, who deposed on oath, after Father Vaz's death, that he had once seen him lifted up in the air whilst celebrating the Sacrifice of Mass.

We have seen how devout a client our Apostle was of the Blessed Virgin. Next to her, the Foster-Father of her Divine Son, under whose patronage the island of Ceylon had been placed, and next to St. Joseph, St. Francis of Assisi had each a large share in his devotions. He had joined the Third Order of St. Francis, and we have it on the testimony of Father Peter Ferrão, who was with him more often than any other priest, that

Father Vaz sought constantly to imitate the virtues of his seraphic exemplar.

## CHAPTER XV

### FATHER VAZ VISITS THE MISSIONS

We have seen in the foregoing chapter what a life of practical prayer Father Vaz lived. It was with the heart-offering of prayer that every one of his actions was begun and ended. Whenever he had occasion to leave Kandy on a visit to some one or other of the missions, he would say a very early Mass and follow it up with the recital of the Office for the Dead, as he had a particular devotion for the souls in Purgatory. He would then prostrate himself before the Blessed Sacrament and offer up to God, all his toil and trouble and suffering for the good success of his apostolate. Before leaving the Church he would read aloud the words *Euntes in mundum universum* . . . from the Gospel according to St. Mark, and as he would pass by the large crucifix standing in the square in front of the Church, he would be again on his knees for a brief while to utter just one last fervent prayer invoking the Lord's blessing on his journey. With such a holy preparation as this, he would set out for his destination, always carrying his Mass accessories himself.

A word here as to the condition of roads in Ceylon at the time of which we are writing, will help the reader to realize the difficulties of the situation. The large and commodious roads that now cross the island in every direction were unknown. The unfortunate traveller was forced to thread mountain-paths almost impassable to human beings, to trudge through dense forests, to scramble over inundated rice-fields or slippery dikes hardly allowing room for the feet to move with tolerable steadiness. Speaking of the then existing grave inconvenience to which passengers were subject in the Kingdom of Kandy, Captain Knox says: "The ways are

many, but very narrow, so that but one can go abreast. The hills are covered with wood and great rocks, so that it is scarcely possible to get up anywhere, but only in paths." A few sorry traces of the condition just described are still extant, and from these it is not difficult to form a more or less adequate idea of the hardships to which travellers of Father Vaz's time were inevitably exposed. The reason, however, for the neglected equipment of the island in the respect of convenient roads, is to be looked for in the cautious anxiety of the Kings of Kandy to keep back foreign armies from overrunning their territory. They were thus disinclined to afford any tempting facilities for travelling and would, on the contrary, have been fain to render their existing mountain-paths and the like still more impervious if possible.

But these inconveniences and hardships seemed to place no obstacle in the way of the zealous Apostle Father Vaz, whenever he went a-visiting his several missions. Despite delicate health and difficult paths he always walked so fast that his companions could hardly come up with him. This was very favourable to his desire of solitude, wrapped in meditation as he always paced along amid the sombre shade of the virgin forests. His apostolic spirit met with responsive earnestness on the part of the Oratorian Fathers sent to him from Goa, who became worthy auxiliaries of his toil. Burning with zeal and armed with courage in the conduct of their holy duties, these priests were ever ready to go whithersoever he might send them, and never in the least forsook him in the midst of dangers. Inspired by his example, they revered him as their father, whilst he sought to make their labour as little painful as possible, being always anxious to promote their welfare. A noble band of true missionaries, they seemed sent by God to the rescue of His Church in Ceylon. Theirs was a life of labour

and penance, which they found in the highest degree in that of their superior in whom the grace of God often showed itself in an extraordinary manner. As unmistakable instances of such manifestations we are glad to cite the following incidents. One day Father Vaz was to start with Father Almeida on an apostolic visit; but all of a sudden the latter was taken ill, so that the idea of having him as a companion on the journey seemed impossible. Father Vaz was very much grieved at this, as he had expected a goodly harvest of souls from the contemplated expedition. But he took heart of grace and addressed himself to the Lord. Having remained on his knees before the Crucifix for a pretty long while, he rose, and taking in his hand the book of the Gospels, read aloud that passage in St. Mark to which we have already referred as his favourite morsel of spiritual reading at parting. As he came to the words *super aegros manus imponent et bene habebunt*, he laid both hands on the head of the ailing priest who straightway felt himself completely cured.

On another occasion when Father Vaz was traversing the huge forests of Vanny, accompanied by some Fathers and an escort of Christians, their provisions of rice threatened to fall short, the servants having taken an insufficient supply. Consequently for two or three days the company subsisted on *conji* prepared with a small quantity of the cereal, in order to eke out their food by this means, as they happened to be far away from inhabited land. But Father Vaz perceiving the

enfeebled condition of his little caravan who were being rendered unable to do the hard distance that lay before them, ordered the whole of the rice still left to be cooked for one single substantial meal, adding, with holy humour, that the Lord would come forward as their caterer for the morrow. The company was then encamped in the heart of the forest, and a journey of about two days would be required to reach the nearest village. As night came on, they kindled large fires to keep the prowling beasts of prey from molesting them, and with this precautionary measure, retired to rest. But Father Vaz had stepped aside and was saying his evening prayers. Suddenly voices were heard in the forest, and a group of Singhalese presently came in sight. It was a wealthy pagan a-travelling with his retinue of servants. He came up to where the missionary party was encamped, and when he was told that Father Vaz of whom he seemed to have heard so much, was with them and that they were suffering from lack of provisions, he at once proffered his own supplies for the remainder of their journey. The Fathers, out of a sentiment of delicacy, declined the generous offer at first, courteously thanking their unknown benefactor. But he insisted on their accepting the help in their need adding that he was not in a hurry and could return home to re-victual himself. At this Father Vaz came forward and asked his companions to welcome the unexpected charity which was nothing short of a God-send in their sheer difficulty.

(To be continued)

BORIMAR, S. CANARA.

Denis Luis.



## The Siege of Mangalore

THE re-printing of the little known Account of the Siege of Mangalore in the columns of the *Mangalore Magazine* will, it is hoped, interest a wider circle of readers than those in any way connected with South Canara. At its first publication in 1786, it seems to have attracted but scant notice. It is true that the Bombay 8th Sepoy Battalion received special commendation for their brave conduct during the long siege. Of this there is evidence in the General Order by the Bombay Government, under date the 23rd November 1823, when the Hon. the President and Select Committee were pleased to direct, "that they be again established into a grenadier corps, to be called the Bombay grenadiers and that Capt. George Dunn, whose gallantry and good conduct have been particularly noticed by Colonel Campbell, be confirmed in the command of them." But outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the event created hardly any stir, so that the Compiler of *The East India Military Calendar for 1826*, enters a strong protest against the slowness of military critics to acknowledge the high heroism of the British soldiers besieged in Mangalore: "That defence was one of the most gallant achievements of modern times; and may be well placed in the same page of history with its compeer, the defence of Gibraltar. Considering, indeed, the means of defence, a doubt may be reasonably entertained, if the defence of Mangalore was not the most heroic of the two. But see the difference—how few persons, be they where they may, have not heard of Gibraltar and the gallant Elliot; how few, except the East Indian class, even heard of Mangalore, and the equally gallant Campbell! of Mangalore which the Bombay army ought to stand a-tiptoe at the mention of."

### PREFACE

The writer of the following pages is aware how little amusing, and how uninteresting the minute and detailed account of the difficulties and hardships attending a tedious siege, will appear to the generality of Readers, painful and fatiguing soever as they may have been to those immediately engaged in them; and he is, of course, in very little expectation of gaining either fame or profit by the work. He is conscious, too, that many inaccuracies (though none, he hopes, very material) may have escaped him; but those, he flatters himself, will be the more readily excused, when it is considered, that most of the observations were made at a time when the immediate and pressing duties of his profession called for almost the whole of his attention towards the proper execution of them, and left him barely leisure enough to note down, from recollection, the several events as they daily occurred. His esteem and respect for the memory of Colonel Campbell, tempts him, however, to submit the recital of them, with all its imperfections, to the public eye. And should he succeed in placing the conduct and behaviour of that universally esteemed Officer, together with those of the rest of the Officers and troops who so bravely shared with him in the labours and dangers attending the siege of Mangalore, in that light which he feels they deserve to be placed in, as it was the sole motive, so will it be the only reward he expects, or wishes for, from the publication.

May 9, 1783. A person, who called himself a Sepoy, came in from Bednore this night. He gave information that Brigadier-General Matthews had been obliged to capitulate on the 28th of April: that, by the Articles, the General was to be allowed to march his troops

down the Ghats and join the rest of the army: that, as soon as the Fort was given up, the English troops were surrounded by those of the Nabob Tippu Sultan Bahadar, and made prisoners at discretion: that he (the Sepoy) effected his escape by mixing with, and passing for one of, the enemy; and declared himself ready to be hanged, if detected in a falsehood. The Sepoy was ordered into confinement. The *Fairford Indiaman*, outward bound, Captain Haldane, came to anchor in the road. Received from him all the Company's recruits that were on board, a large supply of salt meat, and a few other articles of consumption.

*May 12.* A second Sepoy came in, who confirmed the fall of Bednore. Ordered a prisoner.

*May 13.* The *Fairford Indiaman* sailed for Bombay. A servant of the Commissary's escaped from the enemy, and arrived this night from Bednore. He corroborated the intelligence given by those Sepoys who arrived on the 9th and 12th Instant. This person was also ordered into confinement, till such time as the enemy, by their movements, left no room to doubt the authenticity of his information.\*

*May 18.* This evening, a body of the enemy, supposed to be about 5,000, encamped upon a hill, opposite to our outpost and distant above two miles. Col. Campbell (intrusted with the provisional command in chief of all his Majesty's and the Honorable the Company's forces, serving on the Coast of Malabar, by the Honorable the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay) issued orders for the troops to sleep accoutred constantly during the night, and all outposts to be particularly vigilant. The garrison of a small circular fort (generally called the Octa-

\* These three men being on the 20th instant set at liberty, immediately made their escape to the enemy; which clearly proved that they had been sent in (as was suspected) with an intention to strike a panic among the troops.

gon) which in some measure commanded the entrance into both the northern and southern rivers, was augmented to 100 Rank and File, Europeans and Sepoys, and the command given to a Subaltern in the Honorable the Company's service.

*May 19.* Large bodies of the enemy hourly arrived in their camp, and, by five o'clock in the evening, it was supposed that near the whole of the Nabob's army had come up. The front of their encampment extended three miles from right to left. Small parties reconnoitred near our outpost, but no movement of consequence was made by the enemy this day. Our outpost was situated on a hill at random cannon-shot distance from the fort. It was extensive, and formerly a slight retrenchment had been thrown up round it. It commanded two of the most principal roads leading towards the Fort, and on that account, was an eligible post to maintain. But, on the other hand, there were weighty objections against too long a perseverance in its defence, and, by its not having been timely evacuated, we had nearly lost the laurels which the garrison afterwards so gloriously won. Two Battalions of Sepoys, with a few light iron guns, and the necessary number of European artillery-men, (near half our force), were allotted for the protection of this outpost; and their several stations were immediately chosen and pointed out by Col. Campbell, with a degree of skill and precision which ever accompanied the actions of that experienced, able, and ever to be lamented soldier. Working parties from our troops were constantly employed (a duty they underwent with great cheerfulness) in throwing up retrenchments, cutting down trees, &c. &c.; and every possible precaution was taken to prevent surprise. A European soldier this day deserted from the enemy, and gave the following information:—That Brigadier-General Matthews had, on the 27th

of April, surrendered that fortress, Coulandroog and Aranpore Forts to the enemy: that General Matthews's army was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but that as soon as the rear of our troops had passed the outer gateway, three Battalions of the enemy's Sepoys took possession of it, whilst a considerable body of regulars disarmed our troops, and obliged them to become prisoners at discretion, contrary to the most solemn treaty: that the Nabob Tippu Sultan commanded in person the army now before Mangalore: that his brother Kerim Saheb, and Mahommed Ali Khan, the favourite commandant of his father the late Hyder-Ali, were also present: that the enemy's strength was sixty thousand horse; thirty thousand regular well disciplined Sepoys; six hundred French European Infantry, under the command of Colonel Consignie; Monsieur Lally's corps, composed of Europeans and Natives, and a French troop of European dismounted Cavalry, under the command of Monsieur Boodena, a Captain in the French service; with near 100 pieces of Artillery, from four to twenty-four pounders, and irregular: the whole supposed to exceed one hundred and forty thousand fighting men.\* All the troops off duty were ordered for the future to repair to the alarmpost every morning an hour before day-break.

