

THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

The Organ and Record of St. Aloysius' College

VOL. IV

MANGALORE, JUNE, 1908

No. 6

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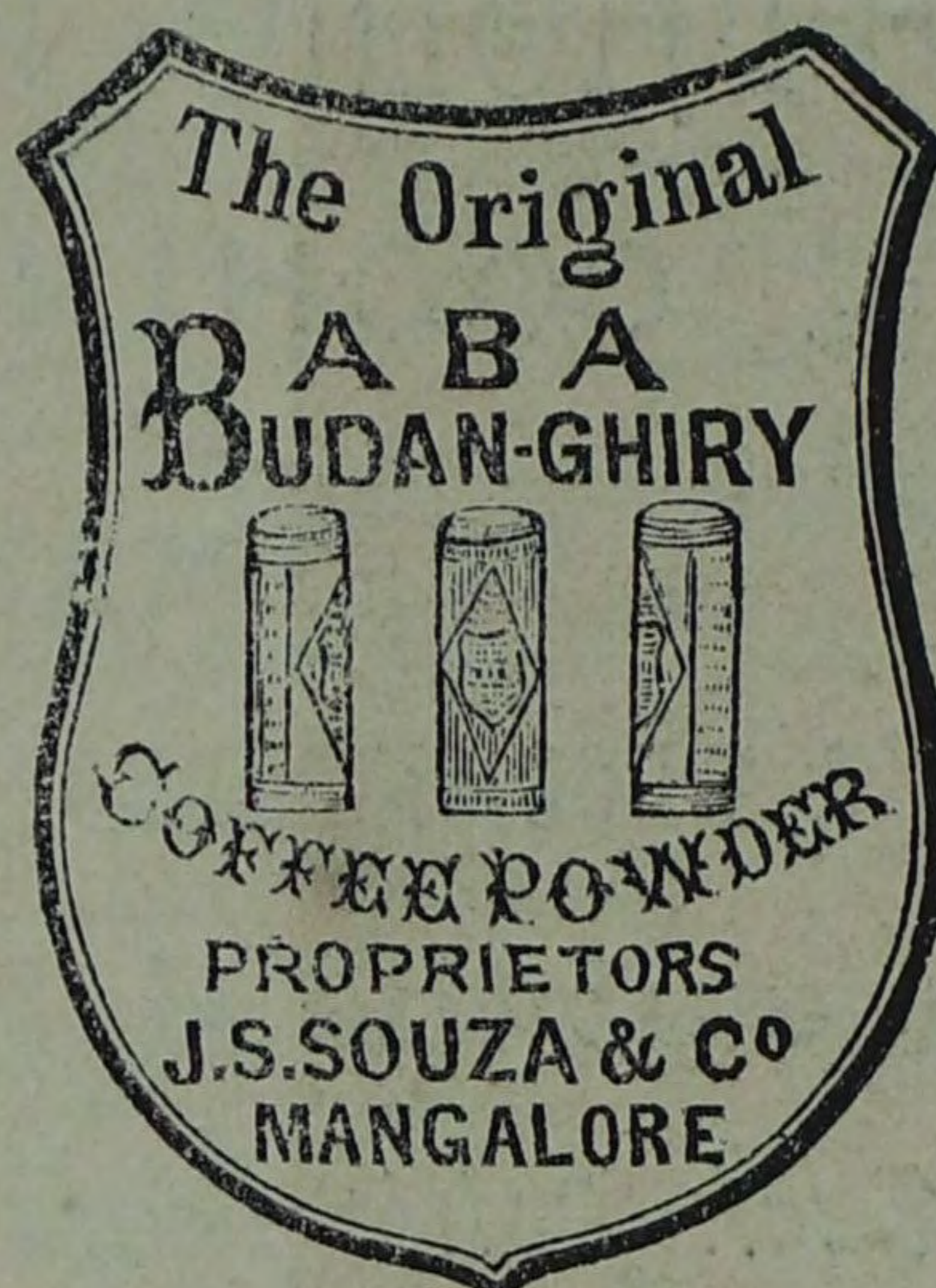
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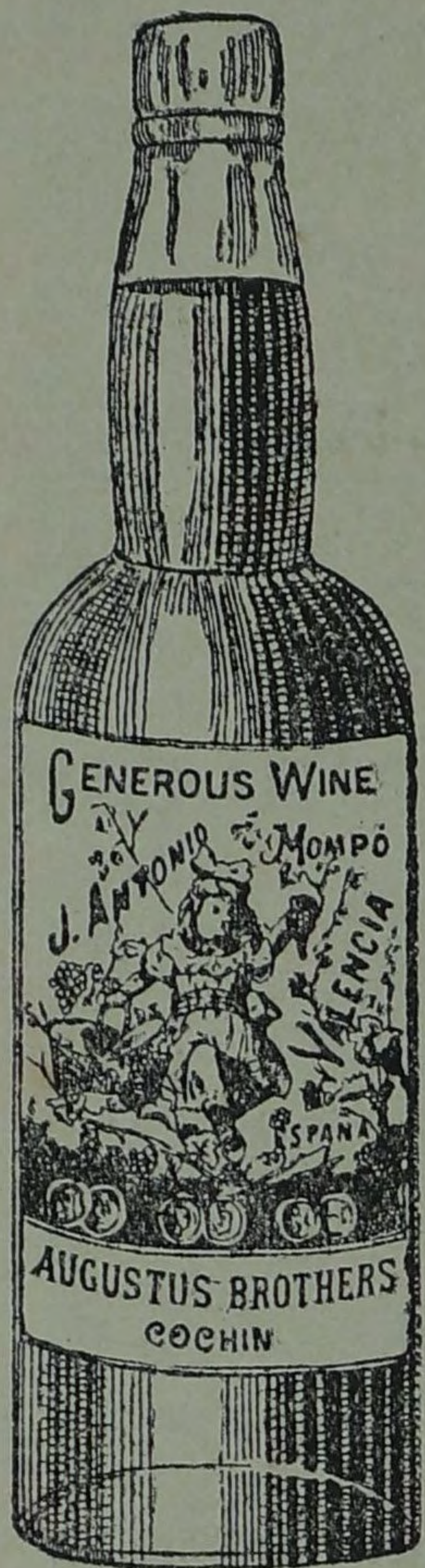
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THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

The Organ and Record of St. Aloysius' College

VOL. IV

MANGALORE, JUNE, 1908

No. 6

God-Speed

ooo

God-speed!

As onward you fare—
With the greeting of friends
Unquestioning where;
With a voice that blends,
Tho' distinctive in note,
With the voices that float
On the echoing air—
Wherever extends,
To earth's farthest ends—
In time's swift flight,
'Mid the world's slow fight,
Thro' the tardily, steadily vanishing night—
The light giving love of the light,
And creating the common cultured need
Of the hungering mind and heart to feed
On the Fact and the Thought
Composing Life's lot,
New as the flower and old as the seed,
Served up for the myriad eyes that read
With listless pleasure or profiting heed,
Just as the changeful feelings plead—
God-speed!

Yea, and God speed in His name,
Like the dark-slaying Orient flame
That warms the cold bosom of earth,
The lightening purpose, the up-lifting aim,
And the strife to maintain them still the same,

Which you share with your kindred of worth,
 Humbly, maybe,
 Yet in no less degree,
 While shines thro' your page, in our Mammonite age,
 The wealth to be worshipt by saint and by sage,
 The pearl from the eternal sea,
 The Faith that is life indeed,
 Heaven's light 'mid the life men lead,
 Which blindly thrust
 Into the dust
 By hearts of ambition and lust and greed,
 Still bides and beckons as ages succeed,
 For of Christ is that saving Creed
 Whereto God-speed!

And will not He
 Who conjures the timely fruit on the tree,
 Who stills the blind longings of moth and bee,
 Fulfil, in His wonder-compelling ways,
 To the utmost, the least, in man's labouring days,
 Of earnest desires
 Of the heart that aspires
 To bless and be blest in the bliss it conveys?
 Then forth as you fare,
 Unto friends a tried friend,
 To you everywhere
 May the stranger extend
 A welcoming hand,
 In a liberal mood,
 And all understand
 Your mission of good!
 Thus, joining the old and the new,
 And sifting the false from the true,
 Take courage and march on your way
 To the dawn of a better day,
 To an ever-widening goal
 That beckons from far
 As the years succeed,
 Till you earn your meed
 In good measure and whole,
 With the help of the star—
 God-speed.