*May 20.* At day-light, a body of the enemy, consisting of about three thousand Infantry, and a small number of horse, were discovered on the line of march, from the right of their encampment, moving round the hill on which was our advanced post, at the distance of one mile and an half. Three guns were observed to accompany them. About noon, their front had gained the banks of the river to the northward of the Fort, along which they advanced, and obliged a small

party of ours to retreat to a breast-work, thrown up across the main street of the Bazaar, which effectually stopped their progress. A constant irregular fire of musketry was kept up by the enemy, to draw our attention from works we observed they were constructing from the banks of the river to the right of the Bazaar. A light gun was very frequently fired with an intention to interrupt their working people; but it did not prevent their continuance. About five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy brought one gun to bear upon ours, but fired only a few rounds. Captain Campbell of the 98th Regiment who commanded in the Bazaar, was, about this time, mortally wounded. Three guns were, in the afternoon of this day, brought from their main body to our left, and a large party of the enemy encamped about two miles and a half to the northward of the Fort. Several principal Officers were observed to pass from their first encampment to our left, and were also seen reconnoitring in front of our breast-work in the Bazaar. During the night the enemy were busily employed in constructing batteries, and kept small parties in front to skirmish. Several judicious arrangements were this day made for the convenience of the troops in garrison, and nothing was omitted that could in the smallest degree tend to their preservation or safety. Numberless difficulties arose from the want of a sufficient number of houses, and the great scarcity of materials for hutting the troops within the walls, at a season when the monsoon was shortly expected to set in, was a situation truly critical and alarming, and cost us the life of many a gallant soldier. So much did we confide in the near approach of the rainy season and such was our assurance that the enemy could not possibly think of a serious attack under so great a disadvantage, that precautions against a siege, till a very late period indeed, were judged totally unnecessary; and to this grand

\* This proved to be a very just account of the enemy's strength.

mistake (which did not originate with Col. Campbell) may be imputed our great loss of Officers and men, by being so much exposed to the enemy's fire by sickness and desertion. All the troops off duty were constantly employed in constructing various works for our defence. The Officers pointed out the necessity of such exertions in a way that did them the highest honour; and they readily participated in the labour.

*May 21.* A small reinforcement was sent to the enemy's encampment on our left. Some European Officers reconnoitred our outpost, but their main body remained inactive. In the Bazaar the enemy still kept up a constant irregular fire of musketry, and greatly added to their works. During the night, a great deal of firing at the Bazaar breast-work.

*May 22.* At eight this morning, the enemy opened a twenty-four pounder on our works in the Bazaar and damaged them much. A small party of Cavalry at same time advanced upon our right, to reconnoitre towards the southern face of the Fort, within a short distance of a pagoda (a Gentoo church) where the 42nd Regiment was posted; and a party of the enemy's Infantry also took possession of a house in front; but a few of our troops, Sepoys, headed by a non-commissioned officer, soon dislodged them. Two Sepoys belonging to the 5th Battalion, came in from the enemy this day. They confirmed former information relative to the reduction of Bednore, and gave intelligence, that the enemy had lately sent off a great number of bullocks to Assengurry Ghat, in order to bring up part of that heavy Artillery from that place. The enemy's encampment to our left appeared to have been reinforced by Europeans. It was supposed that the French Battalion had marched there during the night. A great deal of firing at the Bazaar breast-work all this morning; and at noon, the enemy advanced upon the right of the main street of the Bazaar. A

brisk fire of musketry commenced on both sides, and lasted near an hour, when the enemy retired a short distance. At same time, a body of their Infantry, consisting of about seven hundred men, was seen from our outpost moving round to our right, at the distance of two miles. At two in the afternoon, a great part of the force the enemy had to the northward, changed their ground, some to their first encampment, but the greater part took their stations behind the hills in front and on the flanks of our outpost. They sent two guns and two tumbrils to their old encampment, and were observed to be busy making fascines in our neighbourhood. Rocket-boys were also seen stationed on the nearest hills. All these different movements plainly indicated an attack in this quarter, and that the enemy had entirely laid aside their first intention of forcing a passage through the Bazaar. Of this Col. Campbell was perfectly convinced; and to those who had the honour of his confidence, he more than once mentioned his determination to withdraw the outpost as soon it was dark. But, notwithstanding several of the enemy were detected, early in the night, creeping on their bellies within our advanced sentinels, with an intention, as they confessed, to carry off the Abatis which stopped up the entrance to the post; although these prisoners gave information that a battery of four guns was completed on the opposite hill, guarded by the European French Battalion, and members of troops secreted behind all adjacent hills; though our outpost had not a single magazine for ammunition or provisions, or any water; though from its distance from the Fort, our guns could not afford the least assistance or protection; though, by particular movements, the enemy had it in their power to surround and effectually cut off the whole of our troops posted there (near half our force); though the immediate surrender of the remaining part, with the Fort

of Mangalore, must have followed; though all these, and many other reasons, plainly pointed out the necessity of a speedy abandonment of that unfortunate post, yet did Col. Campbell (remarkable for his independency, and for acting solely from himself, in all trying and critical situations, and I have seen him in a great many) sacrifice his opinion to, I may say, the clamours and illiberal remarks of some of his Officers whom he consulted; forgetting that, whatever might be their sentiments, he alone was answerable for the consequences, and that, by adopting the opinions of others, he lost the confidence of his troops, and sported with the lives of as brave and gallant a little Army as ever opposed an enemy. This evening, a detachment of sixty Sepoys, under the command of a Subaltern, was sent to reinforce our outpost, where, during the night, advanced sentries were continually firing.

*May 23.* At day-break the attack upon our outpost commenced. Rockets were thrown from all quarters by the enemy, and immediately their battery of four guns opened from the opposite hill, and kept up a remarkably quick fire. Shortly after, could be perceived large columns of the enemy advancing from behind the different hills to the attack, which had scarce begun when our troops gave way on all sides, and abandoned their stations in the greatest confusion. At the commencement of the firing, the 42nd Regiment, and a corps of Sepoys were sent out to their support; but, before their arrival, our troops were completely routed. This detachment, however, for a short time, stopped the progress of the enemy and caused a number of the fugitives to escape. The retreat of the Europeans of this corps of reserve was by no means such as might have been expected from troops, who, on former occasions, had been particularly distinguished for their spirited behaviour, and contempt of danger. The unaccount-

able panic which seized the Sepoys, spread to the Europeans. In the rear divisions, which were the most disorderly, the Officers were seen exerting all their influence to preserve proper regularity, and threatening destruction to those who disobeyed, but without effect. The enemy, encouraged by their success, crowded on in large bodies, and some had the audacity to approach to within half musket-shot of the covert-way; but, as soon as the fire from our Artillery was observed to take effect, they quickly drew off to a respectable distance. Three European Officers, with two companies of Sepoys, were entirely cut off; and a few iron guns, the Officers' light baggage, palanquins, horses &c. taken. All our other posts were obliged to be evacuated, and the whole of the troops were withdrawn under cover of our guns. Before noon, several rounds from a twenty-four pounder were fired by the enemy, at random distance; but, though some of the shot fell in the Fort, they luckily did no damage. A gun in one of the towers of the lower Fort, burst, and mortally wounded several men, and some others were slightly hurt. In the orders of this date, the troops were reminded of the laurels they had so often gained; their late timidity was judiciously passed over, a plausible reason assigned for their being obliged to retreat, and the greatest services expected from their future good conduct. About eight at night the enemy advanced towards the covert-way, when a heavy fire of musketry ensued; but they soon retired. Constant irregular firing during the night. Killed—1 Captain (Dalyell). Wounded—1 Subaltern (Robertson), 2 Sergeants, 3 Matrosses, 5 Rank and File, 1 Syrang, 2 Black Officers, 5 Black non-commissioned Officers, 2 Drummers, 23 Sepoys. Taken prisoners—3 Subalterns (Spotswood, Bond, Manly), 2 Black Officers, 26 Black non-commissioned Officers, 199 Sepoys. Deserted, since 19th—9 Native artillery men, 2 Black

Officers, 8 Black non-commissioned Officers, 1 Drummer, 67 Sepoys. Amounting to 370 casualties.

*May 24.* At day-break, no works of the enemy's discovered. Some firing from our principal bastions and towers; and, about noon, four elephants were seen dragging artillery from the enemy's old encampment to the southward of the Fort. The ditch in the rear of the outer east gate somewhat deepened (to about ten feet), and several horses were turned out of the Fort for want of forage. A flag of truce was this day sent in, demanding the immediate surrender of the Fort, as we valued our lives; that it was the Circar's, and belonged to the Nabob Tippu Sultan Bahadar, and not to us. The Messenger was dismissed without an answer. A patamar-boat arrived from Tellicherry. Despatches came safe to hand. They mentioned, that the Nabob Tippu was certainly not with the besiegers: that, in consequence of Colonel Lang's advancing, he had left the army destined for the reduction of Bednore, and had entrusted the command to Mahommed Ali Khan, when within thirty miles of his capital, Seringapatam. In the orders of this date, Col. Campbell pointed out, in the strongest terms, the necessity of the utmost exertion of every individual under his command for the defence of the fortress of Mangalore, and humanely set at liberty a number of prisoners belonging to our troops, confined for various crimes, and reinstated them in the ranks they formerly enjoyed. A great deal of thunder, lightning and rain, during the night; and a continual fire of musketry kept up. Wounded—1 Sergeant, 4 Sepoys. Those fit for duty belonging to the garrison, at this period, stood as follows, viz.

## ARTILLERY.

1 Captain. 3 Corporals. 20 Matrosses.  
3 Syrangs. 3 Lieutenants. 3 Bombardiers.  
1 Drummer. 11 Tindals. 3 Sergeants.  
6 Gunners. 23 Natives. 75 Lascars.

## KING'S INFANTRY.

1 Major of Brigade. 13 Lieutenants.  
21 Sergeants. 210 Rank and File. 5 Captains.  
2 Ensigns. 12 Drummers.

## BOMBAY INFANTRY.

2 Lieutenants. 4 Ensigns. 3 Sergeants.  
1 Drummer. 51 Rank and File.

## BOMBAY SEPOY BATTALIONS.

1 Major of Brigade. 1 Chaplain. 3 Captains.  
28 Subalterns. 3 Black Commandts.  
60 Black Officers. 14 Sergeants. 210 Black non-commissioned Officers. 29 Drummers.  
1047 Sepoys.

*May 25.* The enemy kept at a great distance all this forenoon. A numerous party was observed in boats to the northward of the Fort at 11 o'clock. The reduction of the circular Fort, on the opposite bank of the river, supposed to be their object. Sent the commanding officer a supply of ammunition. During the night a great deal of musketry, and the enemy were heard at work in several directions. Wounded—1 Sepoy. Deserted—1 Sepoy.

*May 26.* At sun-rise, a battery presented itself, nearly complete, with nine embrasures, at the distance of 400 yards, and opposite the north curtain of the upper Fort, in which was our principal magazine. All the guns that could be brought to bear upon it were continually fired during the day, apparently with good effect; and a large quantity of powder was removed from this magazine, and deposited in several smaller ones. Eight embrasures were cut out of the parapet of the north curtain, and six guns were ready before morning to play upon the enemy's battery, besides those in the bastions. Guns were fired constantly during the night to prevent the enemy's repairing the damages of the day's cannonade. Various other works were discovered round the fort, but none in appearance formidable. Wounded—3 Sepoys.

*May 27.* Notwithstanding the fire that was kept up on the enemy's grand battery during the night, at day-break it was observed that they had made several alterations, and had completed a second battery for four guns, opposite to, and about 400 yards from the inner sea-gate. A brisk cannonade, however, gave it, in a few hours, a very different appearance. The enemy continued hard at work, in every direction, though interrupted as much as possible by our cannon. Various daily alterations were also made in our out-works, guided chiefly by the enemy's approaches. At noon, a Sepoy, who had been taken on the 23rd Instant, made his escape from the enemy, and came in, but was so weak from want of food, that he could not give any information respecting their movements. Wounded—1 Sepoy. Deserted—1 Lascar.

*May 28.* At day-break the enemy were observed busily employed in both their batteries. A constant heavy cannonade decomposed them a good deal, and very much decreased their numbers. At one o'clock this afternoon, a sally was made upon the enemy's grand battery, and upon that with four embrasures opposite the sea-gate, with an intention to spike up any guns that might be found in or near them, and, as much as possible, to level and destroy the work. For these purposes artillery men were provided with proper spikes, and a party of 20 Europeans and 200 Sepoys furnished with the necessary implements, assisted by the Engineer, and his corps of pioneers. As soon as our covering party, consisting of 40 Rank and File, and 100 Sepoys, commanded by a Captain, had passed the outer sea-gate, the enemy took the alarm, and began a brisk fire from a marine-yard, situated about 100 paces from that gateway. Our troops kept up their fire, advanced briskly towards their object, and, in a short time, gained the batteries, assisted by a well-conducted fire from 12 guns, eighteen, twelve

and nine pounders. A very heavy fire of musketry soon commenced on both sides, and the enemy collected in such numbers, notwithstanding our formidable cannonade, that the loss of many brave men would have been the inevitable result of a contest so unequally maintained, had not the commanding officer very prudently formed a resolution to retire, which he immediately put in execution. Besides, the enemy's batteries were found to be of such a thickness as to require many hours to level them, with the number of workmen we sent out. Embrasures for nine guns were counted in their grand battery, four platforms were laid, and the merlons were of such a thickness as to bid defiance to our artillery. The damage both these batteries had sustained from our last two days' incessant cannonade, was scarcely perceptible. The enemy hard at work all night. Killed—1 Sergeant, 3 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Subaltern (Powell), 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 3 Black non-commissioned Officers, 21 Sepoys.

*May 29.* The enemy this forenoon opened a battery of 3 mortars upon the Fort from the marine-yard, at the distance of about 150 paces. They had not any shells, but supplied this defect by fitting pieces of wood to the calibre of the mortars, forcing them tightly in by means of a sledge, and affixing to them stones from one quarter to one half hundred weight, which, in general, they threw with great precision. The person who was so unfortunate as to receive a wound, either from the stones or plugs seldom survived. There was another very great inconvenience attending these mortars: The stones destroyed the roofs of our houses, which we had not materials to repair:—A situation truly deplorable in the height of a monsoon: provisions were damaged by them: arrack leagres were staved: in short, they carried destruction with them wherever they fell. Their method of loading these mortars, however, was tedious;

it took them twenty minutes. Continued to fire them all day, and in the night, by which a few unfortunate men suffered. Some shells in the course of the day were thrown towards this mortar-battery: they fell in a good direction. Killed—2 Sepoys. Wounded—2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 2 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Sepoy.

*May 30.* No material alteration observed in the enemy's works at day-break still continued to throw a number of large stones into the Fort from their mortar-battery. In their trenches to the southward, many Europeans were seen. The Commander-in-Chief, in the orders of this date, directed one month's pay to be issued to the garrison, in consequence of the great attention which was paid to duty, and the readiness which was shewn by the troops to execute every work allotted them. Constant heavy rain during the night. Killed—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy.

*May 31.* No perceptible alteration in the enemy's works. Their mortar-batteries continually playing upon the Fort, answered by our shells. One-third of the garrisons constantly at work: relieved every six hours. Incessant heavy rain the whole day and night, by which the towers in the out-works were much damaged and every habitation rendered uncomfortable. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Drummer, 1 Lascar, 1 Sepoy. Deserted—1 Lascar.

*June 1.* At eight o'clock this morning, the enemy opened four guns from their grand battery upon the north-west bastion of the upper Fort. They were laid well, and considerably damaged the parapet. A brisk cannonade was soon commenced on our part, from a superiority of guns, which, in a short time, silenced those of the enemy. Constant heavy rain during the day: the parapet of the north curtain, and north-west bastion of the upper Fort greatly impaired by its long continuance. The stone of which the Fort

and out-works were built, was so exceedingly porous and bad in every respect, that, whenever thoroughly wet, it mouldered away, and made larger breaches than the enemy's shot. With the sand-bags that could be collected, the parapets underwent such a superficial repair as time allowed, under the immediate inspection of Captain Sartorius, Chief Engineer; and, in justice to this Officer, it is but fair to say, that from his great assiduity in executing his duty with unremitting attention during the whole siege, he has a right to claim a share in having greatly assisted in preserving the garrison. Large stones thrown into the Fort, as usual, did some damage; and this afternoon, a beam of a shed, near the inner east-gate, gave way, the roof fell in, killed one Sepoy, and slightly wounded a few others. Very little musketry during the night. Killed—1 Rank and File, 2 Drummers, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—2 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 1 Sepoy.

*June 2.* Half after eight o'clock this morning, the enemy renewed their fire from their grand battery, increased to six or seven guns, aiming chiefly at the north-west bastion of the upper Fort. They had altered, and did during the day frequently change the position of their guns, running them from one embrasure to the other, as they became damaged. A heavy cannonade was kept up on our part till the enemy were effectually silenced, and the embrasures of their grand battery much injured by our artillery, which was remarkably well and spiritedly served. The parapet of the north-west bastion of the upper Fort received a good deal of damage, which during the night, was as well repaired as time would admit of, and a new embrasure formed with gabions, while it rained incessantly. The enemy's mortars continually playing. Wounded—1 Sepoy. Deserted—2 Sepoys.

*June 3.* At day-break the enemy were discovered, in numerous parties, busy at work

on both flanks of their grand battery. A few rounds from two eighteen-pounders made them act with greater caution. A prisoner taken the 2nd instant, was this day examined. He said, that the Nabob Tippu Sultan, with 20,000 Cavalry and 5,000 Infantry, had, on the 25th of May, marched for Bednore: that His Highness had left Mahommed Ali Khan (who was nearly recovered of a wound which he had received in our sally of the 28th of May) in command of all the remaining troops: that the French Infantry did not accompany the Nabob: that a report prevailed in the enemy's camp: that the Mahrattahs had actually taken Bednore, and were coming in force down the Ghats. But this was intelligence too romantic and improbable to claim the least credit, as was nearly the whole of his information. At four o'clock in the afternoon, a flag of truce brought in a letter, signed *Lally*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the French service, demanding, in the Nabob Tippu Sultan's name, the fortress of Mangalore; saying, that our trifling force was well-known to His Highness, and that we could not expect to hold out any great length of time. That, in case the Fort was given up, we should experience the greatest lenity. On the contrary, the Nabob, should he be so fortunate as to possess himself of it, would destroy the garrison by fire and sword: and concluded with recommending it to Col. Campbell to embrace the Prince's generous offer before it was too late to recede.\* To which a spirited and suitable answer was returned. No cannon were fired from the enemy this day; and during the evening and night a torrent of rain fell. Stones thrown into the fort and outworks as usual. Killed—1 Matross. Wounded—3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 6 Sepoys.

*June 4.* At day-break, being the King's

\* This proved to be a forgery, Monsieur Lally at that time not being present with the Nabob's army.

birthday, and our guns being previously shotted, and well laid for the enemy's works, a royal salute was fired from the Fort. The enemy answered us at nine o'clock, when they opened their grand battery with eight or nine guns, twenty-four pounders, eighteens and twelves, and some of a smaller calibre. By noon, they had dismounted one eighteen-pounder in the north-west bastion of the upper Fort, and disabled a second eighteen-pounder on the north curtain, the parapet of which was totally demolished, and our men were obliged to quit their guns. The moment the enemy became sensible of their superiority, their fire, which before had slackened, now increased, and lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a very heavy rain prevented a continuance of the formidable cannonade, and greatly checked our exertions during the night in attempting to repair the material damages we had suffered. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Sergeant, 1 Gunner, 3 Matrosses, 5 Rank and File, 5 Black non-commissioned Officers, 18 Sepoys.

*June 5.* All quiet at day-break. In the course of the day, the enemy fired at intervals from their grand battery, which appeared to have suffered much less from our shot than from the remarkably heavy rain which fell during the night. The enemy busily employed in its repair all this day. We had it not in our power to give them the smallest interruption. Few other alterations were made in the enemy's lines. At eight at night a Sepoy was sent out disguised, to observe what guards the enemy had between us and their grand battery. Many small parties were found a short distance from the covert way. A person was also sent out to their camp, to remain there a few days, and collect all the intelligence possible. The enemy's mortar-battery playing as usual. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Rank and File,

1 Sepoy. Deserted—2 Native artillery men, 1 Black Officer, 4 Black non-commissioned Officers, 5 Sepoys.

*June 6.* At day-break the enemy were observed hard at work in every direction; and at ten in forenoon, fired a few rounds from their grand battery. A Sepoy at dusk sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's force in front of their grand battery, brought in tolerably satisfactory information. A sally, in consequence, was intended between one and two o'clock in the morning, but prevented by the enemy, at half past eleven at night, advancing towards our detached battery to the southward (the cask battery), towards the outer east-gate, and Ram Tower in the covert-way, firing into them, throwing a number of rockets, &c. and appearing everywhere in their trenches on the alert. The fire continued three quarters of an hour without doing us any injury. The feeble attempt to storm all our out-works to the south and east, was made by a corps under the immediate command of Monsieur Lally, who planned the attack. It was an enterprise his troops were by no means equal to, unsupported by artillery. Several of his men got entangled, and were dangerously wounded in the Abatis, opposite to the cask battery. This post, presumptuously conceived by Monsieur Lally, at such an early period, so easy of access as to be assaulted with a prospect of succeeding by his motley troops, withstood every attempt the enemy made towards its reduction during the whole siege. This night constant heavy rain. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 16 Sepoys.

*June 7.* At day-break all quiet; the enemy labouring hard as usual, and our working par-

ties constantly employed. In consequence of frequent desertions amongst the black troops, orders were this day given to assemble all the Sepoys in garrison, and, if possible, find out the cause of their discontent. Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

*June 8.* At day-break a retrenchment was discovered within 70 yards of the covert-way, opposite the north-west bastion of the upper Fort. From this work the enemy had cut a deep trench, parallel to, and extending the whole length of, their grand battery, from which at noon they fired a few rounds. In the course of the day, several shells were thrown into this advanced work with great exactness. Our hospital very much crowded, and ill sheltered from the weather. Killed—1 Lascar. Wounded—3 Rank and File, 3 Sepoys. Deserted—3 Native artillery men.

*June 9.* During the night the enemy had pushed on their advanced work, in front of the north-west bastion of the upper Fort, within 50 yards of the covert-way, and were indefatigable in their efforts to complete it, although every impediment was thrown in their way that our situation admitted of. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers.

*June 10 and 11.* Incessant heavy rain: Working parties, notwithstanding, continually employed at the enemy's stone mortars during the night, not a moment idle. The great stench, arising from offals and other substances thrown about the Fort, and which we had it not in our power to remove, made the air extremely putrid and unwholesome, and greatly increased the Surgeon's list. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 6 Sepoys.

# THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

MANGALORE, EASTER, 1908

*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.*

## AN URGENT APPEAL

WE wish to bespeak the good-will and generosity of our friends and well-wishers, and the filial charity of all ex-Aloysians on behalf of a most pressing need of the College. Keenly alive to the truth of the aphorism that much appealing blunts the edge of benefaction, we have hitherto been reluctant to make our wants publicly known. But the gravity of the case will be our ample justification, if setting aside even the law of sentiment, we should for once clamour for funds.

Meanwhile, we would with pardonable pride assure those to whom this appeal is directed, that the results of the educational work achieved by us have met with unstinted approbation on all hands, as may be judged by the records furnished from time to time in these pages. And this alone, apart from higher and holier motives, would suffice as an incentive to us to yet greater and more useful activity. We have been, therefore, equipping ourselves with every requisite, except that for which we now look to the munificence of our friends and benefactors as well as of our alumni.

Under the new Educational Regulations which will come into force next year, we are compelled to add to our existing conditions by way of increased accommodation for

students, the introduction of new subjects of study and the accentuation of certain departments of the instruction hitherto imparted. The addition of fresh school-rooms is further necessitated by the increasing strength of the College, which has come up to 745 pupils on the rolls. The extent of our present needs is summed up in the following excerpt from the Annual Report on the working of the Institution, read at the Distribution of Prizes held on March 3rd:

“The introduction of new Branches in the College Curriculum and the unprecedented increase of students has necessitated substantial additions to the College building. The strength of the College has gone up already to 745, and as the Educational rules limit the students for a class to 40, some of our classes have had to be divided into as many as four sections. Up-to-date laboratories have also to be provided. To meet these requirements the erection of two new buildings has been determined upon. One of them, on the western slope of the College hill, will be ready for occupation at the re-opening of schools next January. It will contain two new classes, *i. e.*, III and IV Standards, besides the First Form. The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 10,000, towards which Government has promised

Rs. 3,000. The second edifice, a much more costly undertaking, will accommodate all the classes of the College Department, with a Library, and Physical and Chemical Laboratories. The cost of the structure alone is estimated at about Rs. 35,000, while Rs. 30,000 more will be required to put it into a state of equipment worthy of the College.

"Towards the carrying out of all these improvements, Government has already promised a liberal grant of Rs. 25,000 in addition to Rs. 3,000 mentioned above. But we shall have to make up the requisite amount by donations from friends and benefactors in India and Europe."