O. R.



The Papal Seminary—Kandy

ABOUT a mile and a half from the town of Kandy on the Amphytia hill stands the stately pile that will, in years to come, be regarded by many of the secular priests of India and Ceylon as their Alma Mater. To trace the history of the foundation of this vast Catholic Institution we have to go back to the year 1887 which marked the establishment of the Indian Hierarchy. It was the desire of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. that with the accomplishment of this object, the Bishops should strive to found diocesan seminaries for the training of the native secular clergy. For more than one reason this was not possible in the case of every diocese, and only a few Bishops were in a position to start seminaries of their own. Such being the case, the Pontiff decided in the year 1890 to found a general seminary for all India and Ceylon—one that could be elevated to the status of a Theological University, when every diocese should have its own seminary. His Excellency Mgr. Zaleski was commissioned with the task of bringing into existence the all India Papal Seminary with which we wish to concern ourselves in this article.

Next came the question, to whom was the direction of this seminary to be entrusted? After due deliberation, the Pope decided to make it over to the Society of Jesus, and with this intention, sent for the Very Rev. Father General. "We have a beautiful mission to confide to you," were the words with which His Holiness greeted him on his appearance, and he immediately proceeded to unfold his plan. Father Anderledy replied that it was indeed a magnificent work, worthy of a great Pontiff and of a great century. "But," he pleaded "could you not kindly spare us, Holy Father? All my Provincials complain of too much work, so that I do not know on whose

shoulders to impose this new burden. There are so many other religious orders that could take charge of it." "No," said Leo, "We have thought very well on the matter. You *must* accept it. Tell your Fathers that We bless them from our heart, and that God will be with them in this undertaking of theirs." The General humbly bowed in submission to the will of the august Pontiff. He wrote to two or three Provincials, but the unanimous reply was that it was absolutely impossible. He then conferred with the Belgian Provincial. "Father General," replied the Rev. Father Devaux, "what Your Paternity asks is clean out of the question. So many Colleges and Houses at home, two Colleges and a big Mission in Bengal, and quite recently a new Mission in the Congo! I have neither men nor resources for a fresh enterprise." "Nevertheless, it must be done," replied the General with gentle insistence; "the Holy Father wants it by all means."

His Excellency Mgr. Zaleski from the moment he received the Papal commission, identified himself with the desire of His Holiness, and made the task entrusted to him his work of predilection. But first he had to look out for a capable person that might serve as his right hand man in carrying out the grand object confided to him. Such an one was at last found in Father Grosjean, a man of vast experience and recognised ability, one who had most fitly filled the office of Vicar General to the Archbishop of Calcutta, and of the Superior General of the Mission of Bengal for the space of twelve years. His Excellency and Father Grosjean travelled all over India in search of a suitable site for the College. The results of their survey proving unsatisfactory for one reason or another, they crossed over to Ceylon and turned their at-

tention to Kandy. Here, there was greater facility of communication; the interior was comparatively more civilized; and as regards climate, a more evenly salubrious one could scarcely be desired. In Kandy, therefore, they decided to lay the foundation of what has come to be realized to-day as the first and only Papal Seminary in all India.

Now for a birds-eye view of the surroundings in the midst of which stands this grand Theological Institution. Kandy is a neat little town with 25,000 inhabitants, prettily situated in the basin of a valley surrounded on all sides by hills some 500, some 800, and some even 1,000 feet high above the mean level which has an altitude of 1602 feet. The beautiful villas, the property of European settlers, the Governor's palace, the barracks, the huge Buddhist monastery, the spacious Mahomedan mosque, and the extensive cemetery with its several divisions for members of different creeds—all these are spread out on the summits and slopes of the hills, forming an imposing array of buildings in the midst of lovely gardens and parks. The artificial lake, a thing of beauty, formed by the conversion of a few paddy-fields and a marshy swamp into the present picturesque sheet of water, is in the heart of the town and forms its crown-mark of attraction. On a little island in the centre of the lake, once stood a summer-house, the favourite resort of the last Kandyan King, but now converted by the British Government into a temporary powder Magazine. The town of Kandy is traversed by some six or eight broad roads that intersect one another at right angles. The one draw-back of Kandy is that its streets are not paved and the reflection of the sun on the white sand almost dazzles and blinds one, while the clouds of dust occasionally raised, cause not a little inconvenience to the poor pedestrian.

But we have been digressing. After pro-

tracted negotiations, a site was bought on the Amphytia hill and preparations were begun to clear and level the land, and to build the seminary with all expedition. It was, however, evident that, notwithstanding any effort the architect could make, three or four years must elapse before the edifice could be completed, and so for the time being, a house near the lake was hired and forthwith the seminary was declared open. On May 3rd 1893 the first student arrived. There is an amusing incident connected with this first arrival. The young man on alighting at the railway station at Kandy requested to be conducted to the seminary. As no one knew of its existence the candidate had to do a good deal of "knocking about," and at last wended his way to the Protestant College, satisfied that, after his many peregrinations he had at last reached his haven of rest. He received a hearty welcome at the College, but very soon he began to perceive that he was in an altogether wrong place, and on explaining his error, received a speedy farewell.

May 4th 1893, saw the inauguration of the seminary with Father Grosjean as Rector. There was one founder, one superior, one procurator, one professor and one student. The same evening two more students arrived, and at the end of three months the number reached fifteen. As the house did not provide sufficient accommodation for all, a second house was rented somewhat higher up on the same hill. Still, for more than a year they had to make the best of all the available room in both the houses, one batch travelling down for class, while another went up for meals. After a brief while there arrived from Belgium, Fr. Edmund Neut, Fr. Hosten, then a Scholastic, and Brother Reynders. The number of students, too, went on rapidly increasing. But as there was no prospect of the immense edifice being completed for a good four years at the outside, Fr. Grosjean

bethought himself of erecting a temporary building under the name St. Mary's, on the seminary premises. With the generous aid of friends in Europe, he was enabled to carry out this plan, and in a few months St. Mary's provided accommodation for the sixty students and five Professors including Fr. Van der Aa who had arrived from Belgium about this time. Meanwhile, the work of construction was going on steadily under the direction of Fr. Koch, who spared himself no trouble to have it completed as soon as possible. But it was not until four years later that the Theologians' wing was ready for occupation. Many details yet remain to be finished, which have occupied the attention of successive Rectors up to the present day. I might here mention one long felt want, which we hope will be soon supplied, viz., a separate place for conducting religious service.

In 1889, Rev. Fr. Thomas Adessi was appointed Rector of the institution in succession to Rev. Fr. Grosjean, whose tenure of office nearly coincided with the work of building the seminary. This difficult undertaking, elaborately planned and successfully carried out in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, is the one by which he will be best remembered, and for which the latest generation of students will owe him a debt of undying gratitude. The organization of studies on a more solid basis as well as the spiritual formation of the students was left to be worked out more in detail by his successor. Possessed of great administrative abilities, Fr. Adessi bravely faced the difficult task that lay before him. The ripe experience acquired during his Rectorate at Kurseong stood him in good stead in the government of the seminary. The good Father worked with whole-hearted devotion for nine years, regardless of the fact that he was day by day becoming a physical wreck. At the end of last year he had to be relieved from his arduous

duties owing to continued ill-health. During the past nine years so solicitously had he concerned himself with the spiritual and also the material interests of the students, and so dearly had his name been cherished in their hearts that the news of his transfer came on everyone like a thunderclap. The seminarians could not part from their beloved Rector without a bitter pang, and the departure of Fr. Adessi to Ranchi was made the occasion of a heart-felt demonstration of love and gratitude by the students, who presented him with a set of Breviaries and arranged to have an oil-painting of him, placed in the refectory alongside that of the first Rector.

The course of studies followed at the seminary may be said to correspond more or less to that adapted for members of the Society of Jesus. Two years of Humanities and Rhetoric are followed by three years of Philosophy along with a course of Science, while Theology both Scholastic and Patristic, constitutes a separate curriculum. The chair of Dogma is occupied by Fr. Van der Aa, who is the author of several important works on Philosophy, and who counts among his old pupils many who have since achieved distinction, like, for a notable instance, His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State. The number of seminarians studying at the present day is one hundred and two. They are divided into two sections, Theologians and Philosophers and with regard to the different localities they come from, are classified alphabetically as follows: Bettiah 7, Bombay 5, Calcutta 8, Changanacherry 11, Cochin 3, Damaun 5, Ernaculum 11, Galle 1, Kandy 4, Kumbakanum 5, Madras 7, Mangalore 2, Mauritius 1, Mylapore 3, Nagpur 1, Poona 1, Quilon 3, Rajputana 1, Rangoon 1, Trichinopoly 9, Trichur 9, Trincomalee 2 and Verapoly 2. When it is remembered that India is a continent within a continent, it is not difficult to realize that the students

gathered under the roof of the Papal Seminary hail from places separated from one another, in some cases by more than a thousand miles and that they belong to very different castes and communities. Still, the spirit of piety and of fraternal charity reigning in their hearts unite them into one glorious band of brotherhood, all with the self-same aims and aspirations. This is a thing that never fails to strike a fresh comer at the seminary, and before he has passed an hour or two within its religious precincts, he, too, comes under its spell and feels as if among his own people.

The number of priests hitherto educated at Kandy and sent out into the world is still far short of a hundred, and it will take some years before that figure is reached. They are for the most part modest country parish-priests or curates and their manner of life does not differ much from that of neighbouring priests. Whatever information we have of them is derived either from their personal correspondence with the professors and students of the seminary, or from accounts given by their Bishops when they happened to come over to Kandy on a visit to the Delegate. To come to accurate figures, during the 15 years of its existence, the Papal Seminary has trained 75 persons who are full priests to-day. But as the first ordinations took place only in 1897, it would be more correct to say that this number belongs to the decade dating from that year. Of these 75 priests, 12 are members of the Order of St. Benedict which has charge of the Diocese of Kandy. Thus 63 in all have passed from the seminary into the various mission-fields of India and Ceylon. These are distributed among no less than seventeen dioceses, so that it is not surprising to see how extremely difficult they must find it to make the influence of their Alma Mater appreciably felt in the outside world. Still the fact remains that the worth of the priests trained at Kandy has been recognized wherever their lot may

have been cast. The well organized and flourishing mission of Madura under the French Jesuits of the province of Toulouse contains the largest number of priests from Kandy. Of the eleven priests who in successive years passed over to this mission, one died a most holy and edifying death after a short apostolate of two years. The sterling virtues exhibited by this young cleric during his illness produced a deep impression upon the Bishop of Trichinopoly, who, on a subsequent visit to Kandy, paid the highest compliment to the training received by the students of the Papal Seminary. Another priest of the same diocese joined the Jesuit novitiate at Shembaganur after 3 years of work in the mission-years, during which a large harvest of souls was reaped for the Church through his ministrations. The life of these missionaries is laborious in the extreme. Each one is put in charge of a number of villages separated by long distances and his work, year in, year out, consists in periodically visiting each village in turn. "Last month," writes one of these missionaries, "I had really very hard work. The days are just now awfully hot, and it is getting hotter every day; and to travel in the scorching heat of the sun from 1 P. M. to 6 or 7 o'clock is no small inconvenience. Besides, in many places toddy-drawers are out very early and return to their huts after the day's work very late at night. Thus five or six times I could not go to bed till after midnight and had to be up again by half-past three in the morning. Fancy what sort of a meditation it is likely to be under such circumstances. Happily, our kind Master and Lord is satisfied with our good will, and our honest endeavours count more in His eyes than the actual success we may attain..." It will have been apparent from this that the village missionary is constantly on the move, never staying more than a week in the same place. Practically he may be said to live in a bullock-cart as he keeps

going his round of work, taking along with him everything needed for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, as also a few necessaries of life. It must call for no little heroism to stand such a strain for any length of time—there is so little in it that appeals to the natural man. The people among whom the priest is called upon to labour, are generally of the poorest class, and ignorant in the extreme of their religion for want of the personal vigilance of a resident pastor. Discouragement is thus the first experience of those priests that have begun their ministry under such trying circumstances. The glorious dreams of missionary life which they perhaps entertained during their seminary days fade away and fall into naught upon closer acquaintance with the stern realities of such a life. Still, they work on manfully for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, while their self-sacrifice and devotedness to duty ever elicit the highest praise from all who come in contact with them.

Far away from Madura there is another batch of Kandy priests who are doing splendid work as educationists. One is Rector of a College in Agra and diocesan Inspector of Schools. Another is in charge of an apostolic school from which the future indigenous clergy of that part of India is to be recruited. The rest are scattered here and there as parish-priests, one being stationed at Simla, the summer residence of the Viceroy.

On the south-eastern coast of India there is a large Catholic population divided into six dioceses, three of which belong to the Syro-Malabaric rite and are governed by Vicars-Apostolic chosen from the indigenous clergy. Each of these dioceses has representatives from Kandy. Moreover, this part of India contributes not a small number of students to the seminary, so that it may be said to share largely in the fruit of the excellent work done at Kandy. To go by statistics, in all

twenty-two priests, both from Kandy and elsewhere, are distributed among the six dioceses of Malabar—dioceses which are comparatively very small, and contiguous to one another. Thus these Fathers have frequent opportunities of exchanging visits. How highly our priests stand in the general estimation there, will appear from the confidence reposed in them by their ecclesiastical superiors. Two have been taken by their Bishops to act as their private secretaries. Others, too, occupy places of responsibility and trust. One has recently been appointed to be Assistant Principal of a large educational institution preparatory to being put in sole charge of it on the retirement of its present head. It is not perhaps generally known that many of our students belong to the Syro-Malabaric rite and use Syriac as their liturgical language. They claim to be descendants of people christianized by St. Thomas the Apostle, and are proud of the fact that their ancestors were of the household of the faith at a time when the natives of Europe were still worshippers of stocks and stones.

The Arch-diocese of Calcutta has only one priest from Kandy and he is posted in Darjiling, the capital of British Sikkim, where the Belgian Province has opened a magnificent institution, under the title of St. Joseph's College for the higher education of the Catholic youth of Bengal. He is in charge of a fluctuating congregation—a not unusual characteristic of such places—and also of the garrison stationed there. The Prefecture Apostolic of Bettiah has two clerics from the Kandy Seminary, and both of them are almost the first native priests of the place. It is a perilous mission upon which they are embarked. The idea is to make the native clergy the means of penetrating into a territory which is closed to Europeans. It is easy to conceive how difficult the situation of a priest must be among a people who combine with

a warlike nature the spirit of fanaticism, and how near such an one is to the glorious crown of martyrdom. We may here furnish an account of the first incursion into that territory in the words of one that had attempted it. "The train took me to my destination where I spent the night. Next morning, I dressed myself as a native and walked along the roads, reciting my beads. I had not walked ten minutes when I observed four or five natives of the place standing and staring me in the face. After a little while they asked me who I was, but before I could answer, one of them who seemed to plume himself on his vast experience, told them that I must be a learned man from the "other country." I pretended not to hear and walked straight on. Later, I was given to understand that that was the place where I had to produce my passport, without which I was not allowed to enter the territory. The administration of justice in this country is a most arbitrary proceeding. For a trifling breach of the law a man is hanged, and that in a most barbarous fashion. The dead body is not removed for disposal, but is allowed to remain suspended from the bough of the tree on which the man has been hung till the body falls to decay and the very bones drop off. And this outrageously inhuman act is done by the public road-side so that every passer-by may see the wretch and draw a handsome lesson for himself. When I saw such sights, I verily shuddered. What would have happened to me, I thought, if I had been caught attempting to cross the border without a passport!"

Among the dioceses which are under the Fathers of the Society of Foreign Missions, that of Mysore is the only one which has hitherto received priests trained at Kandy. One is in the city of Bangalore, the residence of the Bishop, and the other has recently been transferred to a wild and marshy district where he has already been greatly incapac-

tated for work by malaria. Yet he struggles cheerfully on and writes to say how the recollections of the seminary and the holy lessons learnt within its walls help to keep up his courage.