It would be a grievous omission if we did not make it plain that though the Report from which we have just quoted, hopes for aid "from friends and benefactors in India and Europe," this appeal is to be taken as primarily made to those in the land we live in. Foremost among them we naturally count all ex-Aloysians scattered far and wide in the pursuit of fame and fortune, and acquitting themselves to the honour of their Alma Mater no less than to their own. In this connexion we are particularly proud to recall to our mind such names as have shed lustre on the College, and are too well-known to need enumeration. From these worthy sons of St. Aloysius, we ask in a special manner to be made the recipients of liberal benefactions towards the welfare of the Institution that nurtured their youth and continues to follow their career with affectionate interest. Next

in the order of sympathy and good-will, we address ourselves to our many friends and well-wishers, who far surpass our alumni both in numerical and financial strength, and whose attitude towards the College has always been one of genuine cordiality. Among them are not a few who are mighty in the possession of wealth, and mightier still in that of a wholesome feeling of public spirit that has readily manifested itself on all past occasions. It is superfluous for us to add that from them we confidently hope for the realization of the greater portion of our requirements. They are among the favoured ones of the earth, and as such, will, we trust, come forward with substantial help towards the furtherance of a cause that is certain to hand down their names to posterity, linked with the grateful remembrance of the glorious gift of education secured through their aid to the less favoured sons of the soil. They wield the power of benefiting their kind, and we venture to remind them of it in the name of friendship, fellowship, and patriotism.

*Note. There will doubtless be some to whom the monthly instalment system will commend itself on account of its greater convenience. We would request these kindly to signify to us the sum they are willing to contribute as well as the amount of the monthly instalment. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged in the columns of this Magazine.*

# Alma Mater to her Sons

The mother that nourished and cherished with glee  
 Her sons that so gallantly win the world's fray,  
 The mother of long generations to be,  
 Is calling for help for her children to-day:  
*They are growing in numbers by leaps and by bounds,  
 And tho' they may lack not my love or my lore,  
 Yet of room and of roof and wide-reaching play-grounds  
 They are daily and urgently asking for more.*

*In a land where the poorest find sheltered repose,  
 Where houses spring up like the Prophet's live booth,  
 Shall my children alone, in a narrow school's close  
 Sit stifled while breathing the free air of Truth?  
 Shall they learn from men's books to give man's heart the lie,  
 And mutter, a-choking, that Charity's dead?  
 "No, not while we live!" comes a kindly old cry—  
 'Tis my loyal, lov'd sons whom the good God hath sped.*

*Then hasten, my dear ones, to help me: I'll stand  
 Like a tower of strength with your aid at my need;  
 Come, give, while ye hold, with a liberal hand,  
 And your children's children shall bless the proud deed.  
 And you, too, good friends, who delight in my joys,  
 Allow not my burden to press down my own;  
 And all ye true lovers of books and of boys,  
 Pray, leave not so noble a venture alone.*

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE

**January 1st, Wednesday.**—Feast of the Circumcision of Our Lord. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4.30 P. M.

**January 2nd, Thursday.**—Fr. C. Perazzi, S. J. went to St. Joseph's Seminary, Jeppoo, to conduct a spiritual retreat for the Parish Priests of the Diocese.

**January 7th, Tuesday.**—The first day of the scholastic year opened with Mass of the Holy Ghost and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 9 A. M., to draw down heavenly blessings upon the work of the year. The Professors, teachers and students then repaired to the College Hall where Rev. Father Rector addressed them words of welcome and exhorted them, one and all, to strive their best as they had done in the past year.

Fr. J. Gioanini, S. J. left this morning for St. Joseph's Seminary, Jeppoo, where he will occupy the chair of Philosophy, as he had done on a previous occasion.

**January 14th, Tuesday.**—The College received the F. A. results, passing 17 out of 24 candidates presented for the examination, 3 being placed in the I Class.

**January 19th, Sunday.**—Fr. Norbert Fernandes, S. J. on the eve of his departure for St. Mary's Seminary, Kurseong, to commence the study of Theology preparatory to ordination to the priesthood, received a grand send-off from the boarders of the College Hostel of which he had been the Prefect of Discipline during the past year. The programme embraced items of music, recitation etc. An address was read, couched in the most gracious and grateful terms, enumerating the various substantial services rendered to the Hostel by the Prefect during his brief tenure of office. A costly triple keepsake was then presented by the boarders, consisting of a Bible, a silver-mounted Malacca

cane and a beautiful snuff-box. The recipient warmly thanked the givers of these gifts.

**February 2nd, Sunday.**—After Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4.30 P. M., the students accompanied by the Fathers of the College went down to the western slope of the Hill, to the site of the new St. Joseph's School, which is to accommodate the Primary Classes directly under the management of the College authorities, and the foundation of which was to be blessed and begun. Before laying the corner-stone, Rev. Fr. Rector addressed all assembled, briefly recounting the circumstances that had led to the erection of the building. It was placed, he said, under St. Joseph's protection to ensure the physical, mental and moral well-being of all its little occupants of the rising and future generations who should one day mould the destinies of Mangalore and its surrounding districts. A stronger patronage than that of him to whose keeping the Infant Saviour and His Blessed Mother were entrusted by the Almighty, could not be thought of. The address ended, the practical work of the evening was proceeded with. Into the cavity of the corner-stone there was inserted a glass-jar containing a set of the current coins of the Indian Empire and a parchment scroll with the following inscription in Latin from the classic pen of Fr. L. Zerbinati, S. J.:

ANNO MCMVIII  
 MARIAE PUERPERAE PERLITANTI SACRA DIE  
 PIO X PONT. MAX.  
 EDUARDO VII INDOR. IMPER.  
 AMPLIS COLLEGII ALOISIANI AEDIBUS  
 UNDIQUE CONFLUENTI STUDIOSAE IUVENTUTI  
 CAPIENDAE IAM ANGUSTIS  
 PAUL. PERINI S. J. RECTOR IDEMQ. STUD. CUR.  
 DOMUM AD PUEROS INSTRUENDOS  
 LITERARUM RUDIMENTIS  
 AEDIFICATURUS  
 AUSPICALEM LAPIDEM RITE STATUIT

The building now in process of construction is expected to be ready for occupation by next January. The work has been entrusted to Mr. S. D. Saldanha, an Old Boy, and a well-known Contractor of Mangalore.

**February 3rd, Monday.**—The coming in of the B. A. results in the Second Language Branch was a very congratulatory event for the College, as all the nine candidates sent up passed, with two in the First Class.

**February 6th, Thursday.**—The Matriculation results were received to-day. The College passed 15 out of 32 candidates—“A very creditable achievement, considering that there was something akin to a wholesale slaughter in the Presidency.”

In the evening an entertaining lecture on Education was delivered by Mr. S. K. Nair in the College Hall to a large gathering composed chiefly of students of the College as well as of other local educational institutions. The chair was taken by Fr. Ghezzi. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

**February 11th, Tuesday.**—The College received the B. A. results in English and the Optional Subject, 7 out of 9 candidates coming off successful in the former and 6 out of 8 in the latter. These results were a crowning of the past year's toil, and as they with the others, proved a right bumper harvest for the College, a general holiday was granted to celebrate the various successes together.

**February 16th, Sunday.**—The College Sodalities took part in the solemnization of the Golden Jubilee of the Apparition of Our Lady of Lourdes, held at the Bishop's Chapel by the Men's Sodality. The celebration was rendered exceedingly imposing both within and without the Church by the illumination of the edifice, the excellent services of St. Joseph's Asylum Band, not to mention the appropriate sermon delivered on the occasion,

by Fr. D. Fernandes. An exquisitely got-up Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee was presented to the members of the Sodality by its Director, the Rev. C. Perazzi, S. J.

**March 3rd, Shrove-Tuesday.**—At 6 P. M. the Annual Distribution of Prizes was held, with Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I. C. S. in the chair.

PROGRAMME

PART I.

Overture . . . . . *St. Joseph's Asylum Band*

THE ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The Chairman's Address

PART II.

THE TRIUMPH OF FIDELITY

A Drama in 3 Acts by C. Joyce, B. A.

ACT I. Scene—Hall in the Castle of Roche-noire

ACT II. Scene—A forest

ACT III. Scene—Castle of Roche-noire

TABLEAU

GOD SAVE THE KING

**March 8th, Sunday.**—The annual tri-duum of Retreats in town occupied no less than five Fathers of the College. The Senior Aloysians received the usual course of spiritual instructions from Fr. Colaço, the Juniors from Fr. M. Fernandes; while Frs. B. Rosario, C. Perazzi, and D. Fernandes respectively conducted the exercises at Kankanady for the Tertiaries, at Fr. Muller's Establishment, and at St. Antony's Institute.

**March 12th, Thursday.**—The concluding day of the Retreat. All the Aloysians communicated during Mass, and after Te Deum and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Seniors went in a body to tender their grateful acknowledgements to Fr. Colaço.

**March 18th, Wednesday.**—The Prince of Arcot accompanied by the Collector visited the College buildings. He was shown over the pile by Fr. Rector. He expressed his admiration for the beautiful fresco and other paintings with which the College Chapel has been rendered a thing of beauty.

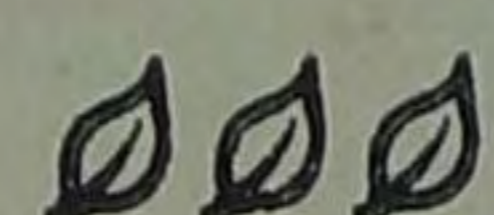
**March 19th, Monday.**—The Feast of St. Joseph was kept up at the College with

the usual grandeur. Solemn High Mass was sung by Fr. Ghezzi. At the evening devotions, Fr. D. Fernandes preached on the dignity of the Foster Father and on the sure protection held out by the Guardian of the Holy Family to all his clients.

**April 8th, Wednesday.**—To-day the College and High School Departments closed for the Midsummer Holidays. Considering the warmth of the weather at this time of the year, the students must have been too happy to take leave of books and benches, and give

themselves up to the luxury of rest and refreshing cool of shady recesses away down Edyah Hill.

**April 15th, Wednesday.**—To-day the students of the Lower Secondary Department entered on their May holidays. They held out, or rather were held in, a little longer than their seniors, but could have been less happy for the rollicking freedom in the outer air obtained after the reluctant durance within school doors.



### THE ANNUAL PRIZE DAY

THERE was a departure made from the custom of holding the prize distribution in the College Hall. The dramatic and musical entertainment, which always accompanies this interesting function, was held this year in one of the picturesque courtyards, which furnished ample accommodation for the large gathering of students and invited guests.

The Annual Report was read by the Rev. Father Paul Perini, S. J., the Rector and Principal of the College. The reading of the Report was followed by the distribution of prizes to the successful students. A pleasing feature of the prize-list was the generous contribution received from friends and old pupils for the prize and scholarship funds.

Mr. H. O. D. Harding next addressed the students of the College. He began by congratulating the Rector and his staff on the good results of the year's work. He said that he was not going to inflict a long speech on his hearers, but that as one who had for four years been in close touch with the College and its doings, he thought he ought, on the eve of his departure for Europe, to say a few words of encouragement and advice to his young friends. He would, above all, impress upon them a high sense of duty and a spirit of

self-help. In this spirit he desired them to undertake the work allotted to each day of their lives, be it class-work, or sports, or the responsible tasks of their position in the world.

At the close of the Chairman's speech, the curtain of the improvised stage rose on the play *The Triumph of Fidelity*, a drama in three acts. Every character was played to perfection, and did not fail to create a good impression of the training the actors had received. Rev. Father Charles Ghezzi, S. J., Professor of English Literature, deserves great credit for the excellence of the amateur theatricals in the College as well as in the Station. Indeed, it is a wonder how, while there is no lack of ardour for studies and serious pursuits, the College authorities find time for the cultivation of the artistic side of education.

The proceedings of a very pleasant evening terminated with the National Anthem sung by the College Choir.

—*Madras Mail, March 7th.*

In our last Report we noted that the year 1907 had opened with bright prospects in every Department of the College. We are now happy to be able to state that the

hopes we then entertained have been fully realised.

The strength of the College surpassed all previous records. It rose to 617, and, though there was a slight falling off towards the end, the scholastic year closed with 71 students in the College Department, 168 in the High School and 359 in the Lower Secondary Department, giving a total of 598 students for the whole institution.

The average attendance was, on the whole, very fair. There is, however, still room for improvement in this respect. We have good grounds for thinking that parents not unfrequently detain their boys at home for reasons which are insufficient to justify their absence from school, with the natural result that students miss important lessons and cannot, on their return, keep pace with the class. In our opinion, illness, or the death of very near relatives should be the only excuse for non-attendance at school.

In the public examinations, the College can once more record remarkably good results. We passed 15 out of 32 Matriculation candidates — a very creditable achievement, considering that there was something akin to a wholesale slaughter in the Presidency. For the F. A. examination we presented 24 and passed 17, with M. Chardappa Kamoth, Denis Albuquerque and Alban Mascarenhas in the First Class. For the B. A. Degree examination we had only nine candidates. All passed in the Second Language, with Lawrence Gonsalves and U. Kannappa in the First Class; seven passed in English, three being placed in the Second Class. In History, of the eight who appeared, six passed, five of them in the Second Class. Thus out of a class of nine students six have fully qualified themselves for the Degree. To them we offer our hearty congratulations and best wishes for success in life. Three of the new Graduates, viz., Messrs. A. B. Pais, M. Ramappa and U. Kannappa have elected

to continue their connection with their Alma Mater by joining the teaching staff, and we confidently look forward to good work from them in the field of education.

The annual inspection of the School Department by Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, B. A., Inspector of Schools, VI Circle, took place on the 10th and 11th September. A few extracts from his Report may be aptly inserted here: "Tone and discipline: good. The College is doing splendid work and some of the features of its organization might advantageously be copied by other schools. There is a Hostel in which the monitorial system may be said to be in embryo. The system of examinations and reports to parents is careful. The further specialization of subjects or their supervision by particular teachers is recommended."

Our boys again distinguished themselves in the Inter-School Gymkhana competition. They carried away two Cricket Cups, the Coronation Trophy and the Tennis Cup. They did well also in the Gymnastic competition, though they failed to secure the trophy. In athletics we did not compete.

The Hostel, which was opened last year for the benefit of students coming from out-stations, is now under the exclusive management of the College. A Jesuit Father and a Lay Brother are in charge and see to the comfort of the 51 boarders who have obtained admission since January. Of the four buildings destined for students, three are set apart for Catholics and one for non-Catholics. The present accommodation is limited, but we hope to be able in the near future to extend it considerably, in view of the many applications we are receiving from neighbouring Districts.

An important event of the year under review was the re-affiliation of the College as required by the New University Regulations. Affiliation has already been granted in the following optional groups of subjects:

## FOR THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

- Group I. (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry.
- III. (a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic.
- „ IV. (a) Ancient or Modern History, (b) a classical language (Latin or Sanskrit), (c) a second classical language; or Canarese, or Malayalam.

For the B. A. (Pass) course, the College has been affiliated in group V. History and Economics, and application will be made at an early date for affiliation in

- Group I. Mathematics.
- „ IV. Logic, Psychology and Ethics.
- „ VI. Two Languages.

The new Intermediate Course will take the place of the present F. A. Course next January, and steps are already being taken to equip the College for the teaching of the various subjects, chiefly of the Science Section.

The introduction of new Branches in the College Curriculum and the unprecedented increase of students has necessitated substantial additions to the College building. The strength of the College has gone up already to 745, and as the Educational rules limit the students for a class to 40, some of our classes have had to be divided into as many as four sections. Up-to-date laboratories have also to be provided. To meet these requirements the erection of two new buildings has been determined upon. One of them, on the western slope of the College hill, will be ready for occupation at the reopening of schools next January. It will contain two new classes, *i. e.*, III and IV Standards, besides the First Form. The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 10,000, towards which Government has promised Rs. 3,000. The second edifice, a much more costly undertaking, will accommodate all the classes of the College Department, with a Library, and Physical and Chemical Laboratories. The

cost of the structure alone is estimated at about Rs. 35,000, while Rs. 30,000 more will be required to put it into a state of equipment worthy of the College.

Towards the carrying out of all these improvements Government has already promised a liberal grant of Rs. 25,000 in addition to Rs. 3,000 mentioned above. But we shall have to make up the requisite amount by donations from friends and benefactors in India and Europe. We have not yet appealed to our well-wishers in India, but when we do appeal, we feel confident that they will respond with their wonted generosity.

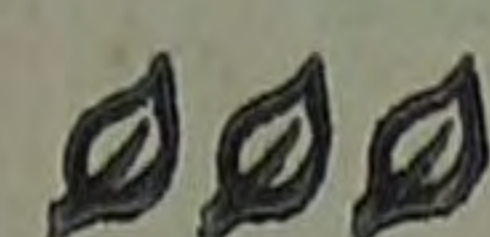
The visit of their Excellencies Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras, and Lady Lawley in November last was a memorable event in the College chronicle. On behalf of the Catholic community of Mangalore, the students gave a musical and dramatic entertainment in honour of their Excellencies, as a demonstration of loyalty to the representative of the King-Emperor. We have good reason to believe that our distinguished visitors were pleased with what they saw of the doings and working of the College.

Before concluding, I must express my warmest thanks to past students and friends for their interest in the College and for the practical testimony they have given of that interest by offering prizes and contributing generously to the "Poor Students' Fund." I must also thank our many guests for honouring us with their presence here this evening, and our esteemed District Judge, Mr. Harding, for kindly consenting to preside.

PAUL PERINI, S. J., *Rector.*

## CONTRIBUTORS TO "THE POOR STUDENTS' FUND."

Mr. Kekobad H. Rao. Rev. Fr. A. Muller, S. J. Mr. Peter George D'Souza, B. A., B. L. An ex-Aloysian in Bombay. Dr. R. Rao. A Mangalorean resident in Burma. A friend of the College. Rev. Fr. S. B. C. Luis. An ex-Aloysian. Mr. E. B. Palmer. Dr. P. F. Mathias.



UNIVERSITY RESULTS

B. A. Degree Examination

I. ENGLISH.

II Class.

Kannappa, Uchil 11.

Gonsalves, Lawrence 39.

III Class.

Coelho, Ignatius M. C.

Narayana Shenai, Kundapur.

Pais, Antony B.

Raghavendra Rau, Madiman.

Ramappa, Mangalore.

II. SECOND LANGUAGE

(LATIN, CANARESE).

Latin.

I Class.

Kannappa, Uchil 1.

Gonsalves, Lawrence 3.

II Class.

Coelho, Ignatius M. C. 5.

Canarese.

II Class.

Raghavendra Rau, Madiman 1.

Narayana Shenai, Kundapur 13.

Pais, Antony B. 16.

III Class.

Castelino, Denis C.

Ramappa, Mangalore.

Rebello, Boniface N.

III. SCIENCE (HISTORY).

II Class.

Kannappa, Uchil 3.

Gonsalves, Lawrence 14.

Raghavendra Rau, Madiman 22.

Pais, Antony B. 51.

Narayana Shenai, Kundapur 53.

III Class.

Ramappa, Mangalore.

First Examination in Arts

I Class.

Cherdappa Kamath, Cannanore 43.

Albuquerque, Denis J. 66.

Mascarenhas, James H. A. 67.

II Class.

Albuquerque, Aloysius P.

Alvares, Michael.

Alvares, Victor.

Coelho, Titus P.

Coelho, Venantius P.

Mathias, Dominic R. S.

Mathias, John.

Minezes, Santan J.

Noronha, Mark.

Pais, Alexander A.

Pais, Louis L. S.

Rodriguez, Eusebius.

Sankunni, Talancheri.

Sequeira, John P.

Matriculation Examination

II Class.

Brito, John E.

Coelho, John F. P.

Farias, Albert M.

Fernandez, Charles G.

Govinda Bhat, Madangal.

Lewis, Albert.

Lobo, Camillo A. J.

Mathias, Denis L.

Naranappa Suvarna, Nireshwalya.

Pais, Sylvester.

Pinto, Louis M.

Rego, Joseph P.

Saldanha, Frank J.

Saldanha, Thomas.

Sequeira, Rosario D.

## COLLEGE SOCIETIES

## THE SODALITY OF THE B. V. MARY.

The object of this Society is to encourage its members to cultivate an earnest religious spirit and to cherish devotion to the Blessed Mother of God. It comprises two distinct organizations, one for the Senior and the other for the Junior students. The former is under the title of the Presentation of the B. V. M., and the latter under that of the Assumption and the patronage of the Guardian Angels.

## SENIOR SODALITY

*Director :*

Rev. Ch. Ghezzi, S. J.

*Prefect :* John Peter Noronha

*1st Assistant :* Denis Albuquerque

*2nd Assistant :* John Mathias

*Secretary :* James H. A. Mascarenhas

*Treasurer :* Aloysius Fernandez

*Consultors :*

Basil Coelho

Severin Silva

John Rego

Urban Coelho

Joachim George

Albert Coelho

*Organist :* Aloysius Albuquerque

Edwin D'Souza

*Cantors :*

Rosario Saldanha

John Saldanha

## JUNIOR SODALITY

*Director :*

Rev. A. M. Colaço, S. J.

*Prefect :* Joseph N. Fernandez

*1st Assistant :* Frederick Pinto

*2nd Assistant :* Salvador Nazareth

*Secretary :* Francis L. D'Souza

*Consultors :*

Henry Fernandez

Ignatius Fernandez

Peter Cornelio

Stanislas Silva

Vitus D'Souza

*Cantors :*

William Vas

Arthur Mascarenhas

## THE CECILIAN SOCIETY

The object of this Society is to add solemnity to religious and literary festivals, and to give the members an opportunity to improve themselves in vocal music.

*Director :* Rev. Francis F. Rota, S. J.

## THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

This association offers a field to the members of the College Classes for practice in debate, criticism and elocution, and affords them an opportunity for the application of sound principles to social and historical questions.

Rev. Ch. Ghezzi, S. J., *President.*

## OFFICERS.

Basil Coelho.....*Vice-President.*

Mark Noronha.....*Secretary.*

John Rego.....*Assistant Secretary.*

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Y. K. Sankaran

M. D'Souza

Madhava Menon

Joseph Coelho

## COLLEGE ATHLETIC SOCIETIES

*Director :* Rev. Th. Noronha, S. J.

*Asstt. Director :* Rev. Th. Gonsalves, S. J.

In order to promote the physical development of the students by manly games and healthy exercise, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, and Football receive every encouragement.

## PERSONAL AND PARTICULAR

WE are glad to be able to present with this issue of the *Mangalore Magazine* the photo of Father Muller, which arrived too late for the Christmas number '07.

We offer our most cordial congratulations to Fr. Alphonsus M. Casoli, S. J., to whom this Magazine is much beholden, on the grand success he has lately achieved by his splendid Latin poem "Ad Conventum Hagensem," which was awarded a superb gold medal by the Royal Academy of Amsterdam at its Annual International Poetic Competition. From the extent of the field of competitors, it is not difficult to guess how high the clerical Muse must have soared in her present flight. It is not very usual that the minister and the minstrel are combined in the same person as in Fr. Casoli. We are felicitously put in mind of Cowley's tribute to the memory of his friend and fellow-poet Crawshaw, and are almost tempted to apply its opening lines to the winner of the present competition:

Poet and Saint to thee alone are given  
The two most sacred names of earth and heaven.

On February 9th, His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore, conferred the order of Priesthood on the Revv. Faustin Aranha, Gregory D'Souza, Law. Fernandes, Reginald Pinto, of the Diocese of Mangalore, and on Rev. Stanislaus Bangar of the Diocese of Trichinopoly.

Of the Matriculation class '07, the following have been admitted into the Diocesan Seminary: Messrs. Rosario Sequeira, Michael Pinto, Denis Mathias and Camillo Lobo. Mr. Hermenegild Mendes, B. A., who had to leave the Papal Seminary at Kandy, owing to ill-health, has joined the second year of the Philosophy course.

Out of twelve candidates presented by St. Ann's High School for the Matriculation examination, the following five were success-

ful: Mary Baptist, Clara Gonsalves, Rosie Gonsalves, Polly Pinto and K. Radha Bai.

We invite attention to the Free Elementary School which will be opened on June 1st, by the Sisters of St. Ann's Convent. The classes will be located in the handsome new building which has just been completed. It has accommodation for 120 pupils. The programme of studies which, in addition to a practical knowledge of English, Canarese and Konkani, includes needlework plain and ornamental, hygiene and domestic economy, happily blends the useful with the agreeable. The whole course of studies is so arranged as to meet the requirements not only of beginners, but of such also as having completed the ordinary curriculum of the High School, might desire to construe it to their own advantage.

We are happy to record the success of Mr. Martin D'Souza, B. A., in the LL. B. Examination of the University of Bombay. Messrs. Pascal D'Souza and Emmanuel Vaz have passed the First Examination in Law of the University of Madras. Pascal has kept up his bright record at the College by heading the list of successful candidates in the second class.

Mr. Joseph Coelho, who passed the Matriculation examination recently held in Bombay, scored the highest number of marks in the English papers.

Mr. Antony Lobo has, after a course of training in the Coimbatore Forest School, been appointed to a permanent place in the Kannothe Range, North Malabar.