Bombay too, whose proud boast it is to be the "Urbs prima in Indis," has its contingent of four priests from Kandy. His Grace the late Archbishop Dalhoff used to point out with honest pride to his "Kandy priests," as he used to call them. Two of them are in charge of Chapels affiliated to the Cathedral Church and have congregations of their own to minister to, besides having schools to take care of. Those stationed in Bombay are much in request as preachers in various parts of the city and the outlying suburban parishes. One of these priests, a young man who after having graduated and passed his LL. B. gave up the brightest prospects that awaited him in the world, in order to devote himself unreservedly to the service of God, was ordained last December, and is at present at Karachi, his native place. With those of the Archdiocese of Bombay may be mentioned four other Fathers of the diocese of Damaun, which unlike most of the dioceses hitherto mentioned, belongs to the Padroado.

The Arch-diocese of Madras has but one priest from Kandy. His letters to his old professors and companions are a record of earnest work, visibly blessed by God many a time with the success it deserved. He relates his successes and failures, too, with touching simplicity. The following incident is a striking one. "The other day," writes the Father, "there took place something which if not an actual miracle at least comes very near to being one. I went on a sick-call, the patient being a most tepid Catholic, though an Irishman." The letter describes how indignantly the man refused the ministrations of the priest, going so far as to threaten him with personal injury, in case he should renew his efforts to

persuade him to make his confession. "Then," continues the Father, "a bright idea struck me, viz., to show him the Blessed Sacrament, and exhort him in moving terms to prepare himself to receive our Lord. You may find it difficult to believe when I say what a miraculous change was wrought in that poor man when I showed the consecrated Host. I held the Blessed Sacrament before him and said to him 'Look, our Lord Jesus Christ is here. He is anxious to enter into your soul and enrich you with all His graces that thereby you may prepare yourself worthily to appear before His judgment seat. Come, be sorry for your sins, make a good confession, and receive Him in your heart.' You can imagine," concludes the writer, "what joy and consolation overpowered my soul when the man, deeply moved, adored the Blessed Sacrament, and died after receiving the last rites of the Church."

Besides the twelve Benedictine Fathers already mentioned, Ceylon has hitherto had eight priests from the Papal Seminary, one of whom belongs to the diocese of Kandy, two to that of Trincomalee under the French Jesuits of Champagne, and five to the diocese of Galle, under the Belgian Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The Mission of Galle has made remarkable progress in the few years following the redistribution of dioceses in Ceylon. The natives of the place are bigoted Buddhists, difficult to convert. Yet one of our Fathers has succeeded in making some impression upon the better classes, so far as even winning over a member of the Buddhist clergy to the Catholic Faith. Writing about this latter, the priest says: "The young man is still under instruction. As these men may be useful to us in the future, it is expedient to try their sincerity by extending their time of probation. Considering the great respect, nay, the veneration, in which the Buddhist clergy are held by the middle and lower

classes and the luxurious life they live, their conversion is no doubt a thing very hard of achievement. But now that the ice is broken, we may, through the mercy of the Sacred Heart, expect many fresh additions to the true fold in the near future. As it is, there are about 35 persons willing to be converted to the faith."

From these scattered accounts let us turn once more to the seminary, as we draw to a close. The construction of an immense edifice and the daily maintenance of over a hundred souls beneath its roof, evidently means a large outlay of money. For this, whilst we are in a great measure beholden to the Propaganda and private benefactors in Europe, we are under no less obligations to the good Fathers of the House, who are doing everything in their power to contribute to the up-keep of as many students as they can. It was a happy idea that struck Fr. Considine of Gorackpur to collect 25,000 francs and make a present of the same to the seminary as a memento of the Silver Jubilee of the Pontificate of Leo XIII., to whom the present institution owes its very existence. Our gratitude is also due in a special manner to His Excellency, the Delegate Apostolic, whose interest in the seminary has been unflagging from the moment he was commissioned by the Pope to found it. It has always been the special delight of His Excellency to bring every distinguished visitor of his to the seminary, and show him all over the place, describing everything with the liveliest enthusiasm. Among the most cherished recollections of Kandy priests, will no doubt be the ever welcome visits of His Excellency, who, as soon as he is at the seminary, seems to lay aside the dignity of his office and moves a very father among his religious children. Quite recently, the Delegate Apostolic gave us a most tangible proof of his paternal affection, by placing at our

disposal for a villa, his charming bungalow on the borders of the lake, during His Excellency's absence in the "Eternal City."

Preaching and plain chant which form an important part of a priest's training, receive due attention at the seminary. As regards music, every student has to go through a full course of plain chant, and the musically inclined find in Fr. Gille ready help to equip themselves thoroughly in both the vocal and instrumental departments of the art. Equal facilities are offered the seminarians for acquiring excellence in sacred oratory. Every Sunday afternoon, the *Tonic* class is held, during which two students in turn preach before the community. At the end of their discourse the young preachers receive the benefit of the opinion of the audience as regards the style of the sermon, the tone of delivery, the gestures and so forth. The importance attached to this class may be judged from the fact that Rev. Fr. Rector himself presides over it in spite of his multifarious duties. There are various other helps given as regards oratory and elocution, such as the weekly Academy class at which ecclesiastical topics of the day are discussed and pieces from classic authors declaimed. The various Reading Rooms also—English, Latin, Greek, Tamil, Malayalam—go a great way in equipping future orators for the pulpit.

A word must be said about the Apostolic Union established at the seminary. Great things have indeed small beginnings. On September 24th 1901, Fr. Adessi gave an instruction on "Zeal for Souls," and urged the seminarians to do something for the conversion of their countrymen groping in the darkness of infidelity. This idea put forth in public in general terms, was explained more fully in private to enquiring minds and soon the seminarians after discussing the matter, framed a body of rules to guide both those in the seminary and more especially those working

in the missions. These rules were approved of by Rev. Fr. Rector. At this time a certain Fr. Bryne from America paid us a visit and spoke to Fr. Rector about a pious Union for priests existing in his own country, and later sent us a leaflet, some of the rules contained in which were straightway adopted by us. Thus the union continued till 1904, but only as a private concern. In July 1904, Rev. Fr. Rector knowing fully the advantages of the Apostolic Union, wrote to the Director, Mgr. Lebeurier, requesting our Union to be affiliated to the General Union, a request to which the Monsignor gladly acceded. In his letter, Mgr. Lebeurier spoke of the great joy with which the Sovereign Pontiff had heard that Indian priests, and especially the students of the Papal Seminary, had joined the Union. Our affiliation thus made us members of an institution, which is approved of by Leo XIII., and of which our reigning Pontiff is himself a member. This affiliation brought about only a few changes in our rules. The Rector of the Papal Seminary was appointed the Director of the Union. The aim of the Apostolic Union is to give secular priests all the advantages of a religious life, and foster among themselves a spirit of concord. This is brought about by observing a common rule and by inspiring the members with a common aim. At the present day the Union counts 31 members working in the missions, besides those at the seminary. We have many letters from old members expressing their gratitude to Fr. Adessi for establishing the Union which, on their own testimony, has been as powerful a barrier against evil, as it has been a powerful incentive to good.

It goes without saying that the Virgin Mother of God is held in the highest veneration and honour at the seminary. The Grotto of our Lady is taken care of by the seminarians personally, and if one were to judge from the bouquets of flowers placed there by devout

hands, and from the many clients that are found kneeling at her shrine, Mary must indeed be very dear to the hearts of our students. It is only natural that the Kandy priest takes particular care to spread among his flock that devotion to our loving Queen which was nurtured within his breast at the seminary. This is precisely the aim of the Sodality of Our Lady which is affiliated to the primary Sodality of Rome and is under the direction of Fr. Van der Aa.