On Sunday, January 19th, Rev. Father Santanna B. C. Luis, Vicar of Cooloor, celebrated High Mass for the good estate of the Staff and students of St. Aloysius' College. In the course of a sermon preached on the occasion, Fr. Luis touchingly alluded to the

boon of education conferred on the Catholics of Canara by the Jesuit Fathers, and exhorted his parishioners to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the College. He, then, referred to the financial trials of the institution, and asked the congregation frequently to remember it in their prayers. Apropos of these public exercises of devotion, we may refer to another held in the parochial church of Cooloor some months ago, when a goodly number of Catholics were saved from a watery grave, while crossing over one Sunday morning to hear mass. To give expression to the gratitude of the Parish for this remarkable instance of divine protection, the Vicar organized a special thanksgiving service with High Mass, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

In the Report of the Forest Administration of Coorg for 1906-07, Mr. E. C. Martin Mascarenhas, Extra Conservator of Forests receives well-merited commendation for the 'efficient assistance' rendered by him.

The wedding bells have been chiming merrily and often during the past months. We offer our heartiest congratulations to the following Old Boys recently married:—

Mr. Frank Xavier Saldanha to Miss Helen Alice Brito, at the Chapel of our Lady of Dolours, Codialbail, on January 13th.

Mr. Peter Francis Fernandez to Miss Bridget Mary Fernandez, at the Milagres Church on January 27th.

Mr. Salvador John Gonsalves, B. A., B. L., to Miss Monica Frances Mary Saldanha, at the Milagres Church on January 28th.

Mr. Liguori Saldanha to Miss Elizabeth Tellis, at the Milagres Church on Feb. 1st.

Mr. Victor Emmanuel Castelino to Miss Margaret Laurentia Gonsalves, at the Milagres Church on February 3rd.

Dr. Piedade F. Mathias, B. A., M. B. & C. M., to Miss Josephine Euphrasia Lobo, at the Rosario Cathedral on February 25th.

Rev. Father Seb. Noronha writes to us: St. Joseph's Boys' School, Kallianpur, was opened in February 1900 with 31 boys, with a view to imparting elementary education to the children of the parish of Milagres and the parish of Rosario, as also to the non-Catholic youth of the neighbouring places.

The School has 6 classes of which Standard V is the highest. The school is, therefore, a first Grade Elementary School according to the phraseology of the new "Scheme of studies," lately published by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. The present strength of the school is 120 boys of whom 105 are Catholics, 13 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans.

The course of studies followed here is according to the requirements of the Code: Canarese reading, writing and arithmetic in all the classes, action songs in Standards I and II, a general knowledge of local products, industries, trade, agriculture, postal information, simple and important rules of health and sanitation, rules of politeness and good conduct in Standards IV and V, English in the Standards III, IV and V, and singing in all the classes. Special attention is devoted to the pupils' physical development by exercises in drill, various Indian games and manual occupations.

As mere instruction imparted in school-hours would be productive of but little good without vigilance over their conduct, special care is bestowed by my assistants, Rev. Fathers J. W. Pinto and Peter D'Souza and by myself upon the formation of their character by imprinting in their youthful minds the virtues of honesty, truthfulness, candour and love of labour.

"26—3—1901. Examined the School for grant. 66 were examined and 63 passed, 27 passing for merit. The School is entirely the product of the energy of the manager, Rev. Father Noronha, who is all in all for the

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starting and conducting of this School. The discipline maintained is very good. The School is a source of great benefit to Kallianpur and its neighbourhood."

(*Sd.*) P. G. VANCHI AIYAR,  
*Sub-Asstt. Inspector.*

The following are the remarks of the last Inspection held on 23rd August 1907:—

"Held the annual Inspection. 101 pupils were present out of 104 on rolls, exclusive of the 4 pupils of the unrecognised V Standard who were all present. The results were satisfactory on the whole. There is a slight fall in the strength over last year, but it is too small to deserve any notice. The School on the whole continues to do good work. But a School museum is a desideratum and it is hoped it will be supplied before long. The new building is nearing completion and the garden in front of it is indeed good. The introduction of manual occupations during the school year that has just ended, is a pleasing feature of the year's progress and reflects much credit on the management as well as the teachers. The introduction of country games is also a similar feature."

(*Sd.*) K. N. VISVESWARA RAU,  
*Sub-Asstt. Inspector.*

To the above I may be permitted to add a note in the Inspection Book by Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, B. A., Inspector of Schools: "Visited the School. It seems to have a considerable amount of life, and care is evidently given to it. As it is a Higher Elementary School it is hoped the new curriculum may be found useful and part of it developed in this School."

By Mr. John Salvador Albuquerque's death, which took place at his residence at Bolar on January 6th, Mangalore has lost a prominent citizen, and the Catholic body a true benefactor. Beginning a life of business when hardly out of his teens, he followed it

up to the very end of his days, building up with uncommon ability, unimpeachable conduct and scrupulous integrity, a considerable fortune, while his generosity of disposition has left lasting proofs, which are bound to earn for his children's children the good-will and hearty fellowship of all around them. Though the deceased went through much acute suffering occasioned by a protracted malady and intensified by a heavy domestic bereavement, yet he was characterized by true Christian patience and fortitude. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and admirers and employees. The interment took place at the Cathedral, of which he had the honour of being a foremost warden. **R. I. P.**

Mr. Nicholas Gonsalvez, who died at Poona on February 17th, was for many years resident in Mangalore. The deceased was born on November 27th, 1858, and after studying up to the Pre-Matriculation class in the local Government College, joined the Telegraph Department, and at the time of his death held the post of a Telegraph Master. He leaves a young widow and three children to mourn his loss. **R. I. P.**

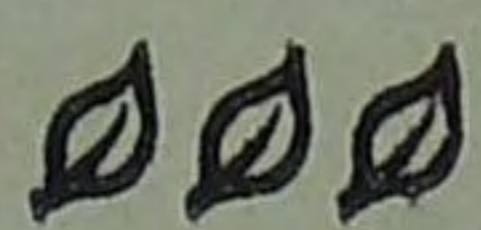
Mr. Boniface J. Fernandes, of Codialbail, died at Fr. Muller's Hospital, Kankanady, on February 18th, from the effects of an accident. Though the end was somewhat sudden and unexpected, the deceased was by no means unprepared for the summons. His life was remarkable for piety and probity, and his last day on earth was particularly crowded with devotional exercises, as on that day the Men's Sodality celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Apparition of our Lady of Lourdes. In his last moments, he had the touching consolation of having his eldest son, Father Marian Fernandes, S. J., by his bedside to commend his dying soul to his Creator. The funeral was attended by a large number of Sodalists and parish priests from far and near, in token of friendship and esteem. **R. I. P.**

The death occurred on February 29th, at the age of 64 years, of Mrs. Martha Noronha, the widow of the late Mr. Peter Hyacinth Noronha. The deceased belonged to a family which has deserved well of the Church in Mangalore. Her father, the late Mr. Sebastian Aranha, was widely known for his deeds of charity. He was especially solicitous for the instruction of youth, and out of his own fortune, devoted the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the education of poor students. In the family archives there is to be found a testimonial to the loyalty to the Holy See shown by her pious husband. The letter addressed to him from Rome by the Procurator-General of the Discalced Carmelites is couched in these beautiful terms:

“Testor me accepisse quingentas rupias, quas Romam misisti ut tuo nomine exhiberentur SS. Domino Nostro Papae. Dictam summam obtuli SS. Pontifici, qui oblationem tuam libentissime et gratissimo animo excepit. Praeterea Sanctitas Sua concedere dignata est tibi, Familiae tuae, possessionibus et plantationibus tuis paternam et apostolicam benedictionem quam devote implorasti: et sperandum est hanc sanctam benedictionem valde

profuturam tibi et tuis ad spiritualium et temporalium bonorum incrementum. Haec ad devoti animi tui solatium testari libet; et interea oblata occasione libenter utor ut tibi obsequentis animi mei significationem exhibeam.”

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following exchanges:—*Boston Pilot, The Notre Dame Scholastic, The Catholic Watchman, O Anglo-Lusitano, Bombay E. Indian, Cochin Argus, Malabar Herald, Burma Critic, Bassein News, The Loyalist, The Bharata, La Revista Catolica, Nazrani Deepika, The Mountaineer, The Flower of Carmel, North Point Annual, The Georgetown College Journal, Stonyhurst Magazine, The Dial, Fordham Monthly, Fleur-de-Lis, The Xavier, Catholic Opinion, O Oriente Português, St. Ignatius Collegian, The Redwood, Boston Stylus, The Holy Cross Purple, St. Aidan's College Magazine, The Ratcliffian, The Edmundian, Madonna, Our Alma Mater, Spring Hill Review, Mungret Annual, Malabar Quarterly Review, Harvest Field, The Xaverian (Calcutta), St. Xavier's College Magazine (Bombay), O Vinte e Tres de Novembro, D. A. V. College Union Magazine.*



## BOOK NOTICES

THE LITTLE OFFICE OF THE B. V. MARY  
AND THE OFFICE OF THE DEAD IN LATIN  
AND ENGLISH.

We have received from Mr. B. Herder, the renowned publisher to the Holy See, an excellent little book containing the office of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the office of the Dead, printed in double columns, a choice English translation being given side by side with the original Latin. The idea of placing and that jointly too, the two offices just mentioned, within the reach of the laity, and in such an attractive form is an exceedingly happy one. The significance of the dear little publication will be felt all the more, when the multiplicity of books of piety with their wonted omissions of forms of prayers bearing the highest sanction of the Church, is taken into consideration. Here for once is offered in little to the Catholic public what may be regarded as the *crème de la crème* of two well-known devotional pabulum, and we earnestly recommend it to our Catholic readers in general. The precious booklet is issued in three kinds of cover—paper, cloth (red edges) and English roan (limp, gilt edges) priced respectively at 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. The handy little volume is a gem of neatness, with large clear type on thin but strong and smooth paper. In addition to a miniature frontispiece of the "Immaculate Conception" from the beautiful painting of C. Müller, the little volume gives, at the beginning directions for the use of its contents, and, at the end, a list of the Indulgences attached to the devotions contained in it.

## THE TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

The Rajkot Branch of the well-known St. Ann's Temperance Association is doing very successful work in behalf of its cause, if we are to judge only from its new venture of a Temperance Magazine, a copy of which has

been kindly sent to us for notice. The periodical, for it is a monthly, was started in January last on the abovementioned Branch's buying up the *Concanim Magazine* which, we see, has been incorporated with this new organ. Though the *Concanim Magazine* has ceased to have a separate existence, yet for the benefit of readers and members ignorant of English, one-half of the "Temperance Magazine" is printed in the vernacular under the general title of the "Concanim Section." Despite some printer's errors here and there, which may be condoned in a periodical publication in its infancy, the get-up of the monthly is on the whole very satisfactory. In keeping, as it were, with the rubrics of all temperance leagues, the periodical before us is covered in a blue wrapper happily suggestive of the Blue Riband.

COPIOUS AND EXHAUSTIVE NOTES ON  
THE MATRIC. SANSKRIT TEXT, 1908. BY  
PANDITS N. SWAMINATHA SASTRI AND A.  
VARADA CHARİYAR, B. A., L. T.

The work of these collaborators on a subject with which they must be highly conversant has, we find, been done so as to render every facility to the student. The notes to the different portions of the full text and the translations which are almost literal, are separately paged; and the get-up of the whole volume, a pretty portly one, is bound to commend itself to those for whom the book is intended. More than the translation, however, we are inclined to prize the *Notes* in which the compounds and phrases etc. occurring in the text are explained *in extenso*.

LESSONS IN SCIENCE (INDIAN EDITION).  
BY R. A. GREGORY, F. R. A. S., AND A. T.  
SIMMONS, B. SC. *Macmillan & Co.*

The joint authors, whose names, are a guarantee of the worth of this production,

have conferred a veritable boon on the matriculating student-world of the Madras Presidency in placing within their reach a manual of Physics and Chemistry, which more than amply satisfies all their requirements. The opening words of the Preface bid every Matriculation candidate be gratefully convinced that the present edition has been brought out with special regard to his needs. Hence, added to the sterling value of the contents of the compact volume before us, is the value of the interest evinced by the collaborators in those students of this Presidency, for whom the publication is in chief intended. And this fact further gains in well-merited appreciation for the book, when it is seen, that the solid volume running to 430 pages including an elaborate index, surpasses in excellence all similar productions, while the comparatively low price of a rupee and a half put upon it, seems surprisingly trifling. Whether as regards the extent of the matter treated of, or as regards the manner adopted in its treatment, and again, whether as regards neatness and clearness of type and illustrations or as regards the handiness of mere externals, it is hard to find a flaw in the book. But we may assure our readers, by way of suiting the word to the action, that we have discovered the worth of this volume by its prescribed use in our schools as a standard text-book, and that we have no hesitation in recommending all similarly placed to go and do likewise.

A SHORT PRIMER OF INDIAN HISTORY.  
BY M. PROTHERO, M. A. *Messrs. Macmillan & Co.*

This book has been written in exact accordance with the syllabus in Indian History for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. This profession of design need not deter students of other Universities from purchasing and making use of

the slight volume, since the ground covered in the two hundred odd pages must be, after all, the same as that expected to be travelled by all students. But one cannot expect to find in this book more than a sketchy presentment of the many and serious events that make up the history of India from the early times down to the rule of the late Viceroy. This is the enforced condition of all such hand-books and primers, and the present does not claim to be an exception. The volume contains several illustrations—some personalities and a few places of historic renown. But the typography is wanting in neatness and attractiveness; and the marginal notes appear almost to drop out of the page for sheer lack of space. Moreover, a stiff paper cover with a thin cloth back is not especially adapted for rough handling, such as those for whom the book is intended are apt to put it to.

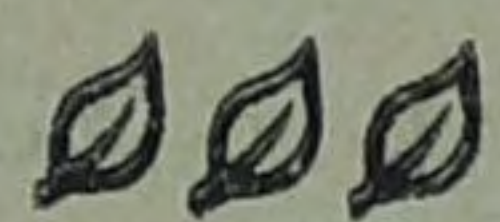
GLIMPSSES INTO THE LIFE OF INDIAN PLANTS. BY I. PFLEIDERER, OF THE BASEL MISSION. Price Rs. 1/8. *Basel Mission Press: Mangalore.*

As the author notes in his preface, the teaching of object lessons has been deficient in most elementary schools. This book is calculated to give the teachers knowledge of the subject sufficient to excite in them an interest, which will infuse life into their teaching and make the lessons informing and entertaining to the pupils. Books like Oliver's and Gregg's Indian Botany are not quite suitable for this purpose, especially in South India. Of course, some knowledge of Physics and Chemistry is pre-supposed, as it would be impossible to write on a scientific subject without this. In our opinion a fuller explanation of the Classes, Sub-Classes and Orders would have added to the usefulness of the book. All the vernacular names available in the "Five Hundred Indian Plants" would have made identification easier. The illustrations are very good and clear.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE MAGAZINE :  
*Bombay.*

Yet one more addition to the small band of College Magazines in India! We gladly tender our hearty welcome to the new venture set on foot by the students of St. Xavier's College, Bombay. This periodical enterprise appears to be a monthly, and the first number (April '08) is a very creditable one for an initial attempt, displaying a pretty wide range in the matter of its contents—from the 'Ramayana' to 'A day in the Trossachs.' In the shape of personal history, however, we find two appreciative contributions accompanied with a half-tone plate of his picture, on the late Mr. R. R. Bhagvath, an impersonal acquaintance with whom, acquired through the fame of his erudite and excellent pamphlets and lectures, makes us take afresh

a deeply tender and melancholy interest in the deceased Professor. We find that the Academic Muse, too, has been pressed into service by the editorial staff. 'Translations from Heine' and the superadded sonnet 'In the spirit of Heine,' verily by a lover of snuff, are indeed beautiful specimens. The answer, however, given to the question 'Does poetry decline with the advance of civilization' is not encouraging, and indeed, cannot be otherwise if the author of 'Modern Painters' for one is consulted on the subject. It is our earnest desire to see our contemporary rapidly grow up and live to a great age, sowing the seed of knowledge and of mutual help and improvement in the minds and hearts of its many readers. We wish our new exchange God-speed on its 'life's journey just begun.'



## THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA HIS GREAT POEM IN A NATIVE TONGUE

WHO was the first Englishman that ever set foot in India? If we may believe a statement of the chronicler William of Malmesbury, a certain Sighelm of Sherborne was sent by King Alfred in the year 883 to Rome with presents to the Pope, and thence proceeded to the East Indies to visit the tomb of St. Thomas the Apostle at Mylapore (now a suburb of Madras), and, returning to England, brought back with him a quantity of spices and precious stones. This story of William of Malmesbury, however, does not seem to meet with credence among modern critics. Strange to say, if the story be not true, we must pass over a period of almost exactly seven centuries before we find the first authenticated case of an Englishman's foot on the soil of our future Indian Empire. Stranger still, this pioneer was a Jesuit father,

Thomas Stephens, a native of Bulstan, in Wiltshire, who landed on the Indian shores in 1579. Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir M. Monier Williams, Mr. Philip Anderson, and other authorities agree in making Thomas Stephens the first Englishman known to have visited India. His family and his career are fairly well known. Unlike his brother Richard, who was a student at New College, Oxford, and had a remarkably varied career, vacillating for some years between the old and the new religions, at one time an amanuensis under Dr. Jewell and Archbishop Parker, then a student, and finally professor of theology in Allen's famous College at Douay, Thomas does not seem to have been a university man, though he may have become a Catholic through the influence of Edmund Campion and other Oxford Catholics of his acquaintance.

In the October of 1575 Thomas was admitted into the Society of the Jesuits in Rome, and in 1577 was in his noviciate there. The companion who seems to have mostly influenced his early life was Thomas Pounce, "a man whose life story may be said to range, with a grand and gloomy romance, from the dazzling splendours of the Royal Court, where he was a special favourite of the Queen, to the chilling horrors of an imprisonment of thirty long years, undergone in ten different dungeons, for the sake of the ancient faith. The perusal of the accounts of the Indian missions, few and far between as they must necessarily have been in those days, seems to have fired the hearts of both Pounce and Stephens with a desire of entering the Society of Jesus."

The two friends, having collected a sufficient sum, secretly set out for Rome, but whilst Pounce, through the treachery of a friend, was seized by the Queen's officers and doomed to his long imprisonment, Stephens succeeded in making good his escape from this country, and, as we have seen, was received into the Jesuit noviciate in Rome, having among his fellow-novices such well-known characters as Robert Persons, Henry Garnett, and others. Stephens's heart's desire to devote his life to the Indian missions was granted by the then General of the Society, Mercurian, who sent him from Rome to Lisbon, whence on April 4, 1579, he sailed in one of five ships for the East *via* the Cape of Good Hope, reaching Goa on October 24 of the same year. In Hakluyt's "Collection of Voyages" is preserved a letter, dated November 10 of the same year, written by Thomas Stephens to his father—the only one hitherto known to have been preserved. Of this letter Anderson in his "English in Western India" tells us that people in London were filled with amazement that "a Roman ecclesiastic should enter with such eagerness and penetration into

commercial affairs," and adds: "His advices were the strongest inducement which London merchants had been offered to embark on Indian speculations." This, however, was natural enough; Thomas's father was a leading London merchant, and no doubt the young Jesuit had been brought up in perfect familiarity with mercantile ideas and principles. A second equally interesting letter of October 24, 1583, written in Latin and addressed to his brother Richard, now a doctor of theology in Paris, is preserved, at least in extracts, in a manuscript copy in the National Library at Brussels. A full translation of this manuscript is given by Mr. Saldanha in the book before us. Father Stephens, generally known by the Portuguese form of his name, Estevao, became one of the most celebrated and successful of the Jesuit missionaries in India, where he died in 1619 at the age of seventy, and was probably buried at Rachol, the archiepiscopal seminary of Goa. His forty years of missionary life were not entirely absorbed by his labours for his native converts; he frequently rendered valuable services to Europeans when in the East. Thus in 1583 he was able to rescue from imprisonment at the Portuguese settlement at Ormuz four of his fellow countrymen, the English merchants Fitch, Newbury, Leeds, and Storie, and in 1608 the well-known French traveller Peyrard de Laval received generous assistance from Stephens whilst in prison at Goa, as he himself testifies.

But, after all, it is not on the side of either political or missionary history that Father Stephens has won his niche in the temple of fame. It is on the literary side that he attained pre-eminence. In the first place, he has the distinction of being the first European to compile a grammar of an Indian tongue. This was a grammar of the "Konkani" language, which for many years remained in manuscript and was not printed until 1640 at

Rachol. Of this first edition only two copies are known to exist, one in the India Office Library. A second edition was issued as late as 1857. But more remarkable than even this very creditable performance is the fact that Stephens has attained the distinction—unique, I imagine—of being reckoned a classical author, indeed the foremost classic, in one of the native Indian languages. Authorities still discuss whether this idiom ought properly to be called Konkani or whether it was a form of the Mahratti language largely influenced by colloquial Konkani. We need not enter into this controversy. Suffice it to say it was the vernacular of the peoples to whom Thomas Stephens had to minister, and that in order to teach them the principles of the Christian religion he compiled a great poem, to which, following the Sanskrit nomenclature, he gave the title of “The Christian Puránna.” Three editions, issued with the license of the Portuguese authorities, seem to have been published within forty years of the first appearance, in 1614, of the poem, yet no single copy of these is known to be extant, and only a few manuscript copies, prized as heirlooms in the ancient families of Southern Kanara, preserved the text of the celebrated classic until last year (1907), when what is claimed to be, and practically is, the *editio princeps* was brought out in a handsome and scholarly volume by Mr. Joseph L. Saldanha. The “Puránna” is divided into two portions, the “Pailem Puránna,” or first poem, consisting of 36 cantos containing 4,181 strophes, and covering the story of the Old Testament; and the “Dussarem Puránna” of 59 cantos and 6,781 strophes, each strophe being of four lines—a grand total of 10,962 strophes for the whole of the epic. The poem not only exercised a profound influence on the Christianity of the Konkani people, but also, on account of the correctness of its language and the beauty of its poetry, took

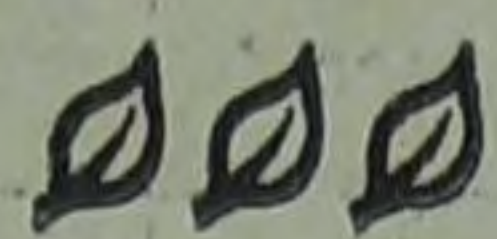
rank from the very first as a leading classical work in the vernacular of the Konkan (the portion of the Bombay Presidency stretching from Bombay to Goa, between the ocean and the Western Ghats).

The “Christian Puránna” was in former times greatly esteemed and much used by these Christians. Parts of it used to be read out regularly to the faithful in church on Sundays and holydays. When some 60,000 of these Christians were hurried away to a cruel captivity in Seringapatam by order of Tippu Sahib, it was the recital of the “Puránna” which kept the exiles true to their faith. In more recent times the English tourist Dr. Buchanan has recorded the pleasing effect noticed by him whilst passing through Christian hamlets in Kanara of the combination of prayer and musical recitals from the “Puránna,” which were an unfailing item at family gatherings. Of late years much of this popularity has died away, owing largely to the disappearance of the early printed editions and the growing scarcity of manuscripts. Mr. Saldanha’s edition is therefore opportune from more than one point of view.

The literary merits of Father Stephens’s great poem have been recognised by both Indian and European scholars, and we may conclude with a quotation from a native scholar, Dr. Kirtikar: “When the history of the entire Maráthi literature comes to be written there will be found space for depicting the grandeur and solemnity of the first great and noble Song of Christ, in fact the only Song of Christ written in Maráthi by an Englishman, and containing the outpourings of an exotic spirit that burned with luminous ardour when it lived for the true welfare of the people of this part of India.”

—THE RT. REV. LOUIS C. CASARTELLI,

BISHOP OF SALFORD,  
in the *Manchester Guardian*.





## OBITUARY

The Catholic population of India has been lately lamenting over the death of His Excellency DOM ANTONIO SEBASTIAN VALENTE, Archbishop of Goa and Primate and Patriarch of the East Indies.

Of the early years of this ecclesiastical dignitary we happen to know but little. Born on the 20th January 1846, Dom Antonio studied in the University of Coimbra, where he subsequently rose to be Lecturer in Divinity. It was in 1881 that he came to be appointed Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East Indies, and on the establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India in 1887 to be raised to the dignity of Patriarch of the East Indies by the late Pope Leo XIII. In this capacity he brought about in 1894 the meeting of a Provincial Council in Goa after the manner of the ancient Provincial Councils. It was also due to the initiative of His Excellency that the Eucharistic Congress, the second in India, met in 1904 at Goa under his auspicious presidency. We may add that on these solemn occasions the ancient city seemed once more arrayed in much of her former power and grandeur, harking back to the days when she had lifted on high the flaming torch of our Holy Faith to the bewildered gaze of the heathenness of the East. If to-day the ancient Seminary of Rachol occupies the singular position of being the first of its kind in India, the fact must redound to the credit of his Grace, whose name it alone is sufficient to commemorate in future years. Occupied as he was with great undertakings affecting Catholicism in India at large, the late Archbishop evinced no less zeal in the performance of duties attached to his own pastoral charge. But in the midst of a strenuous life, the hand of disease was slowly at work undermining His Excellency's overstrained and enfeebled energies; and it was for the benefit of his health that he proceeded to Europe six years ago when he had been ailing for a fairly long period before. As, however, little improvement resulted from the visit, His Excellency returned to India where he was struck by paralysis two years ago. But fortunately enough he gradually recovered from the attack. Hence, at a time when the general impression regarding his health did not wear an unfavourable look, the intelligence of his death came as an almost unexpected shock to his Goan flock as also to the rest of Indian Catholics. Sudden as was the end, it seems to have been foreshadowed in the mind of His Excellency, so that time was found for the administration of the last rites of Holy Church before the final collapse.