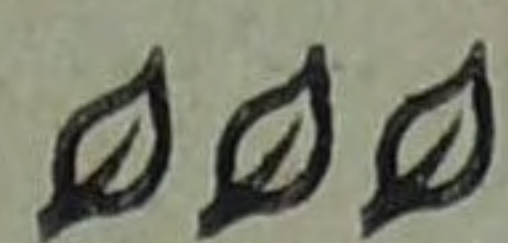
An important change was effected lately in the government of the Papal Seminary by the appointment of Fr. Julian Meunier, ex-Rector of North Point College, Darjeeling, to succeed Fr. Adessi as Rector. Fr. Meunier's excellent record at North Point augurs a no less bright future for our dear Alma Mater. May the God of all good gifts grant him everything necessary to the discharge of his onerous duties! One other event that may be mentioned is the visit of the Belgian Provincial, the Very Rev. Fr. Joseph de Vos. Everything was done to give Fr. Provincial a hearty welcome to the seminary. Two entertainments were given in his honour by the seminarians, at which scenes from oriental life were

staged. The Rev. Fr. Provincial was much pleased with the warmth of the welcome accorded him, and there is reason to hope that he carried away with him the liveliest recollections of his short sojourn at the Papal Seminary.

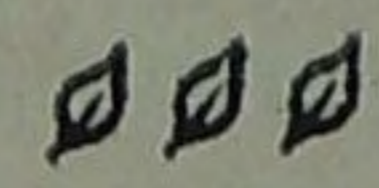
We have treated our reader to a rapid survey of the history of the first fifteen years the seminary has been in existence. It is full of promise and of bright hopes for the future. We hope that by the time the College comes to celebrate its Silver Jubilee, the tender sapling of to-day will have grown into a mighty tree overshadowing the Indies, and that its wide-spreading branches will afford shelter to the pick of ecclesiastical students from all over the Indian continent and the island of Ceylon. And as the long years roll on, may the ardent desire of the great Leo be more and more fully realized that this mighty institution, mainly intended for India's own sons, should send forth in ever increasing numbers zealous future missionaries, destined by a sweet dispensation of divine Providence to work at the spiritual regeneration of her teeming millions and to uplift them in the scale of nations. *Salus tua, O India, a te.*

KANDY, MAY 11, 1908.

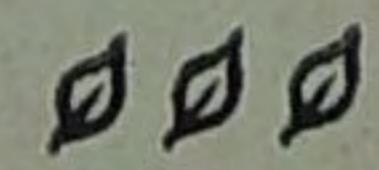
William Noronha.



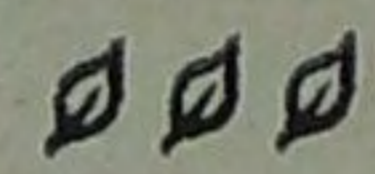
Inscription on a Cigar



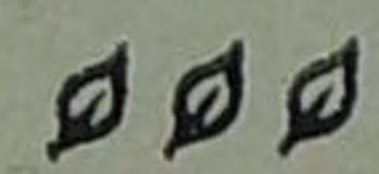
Fumo che passa e cenere che resta—
La vera imagin della vita è questa.



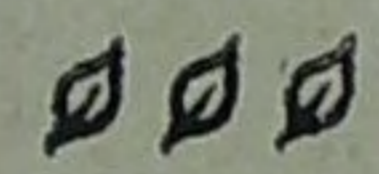
Fumus vanescens cineresque manentes—
Tristis sed verax vitae mortalis imago.



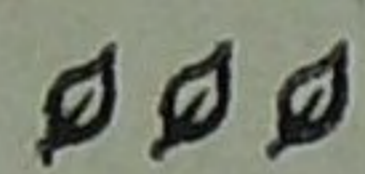
Smoke that disappears, and ashes that remain—
Image true of life, how fleeting and how vain!



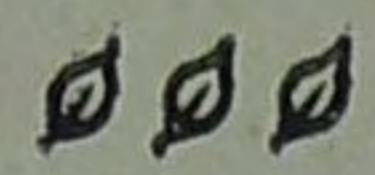
Duvor napaints zata, gobor illo vurta—
Amčea jinetso vho rupkar zaun vortvata.



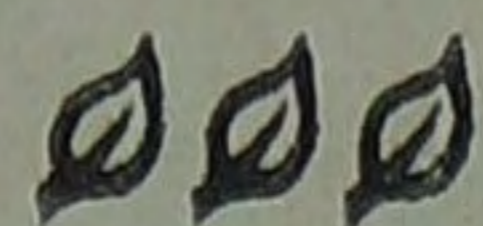
De fumée un vain nuage,
D'un peu de cendre un vil tas,
Hélas! c'est bien là l'image
De notre vie ici bas.



Dauernde Asche,
Schwindender Rauch,
Irdischen Lebens
Diess ist der Brauch.



The smoke hath vanish'd in the wind,
Mere ashes now are left behind,
The weed is done—
E'en so Life's fleeting show we find,
When to the dust that waits mankind
Our days have run.



An Antidote for Snake-bite

A FRIEND of mine, knowing my interest in Mangalore, though it is some sixteen years since I was Civil Surgeon of South Canara, sends me occasional copies of the "Mangalore Magazine."

In the number for last Christmas I was much interested in an article on Snakes by the Rev. Charles B. Dawson, for I have had to make myself familiar with the more important poisonous snakes of India, from the nature of my present appointment as Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. It may be necessary to explain that in this Laboratory are kept multitudes of poisonous snakes which have to be handled daily for the purpose of extracting the venom from their poison glands. Now you may ask why the Government of India should go to the expense of keeping hundreds of cobras and vipers and entertain men for the purpose of collecting their venom. If, as Mr. Dawson says in his otherwise well-informed paper, "no antidote has yet been discovered" for the bites of these reptiles, it would appear to be folly and a waste of public money to do so. Yet, for the last seven years or so, the Laboratory at Bombay has been collecting venom from Indian serpents, and in the Laboratory at Kasauli this venom has been used to manufacture an antidote for snake-bite. It is evident that this fact is not so well known as it ought to be, and I propose to explain shortly how the antidote is made and for which snakes it is efficacious.

In 1894, Calmette, the well known Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille in France, published an account of work he had done in immunising animals against the venom of the cobra, by injecting them with gradually increasing amounts of venom. By thus treating a horse for as long a period as eighteen months,

he succeeded in making it so resistant to cobra venom that he could inject under the skin 20 to 30 times the amount that would kill an untreated horse, and this without causing more than temporary inconvenience. He found that this resistance was due to the presence of an antidote in the blood serum of the treated horse which effectually destroyed the poison he injected. He therefore used the serum of this horse to treat other animals that had been injected with lethal doses of poison, and found that, if it was given soon enough after the bite, such animals recovered. He accordingly prepared a quantity of this serum for use in cases where men had been bitten by poisonous snakes.

In the following year Sir Thomas Fraser of Edinburgh, who is well known to many in India as the President of the first Plague Commission, published a confirmation of Calmette's results, he himself having been engaged in working at the same subject quite independently of Calmette. Since then a large amount of work has been done in Australia, India and America on this interesting and important subject, and we know a great deal more about snake venoms now than when Calmette made the assertion that his "Antivenene," as it was called, was efficacious for the bites of all poisonous snakes. From the work of Martin and others in Australia, but principally by the excellent work of Major Lamb, I. M. S., in India, it has been established that each snake has a venom peculiar to itself and that an animal immunised against one kind of poison is quite unprotected against the action of any other poisonous snake-bite.

Likewise we now know that the serum of a horse immunised against cobra poison, is of use only in cases of poisoning by cobra venom,

and useless as an antidote to the poison of any other snake.

In other words, the antivenene prepared by the injection of one venom is *specific* as an antidote for that venom only and has no action on any other sort of poison.

This being so, it is evident that for practical purposes we must have an antivenene at hand capable of acting on more than one kind of snake venom, for it is quite common to have patients brought for treatment for snake-bite, without knowing what sort of snake inflicted the wound. Owing to Major Lamb's exertions we are now in possession of such a "polyvalent" serum which is equally efficacious for the bites of both cobra and Russell's viper. From our experience in the Bombay Laboratory we know that if a patient, bitten by one or other of these snakes, is brought soon enough for treatment, it is possible by injection of this antivenene to preserve his life. The Government have arranged for the distribution of antivenene to all of their hospitals and dispensaries, the medical officers of which apply for it, to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and it is to be hoped that all those of South Canara are supplied with it.

But as this antivenene can only be administered by a doctor, what should the ordinary person do if asked for advice as to treatment of a person bitten by a venomous snake?

EDINBURGH.