Thus was finished a long and useful career, godly and noble in the aspirations and achievements by which it was consumed and characterized. It is worthy of note that some months before his death His Excellency seems to have spoken of himself to one of the Bishops of India in these words: "Now I feel that without scruple I can lay down my burden; I have done what I could; now, I can do nothing more."

The funeral which took place with all the pomp and pageantry worthy of the highest ecclesiastic, brought an immense concourse of both priests and people, the former numbering about 400 and the latter no less than 5000. All the highest functionaries in church and state that could be present were seen standing by sadly beside the grave of the noble Prelate. Indeed, it was a unique spectacle of melancholy grandeur; and the manifestation of feelings of the profoundest love, respect and veneration on the part of all assembled tended to make it for ever a memorable event in the annals of the religious history of the Land of Shrines.

REV. FATHER CAJETAN PEREIRA died at Father Muller's Hospital, Kankanady, on January 30th at the early age of 41 years. He was born at Kuttan-Kambla, and after passing through the primary school of his native place, he went over to Goa, where in due course he joined the Royal Seminary of Rachol. A few years later he came back to his own Diocese, and was admitted into the Seminary at Jeppoo, where on the completion of his clerical studies he was ordained priest in 1896. Father Pereira was blessed with a robust constitution and an ardour for work, so that he was judged able at once to take up entire charge of a trying parish. He was first stationed at Mogarnad, thence he was transferred to Hospet, where, thanks to his untiring zeal he was able to collect funds sufficient to raise a magnificent structure for the Home of God. But he did not live to see it completed. The worry of supervising the building added to the ministerial duties of an extensive parish, undermined his health so seriously that he was bidden to rest from all labour. But neither rest nor medical aid was able to restore his shattered frame to its former self. Fortified by the last rites of the Church he breathed forth his soul into the hands of the Divine Master whose yoke he had taken up from early years. His mortal remains were interred in the Church attached to the Leper Asylum, Kankanady.

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, 445 students have matriculated from the College; since 1883, 204 have passed their First Arts Examination; and since 1889, 142 have passed their B. A. Degree Examination in the English Language Branch, 163 in the Second Language, and 120 in the Science (History) Division. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1907, was 746, of whom 560 were Christians, 70 Brahmans, 101 Non-Brahman Caste-Hindus, 13 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.*

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## FATHER MULLER'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, KANKANADY P. O., MANGALORE, S. C.



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 in-

creased 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 on 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 the 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 building 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.

As the Kankanady Institutions are situated on the top of a hill and in a locality where the general water supply is poor, the providing of sufficient water to these Institutions has proved a rather difficult problem to solve. The two wells on the grounds, for the improvements of which Father Muller sacrificed a large amount of his time, energy, and money, failed as the number of patients in the various Hospitals increased. He was thus compelled to secure about an acre of the ground at the very bottom of the valley, merely for the purpose of sinking a well there. A large well, 18 feet in diameter and 35 feet deep (of which 20 in solid granite rocks,) was sunk and lined with stone-work in 1900. A 16 feet aermotor recently put up over this well raises the water from this well to the level of the upper grounds, from whence another smaller auxiliary aermotor forces the water to the required heights. These arrangements have entailed an expense of not less than Rs. 3,000. It is hoped that they will permanently satisfy the needs of the large establishment.

### The Bubonic Plague Hospital.

In the year 1902, the Bubonic Plague made its appearance in Mangalore and by its rapid progress created a panic amongst all classes of people. The Roman Catholics of Mangalore requested Father Muller to extend his help to the Plague-stricken and with the sanction of the then Collector, D. D. Murdoch Esq., he agreed to their request. They raised subscriptions among themselves and handed over to Father Muller the sum of Rs. 4,524. A Hospital, 75 ft. by 45 ft. was planned and erected in the middle of the monsoon, within the short period of 27 days. This Plague Hospital is, unlike others of its kind, a substantial and durable structure of laterite stone. It consists of four well ventilated wards and can accommodate 16 patients. The site on which the Hospital stands is well adapted for its purpose, being high and airy, and far removed from private houses. The view from the Hospital presents the most charming scenery consisting of hills and interlying green rice fields.

The number of Plague patients treated in the Hospital, from the year 1902 up to the present date, is 118, out of whom 47 have been cured.

After the erection of the Plague Hospital, six temporary sheds were constructed for sheltering Hindoo Plague patients. The total cost of the Plague Hospital and the Plague sheds was a little over Rs. 7,000. Government paid Rs. 750 for the construction expenses and the Catholic Community provided Rs. 4,524, as stated above. Government has likewise defrayed a half of the monthly current expenses of the maintenance of the Plague patients and the salaries of the interior staff.

### Homœopathic Poor Dispensary.

The Homœopathic Poor Dispensary was opened in 1880 by Father Muller. It consisted at that time of a single chest of Homœopathic medicines which he had brought with him, from the Firm of Catellan in Paris. With this small supply of medicines he treated the students of the St. Aloysius' College, and the poor people who applied to him. As the

demand for medicines increased, a small Dispensary was built on the premises of the College and medicines were sold to the public at reasonable prices. Father Muller received the permission of his Superiors in Rome to sell medicines on the condition that the profits were utilized for the relief of the poor. In the year 1891, Father Muller commenced the building of a large Dispensary at Kankanady, near the Jeppoo main road. In 1905, a new wing was added on the western side of the original building, and the next year, a similar addition was made on the eastern side. The whole building came to Rs. 10,000.

The object of the Dispensary is to supply genuine Homœopathic medicines to the public of India at low rates. Father Muller obtains his stock of Homœopathic drugs from the well-known firm of Dr. Willmar Schwabe of Leipzig, Germany, as well as, from the firm of Messrs. Luyties and Co., St. Louis, U. S. A. Besides this, he prepares the Soleri-Bellotti Specifics, the original formulæ of which were made over to him through one of his friends in Italy in 1897. Father Muller daily receives several applications for advice by letter from all parts of India, Ceylon and Burma for whom he prescribes gratis. He has up to the present moment prescribed for over 15,000 patients by letter alone. All classes and castes of people, rich and poor, likewise receive advice gratis in the out-patients Department of the Dispensary, in charge of his assistant Dr. L. P. Fernandes and two Hospital Assistants, and the poor are supplied with medicines free of charge. The well-to-do have however to pay for their medicines, and a small fee is also levied on them for operative work and sight testing, the same work being done for the poor gratis. The average number of out-patients treated daily is 71. The staff of the Dispensary consists of a Hospital Assistant and 31 clerks. Besides these, ten carpenters are regularly employed to prepare chests for medicines. Father Muller feels great satisfaction in being able to provide occupation to so many young men in his Dispensary.

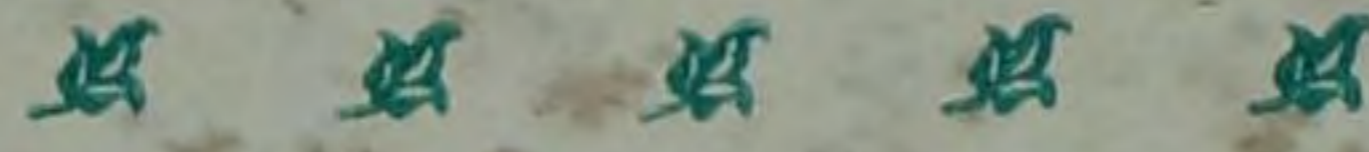
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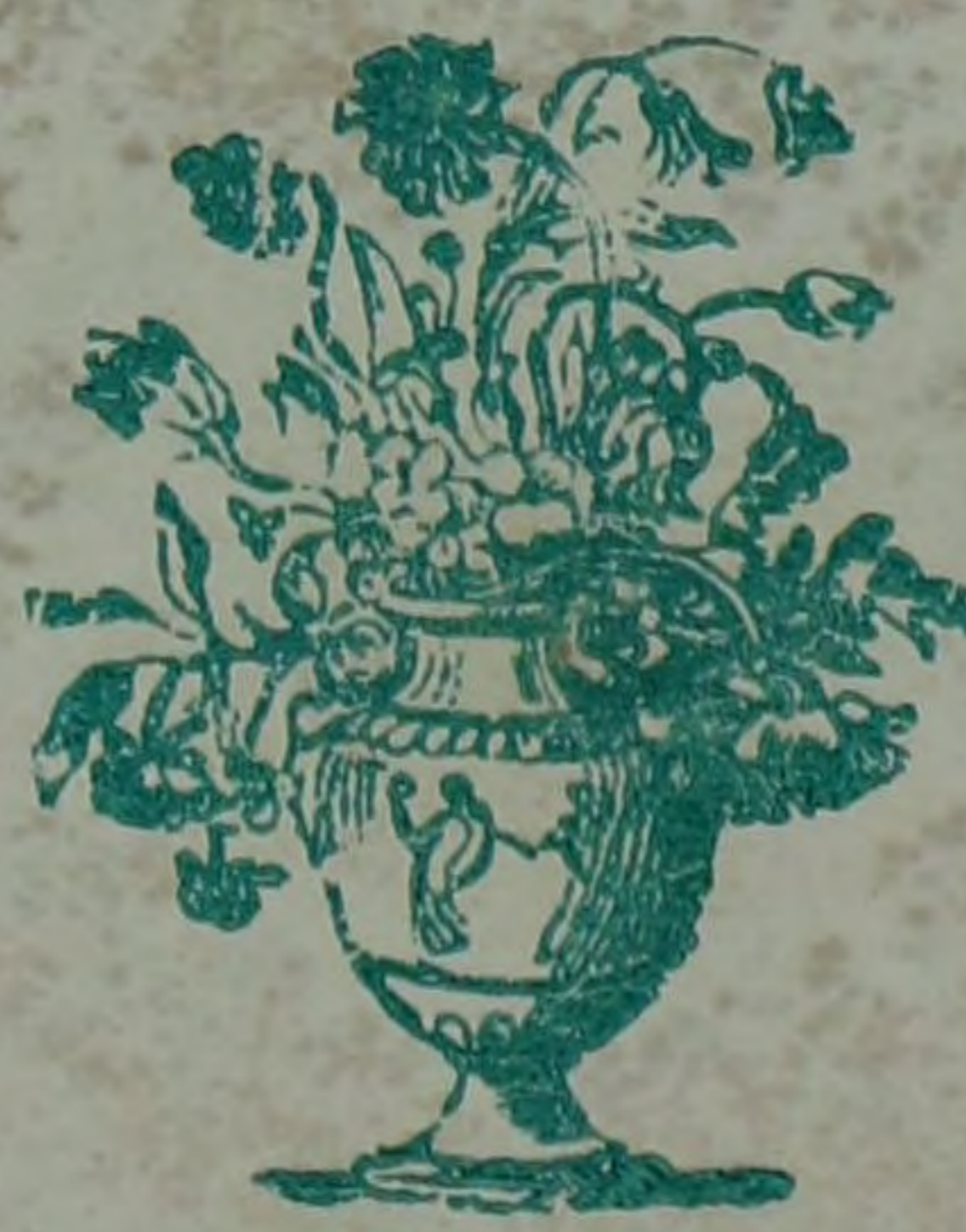
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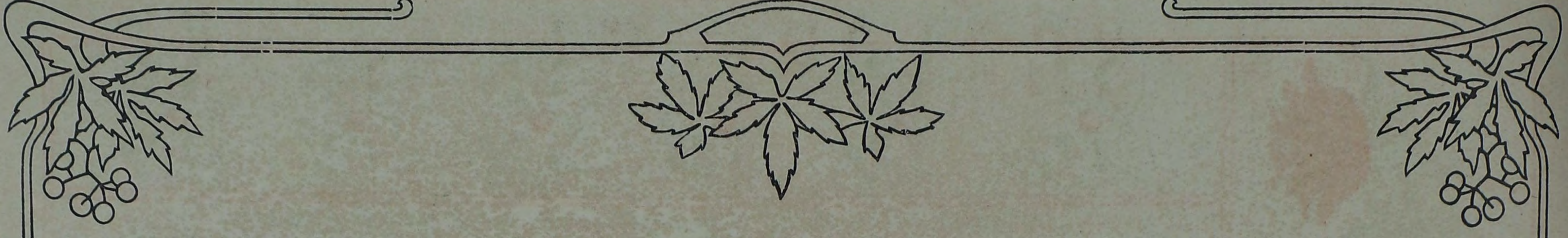
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