The two principles to be kept in mind are :—
(1) to prevent the absorption of the poison; and (2) to counteract or lessen its effects on the patient.

With the first object a ligature should be tied round the limb above the wound in such a manner as to stop the circulation. A handkerchief tied round the upper arm or thigh and twisted up tight with a stick, will do very well. Then the wound should be freely opened up and a solution of permanganate of potash, such as Condy's fluid rubbed well in; for this chemical destroys the venom very quickly.

When this has been done, the patient should be at once taken to the nearest doctor or hospital that may be available, for the trial of antivenene. For the benefit of the doctor there we may quote the directions given by Major Lamb for its administration.

- (1) The injection should be made as soon after the bite as possible.
- (2) The injection should always be made intravenously.
- (3) At least 100 c. c. of serum should be injected.

Beyond this we can do little except keeping the patient warm and quiet, and giving medicinal stimulants. Alcohol in large quantities should be avoided. In cases of viper-bite Adrenalin may be useful.

Lt.-Col. W. B. Bannerman,
M. D., B. Sc., I. M. S.

Siege of Mangalore

(Continued)

June 12. A party of the enemy's Europeans, consisting of about 150, was observed to take up their quarters in a pagoda to the southward, distant from the Fort about 500 yards, formerly occupied by the 42nd Regiment. This day all the Black commissioned Officers in the garrison, voluntarily offered their services to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Black Commandant of the 8th Battalion of Sepoys (Coosnagir Muggur, a Gentoo) to sink deep trenches in front of all our outworks, to prevent the enemy's mining; which offer of assistance was gratefully accepted, and the work was immediately begun. Having mentioned the name of the commandant of the 8th Battalion of Sepoys, it would be a want of candor, and the greatest breach of justice, to pass over in silence the merits of that valuable officer. Throughout the siege he was ever vigilant and active; procured frequent intelligence by his great exertions and address; revived the drooping spirits of the black troops, when borne down and exhausted by fatigue and famine; and the whole tenor of his conduct discovered such fortitude, and so much zeal for the Honorable Company's interest, as would have done honor to any Rank in their service. He amongst many others, remains to this day a striking instance how ill the most essential services are often requited—how soon forgotten. Killed—1 Black non-commissioned Officer. Wounded—7 Sepoys. Deserted—6 Sepoys.

June 13. The enemy this day opened a battery of 3 guns to the south-east, at the distance of 450 yards from the Fort, situated near the pagoda, where it was yesterday observed a party of the enemy's Europeans had taken post. They were answered by all

the guns which could be brought to bear in that direction, and very soon silenced. The enemy rapidly increasing their already numerous works. Half allowance of beef, only, issued this day to the garrison, which regulation was to continue till further orders. Last night the enemy threw many more stones into the Fort than usual. They did considerable execution. Killed—2 Sepoys. Wounded—2 Subalterns (Pierson and Mignon). Deserted—1 Sepoy.

June 14. A short time before day-break, a Sergeant's party of Europeans, with 12 Sepoys, sallied from the cask-battery on the enemy's trenches in front, where it was supposed they were carrying on a mine; but none was discovered. This day two Sepoys belonging to our service, taken in the action of the 23rd of May, made their escape from the enemy, and came in. They reported, that Lieutenant Bond was killed, Lieutenant Spotswood wounded; and that Lieutenant Manly had been sent to Bednore in irons, with all the other prisoners who were taken on that day. A spy sent out into the enemy's camp returned his accounts of their strength, situation &c. but they were very confused and unsatisfactory. This afternoon the enemy opened two batteries of three mortars each; one opposite the north-east angle of the upper Fort, at the distance of 300 yards; the other situated in the marine yard. From both these batteries the enemy kept up a continual fire the whole night, and annoyed us much. Killed—3 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Matross, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Sepoy.

June 15. At half past three o'clock this morning, two detachments were formed, in order to sally upon and spike both the enemy's mortar batteries, which were now

become exceedingly troublesome. The party sent against the battery of three mortars in the marine yard, consisted of 25 Europeans and 50 Sepoys: that which sallied upon the remaining battery of three mortars also, was composed of 25 Europeans, and two companies of grenadier Sepoys; each detachment commanded by a Captain. A platoon of musketry from the cask battery was the signal for both parties to advance, which, on its being fired, they immediately did. At the same time a diversion was made at and in the lines contiguous to the cask-battery, to draw the enemy's attention to the quarter. The first detachment met with some difficulty in getting over the works which surrounded the marine yard; but the other sallying party was not discovered by the enemy till within ten yards of that mortar battery against which it was sent, nor was it difficult of access. Both detachments were successful. Six mortars were spiked, but in some they did not exactly fit. The enemy made little opposition; a few were killed in the marine yard, a European, and two or three black people, taken. But the enemy's retreat from that mortar battery, against which the other sallying party had been sent, was so precipitate, that none were either killed or captured. Our loss was not great; one European was taken prisoner, about twelve wounded; and very few Sepoys suffered. Trifling indeed would these casualties have been, had our efforts been attended with those advantages which were expected; but the enemy, by some means or other, before sun-set, opened both batteries again, with the addition of two mortars. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—2 Subalterns (Hawkes and Reed), 18 Rank and File, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 12 Sepoys.

June 16. About one o'clock this morning, the enemy took an alarm from our firing a few shot at one of their boats, and, for a

considerable time, kept up a very brisk fire of musketry; firing also a few rounds from their different batteries, and throwing rockets from all quarters. The enemy's mortar batteries annoyed us during the night. Constant heavy rain. Killed—1 Black Officer, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Subaltern (Welsh), 1 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 5 Sepoys.

June 17. In the orders of this date, the sentinels by day were directed to be as few as possible, in consequence of the daily fatiguing necessary duties which the troops underwent, the number of casualties that had happened, and their great sufferings from the severity of the weather. The enemy appeared busily employed in the repair of their grand battery. Wounded—6 Sepoys.

June 18. At five this afternoon, the enemy fired a few rounds from their grand battery. Working parties from our troops constantly employed. Stones thrown into the Port as usual. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—4 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Rank and File, 1 Sepoy.

June 19. At sun-rise the enemy began to cannonade from their grand battery, and continued the whole day. The north-east bastion, and northern curtain of the upper Fort, were very much defaced, and all the defences were knocked off in that quarter. In the forenoon the enemy opened also a three gun battery, situated nearly opposite and about 150 yards from the outer east gate. These three guns were chiefly pointed at the towers to the right and left of this gate way, which they very much damaged. At sun-set the enemy's mortar batteries began to play upon the Fort; and several rounds of grape, during the night, were fired from their grand battery, with an intention to interrupt our working people, who were busily employed clearing away the rubbish from the breach. Killed—2 Black non-commissioned Officers,

1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 6 Sepoys.

June 20. At seven o'clock this morning the enemy again opened their grand battery, and, by noon, they had effected two practicable breaches; one in the north-east bastion, the other, and the least difficulty of ascent, in the north curtain, immediately on the left of the centre bastion of the upper Fort. They continued to batter the whole day. In the forenoon a poor unfortunate woman, with a child at the breast, were both destroyed by a cannon shot. All the bullocks in garrison were this day ordered to be reserved for the sick and wounded; and half allowance of salt meat was directed to be issued only to the Europeans doing duty, every second day. The scanty allowance all the troops cheerfully received without the least murmur. At seven o'clock in the evening a Sergeant was sent up the breach in the curtain; he ascended without difficulty. The whole garrison had their stations minutely pointed out to them, ready to turn out at a moment's notice, should the enemy attempt an assault. From our having but few shells, we were necessitated to use them sparingly. Those which were thrown fell with great exactness. The enemy at intervals, during the night, fired grape from their grand battery, which somewhat interrupted our working parties employed at the breach. In a very heavy shower of rain, the enemy attempted to steal off a small gun lying in front of the outer east-gate, but were prevented by the alertness of our advanced piquets. A great deal of musketry on both sides this night. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—5 Sepoys.

June 21. The enemy still continued a formidable cannonade from their grand battery. At noon they sent in a flag of truce, demanding a principal person to settle terms of capitulation. A spirited answer was returned. By sun-set the whole face of the

northern curtain of the upper Fort was totally demolished, and practicable in any part. The centre and north-east bastions were always destroyed. Killed—1 Subness. Wounded—3 Rank and File, 2 Black Officers, 2 Sepoys.

June 22. At day-break the enemy were observed busy constructing a battery, about 70 paces in front of their grand battery. By five in the evening they had completed four embrasures. A battery for two guns was also discovered, nearly finished, parallel to, and about 100 yards from the right of their grand battery, taking our out-works to the eastward in flank. A flag of truce came in this day with a similar message to that of yesterday. Answer as usual. Killed—2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer. Deserted—1 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 1 Sepoy.

June 23. At sun-rise, the enemy opened a battery of one gun only, opposite to, and about 70 yards distant from the Ram Tower, one of the embrasures of which received much damage; an eighteen-pounder carriage was disabled, and five men slightly wounded. The enemy's gun was soon silenced. Noon, the enemy opened also a battery of three guns, situated to the left of the rope-walk, and 300 paces distant from the Ram Tower, against which their shot seemed principally directed. Continued till sun-set. Several rounds were also fired from their flanking battery of two guns on our outworks to the eastward, without doing any material injury. Killed—4 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Matross, 1 Rank and File, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Sepoy.

June 24. The enemy shortly after sun-rise began a heavy cannonade from their new battery situated in front of their grand one, aiming chiefly at the north-east bastion of the upper Fort. They expended their shot to

little purpose, destroying only a slight traverse of the fauss-bray thrown up on the flank of that bastion, already completely demolished. Many shells were thrown this day into the enemy's batteries and works with good effect, particularly that work in front of the Durbar, advanced to within 30 yards of our abatis. The Durbar is situated about 100 yards from, and immediately opposite the inner sea gate. Last night the quarter-master Sergeant of the 42nd Regiment, having first robbed a soldier's wife of a little cash, deserted to the enemy. Being a shrewd intelligent fellow, every information they could possibly wish for, respecting the state of the garrison, this mean despicable wretch had it in his power to give. Several days before his desertion, he was observed very frequently in our outworks, appeared carefully to examine their situation, &c. and on the spot committed his remarks to paper. This intelligence was not brought to head-quarters till after he had deserted. It was also discovered that this cowardly scoundrel had used all his influence to inveigle away a number of our Europeans, in which he was but too successful. Stones thrown into the Fort as usual.—Several Europeans and Sepoys this day died of their wounds. Killed—1 Rank and File, 2 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 2 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Sergeant, 4 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 7 Sepoys.

June 25. This forenoon the enemy opened two guns, eighteen pounders, upon the inner sea-gate, at the distance of 400 yards from their battery to the left, and in the rear of the Durbar. A number of shot went through the gate, damaged the parapet over it; the defences of the north-west tower of the lower Fort were much injured, and the outer sea-gate suffered a little. The enemy's works in front of the Durbar were carried on with amazing industry and perseverance, notwithstanding the interruption of our shells. And, in justice

to our Sepoys, it is proper to mention, that they hourly rendered by their labour the most essential services, during almost continual rain; and, upon every occasion, shewed the most laudable zeal for the service. Those who particularly distinguished themselves, never went unrewarded. The enemy this day removed their stone mortars from the marine yard; two near the rope-work, and two, in an oblique direction, to the left from the cask-battery, about 100 yards distant. From these situations the outworks to the south-east were a good deal annoyed. Killed—2 Rank and File, 2 Black Officers, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 3 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 3 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 1 Sepoy.

June 26. The enemy continued to cannonade the inner sea-gate as the preceding day; but, though they kept up a constant fire from two eighteen-pounders, the masonry round it was so remarkably good, that their shot made but a trifling impression. In the gateway large powder-chests were placed, filled with earth, the wicket only left open. This day a number of shells were thrown into the enemy's advanced works, and the weather being favourable, there were few that did not take effect. At two in the afternoon, a European Soldier deserted from the enemy, and came in. He reported, that in consequence of Colonel Lang's having advanced towards Seringapatam, Mahommed Ali Khan had on the 20th instant, set out for that capital with three Battalions of Sepoys: that the report of the Nabob's having left the army was erroneous: that his Highness still remained in camp, with his brother Kerim Saheb; and that the French European Battalion were reduced to 300 fighting men. He also added, that our shells did great execution amongst the enemy. Killed—3 Sepoys. Wounded—2 Rank and File, 1 Native artillery-man, 1 Lascar, 1 Black Officer, 6 Sepoys.

June 27. At day-break, a battery for four guns, nearly completed, was observed 70 yards from, and in front of the cask-battery. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 3 Sepoys.

June 28. A short time before day-break, the enemy opened their battery of four guns, in front of the cask-battery, and kept up a brisk fire from one twelve, and three nine pounders, for near two hours, which was spiritedly and effectually answered by us. Two of their guns we disabled, obliged them to withdraw the remaining two, and mask all their embrasures. Parties of Infantry, which the enemy had posted on the flanks of their battery, annoyed us a good deal during this little contest, wounding several of our men. The enemy on this occasion, as on a former attempt upon the cask-battery, rather over-rated their prowess: they had the confidence to oppose an equal number of guns to ours, at the distance only of 50 yards;—an attempt singularly inconsiderate and rash, and which their long experience with British troops ought to have checked. In the afternoon, a battery for two guns was discovered a small distance in front and to the right of the Durbar. Stones were thrown in greater numbers, and at shorter intervals than usual; and a brisk fire of musketry was kept up on both sides the greater part of the night. Killed—1 Gunner, 2 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 3 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Lieutenant of the royal navy (Mackay), 1 Subaltern (Thompson), 2 Matrosses, 5 Rank and File, 1 Drummer, 8 Sepoys.

June 29. At seven o'clock this morning, the enemy endeavoured to take possession of the covert-way opposite the north-west bastion of the upper Fort keeping up a very heavy fire of musketry, and throwing large quantities of fascines towards it; but they

soon found their situation too hot, and were glad to make a precipitate retreat to their trenches. They, however, did not desist from working with their usual industry. One lucky circumstance attending this attack, was, that, as soon as it became dusk, we availed ourselves of the enemy's kind offer of fascines, and took the liberty to appropriate several hundreds of them to our own use;—a most seasonable supply. An eight-inch shell, from one of our mortars, from a mistake in the proportion of powder, fell short of its intended distance, amongst several of our people who were stationed in the covert-way, and unfortunately broke a European's hand (of which wound he died), and scorched a few others. Many shells and hand-grenades were this day thrown into the enemy's advanced works, with great precision and exactness and must have done execution. Killed—2 Subalterns (Macpherson and Camm), 3 Black non-commissioned Officers, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 12 Sepoys. Deserted—3 Sepoys.

June 30. Some time before day-break, we began a mine in the covert-way, opposite the north-west bastion of the upper Fort, in front of the enemy's most advanced works. Remarkably quiet on both sides during the day. At sun-set, the enemy opened all their mortar batteries as usual, and threw a number of stones into the Fort. The plugs that accompanied them were eagerly picked up by the troops, firewood becoming exceeding scarce. Working parties constantly employed. This night a second attempt was made to carry off some of the enemy's fascines from their work in front of our mine; but our people being discovered, and a Sepoy wounded, they were obliged to retire, having first secured upwards of an hundred fascines, for which the Chief Engineer paid a handsome price. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 1 Waterman, 5 Sepoys.

July 1. At day-break, the enemy made a diversion at the Circular Fort on the opposite bank of the northern river; threw a number of rockets, fired some musketry and drew off. A battery discovered 200 yards from, and nearly in front of, the outer east-gate, for nine guns, almost completed. A second battery for five guns, was also observed, nearly finished, immediately in front of, and at a short distance from, the Durbar. This evening, the Chief Engineer marked out a battery in fauss-bray for four guns in front of the breach. The Commanding Officer of the Circular Fort being this night out reconnoitring, accompanied by a few Sepoys, came suddenly upon a party of the enemy, and gave them his fire, on which they immediately ran off, leaving behind some muskets, trousers, shoes, turbans, &c. Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 7 Sepoys.

July 2. The enemy's attention principally engaged in completing their new batteries, ours, in strengthening the outer east-gate way, and other places against which it was expected their cannon would be directed. Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Captain (Napier), 2 Rank and File, 2 Black Officers, 1 Drummer, 9 Sepoys.

July 3. At six o'clock this morning, the enemy opened their new battery of nine guns, twenty-four eighteen, and twelve pounders, pointing them chiefly at the outer east-gate, the towers on the right and left of that gateway, and the Ram Tower; all of which places they damaged considerably, and in a short time rendered it impossible for our men to stand to their guns in the Ram Tower, and in that on the right of the outer east-gate. With our shells we gave them as much interruption as possible during the whole day. At nine at night, a small party of French, and a number of the enemy's Sepoys, sallied from their trenches in front of our mine, and got

over the covert-way. The guard of Sepoys stationed there being small, it soon gave way, and a Corporal and six Europeans, posted to support them, being panic struck, afforded no assistance, and allowed the enemy to satisfy their curiosity. As soon as they retired, we, *then*, kept up a very heavy fire of musketry. At eleven o'clock this night, a second alarm was given, the fire commencing in front of the covert-way, opposite the breach, and running along to the front of the east-gate. Our sentinels said they perceived the enemy advancing; but, though a blue light was instantly burnt, none were to be seen out of their trenches. They threw a considerable number of rockets without effect. Killed—1 Rank and File, 4 Sepoys. Wounded—3 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 8 Sepoys.

July 4. At seven o'clock this morning, the enemy sallied from their trenches in front of the outer east gate, and attempted to storm in that quarter. Several of their troops got into the tower upon the left of the gateway, and a few upon the rampart over it, but they were soon repulsed with loss. Two pikemen were left dead on the rampart, and a Sepoy, (formerly in our service), so badly wounded as not to be able to regain his trenches, gladly grasped at a rope which we threw out to him, and was hauled into our works. He had received a mortal wound, and was too faint to give any information respecting the enemy. Their works round the covert-way were pushed on with the greatest diligence, particularly that opposite a tower in the covert-way, equidistant from both the outer gates. Killed—1 Captain (Bowles), 1 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 3 Sepoys. Wounded—4 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 5 Sepoys.

July 5. An hour before day-break the enemy caused an alarm at the cask-battery, by a party, advancing towards our abbatis,

firing a platoon, and immediately returning into their trenches. Some cannonading from the enemy; a great deal of musketry on both sides during the day and the enemy's works pushed on with the greatest rapidity. At 10 this night, we sprung a mine with a view of destroying the enemy's most advanced work in front of the Durbar, but it did not answer the intention. Wounded—1 Sergeant, 1 Rank and File, 8 Sepoys.

July 6. A short time before day-break a small party of our Sepoys, with a Corporal and six private Europeans, under a Subaltern, were ordered to storm the covert-way opposite the breach, where the enemy had made a lodgement; which service was executed with a trifling loss, the enemy retreating to their next trenches. At day-light the enemy were supported by a regular battalion of Sepoys, a short time afterwards by two more battalions, and latterly, by about 60 French Infantry, who immediately took post in front. Our party was of course reinforced both by Europeans and Sepoys. A heavy fire of musketry soon commenced, and continued upwards of an hour, the enemy supported by a formidable cannonade from all the batteries. They frequently attempted to dislodge us by the point of the bayonet, but were as often gallantly repulsed, and we kept possession of the post we had stormed. At seven the enemy's Europeans were withdrawn, and their places in the front trenches were supplied by rocket-boys, who threw a number of rockets without doing us any material injury. During this attack the enemy made several attempts to storm the outer east-gate, but could not effect it. Noon, the enemy had made a lodgement in the rear, and close to the tower immediately on the left, of the outer east-gate and had placed many fascines upon the covert-way to the left of that tower, over which they frequently fired, and killed and wounded several of our men. Nothing

could exceed the gallantry shewn by our troops in repulsing the enemy's different attacks of this day. We had only to lament the lives of many promising young officers and brave and faithful soldiers. The enemy suffered also considerably, both in Europeans and native troops. For some days past the weather has been remarkably moderate, with very little rain, which has much favoured the enemy's operations. Stones in the night as usual. Killed—1 Major of Brigade (Gordon), 4 Subalterns (M'Kenzie, Boyce, M'Intyre, M'Gregor); 1 Sergeant, 1 Matross, 7 Rank and File, 1 Black Officer, 6 Black non-commissioned Officers, 21 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Subaltern (Buchanan), 4 Sergeants, 1 Matross, 7 Rank and File, 4 Lascars, 2 Black Officers, 20 Black non-commissioned Officers, 58 Sepoys.

July 7. An hour before day-break, a party consisting of 1 Sergeant, and 13 Rank and File, with 20 chosen Sepoys, under the command of a Lieutenant, was ordered to storm the enemy's trenches in front of the outer east-gate, and to proceed to the rear of that work which the enemy had advanced close to the tower on the left of the east-gateway, where they were then busily employed. The Europeans, at the place appointed, passed our abbatis, and were moving forward when they perceived that the Sepoys had halted, and could not be persuaded to advance past the abbatis, which obliged the commanding officer to return without effecting the business he was sent upon. At day-break the European east-gate guard of 15 men were ordered, in conjunction with 20 Sepoys of the 1st battalion of grenadiers, to storm the tower on the left of the outer east-gate, which they in vain attempted. The enemy, during the night, had raised it to such a height, that it was found impossible to force it without the aid of cannon, or the loss of many lives; in consequence of which the whole party was

withdrawn behind the fauss-bray; but the guard of Europeans, with a few Sepoys, were afterwards sent to take post near the tower on the right of the outer east-gate. Remarkably silent the greater part of this day. In the afternoon, we opened one nine pounder against that work which the enemy had raised upon the ruins of the tower immediately on the left of the outer east-gate, and did it some trifling damage. At sun-set two embrasures were nearly complete for an eighteen and a twelve pounder, to bear upon the same work. A brisk fire of musketry, from both parties, commenced towards the east-gate shortly after dusk, when the enemy threw a number of rockets. It was of short continuance. At half past eleven at night, the enemy began a heavy fire of musketry, from the tower on the left of the east-gate to their trenches in front of the Durbar. The fire continued near a quarter of an hour, when the enemy, imagining that they had by this feint drawn a number of our troops into the covert-way, sprang a mine opposite the north-east bastion of the upper Fort, which only blew up a small part of the covert-way, none of our troops having suffered from the explosion. This night the enemy's mortar batteries were silent. Killed—2 Rank and File, 4 Sepoys. Wounded—1 Sergeant, 2 Rank and File, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 12 Sepoys. Deserted—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 3 Drummers, 2 Sepoys.

July 8. The enemy at day-break observed hard at work in front and on the left of the outer east-gate, where, for a considerable distance, they had taken possession of,

and were strengthening the covert-way. This forenoon we opened a battery of one eighteen and one twelve pounder against that work, which the enemy had raised to a considerable height, upon the tower to the left of the outer east-gateway. These two guns, with the nine pounder which had been opened against it the day before, damaged it in such a manner, that the enemy were obliged to evacuate it, when a party of Europeans and Sepoys under the command of a Subaltern, were ordered to take immediate possession of the east-gate, which was effected with the loss of one private soldier. For a long time, after our men were perfectly under cover, the enemy continued a brisk fire of musketry on the gateway. The enemy's mortar batteries still silent. Killed—1 Chaplain (Dennis), 1 Sergeant, 1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 1 Waterman, 1 Sepoy. Wounded—1 Captain (Stewart), 1 Black Officer, 2 Black non-commissioned Officers, 12 Sepoys. Deserted—2 Sepoys.

July 9. At three this morning the enemy sprang a mine in the covert-way, 40 paces to the right of the outer sea-gate, without doing any damage. And, at four in the afternoon, a nonsensical letter, without any signature, was sent in with a flag of truce. A tindall (Black non-commissioned Officer of artillery) formerly in our service, and taken at Coulandroog, made his escape, and came in from the enemy. He reported nothing new. The enemy's mortar batteries continued silent. Wounded—1 Black non-commissioned Officer, 9 Sepoys.

(To be continued)

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Life of the Venerable Father Joseph Vaz

Apostle of Ceylon

CHAPTER XV

FATHER VAZ VISITS THE MISSIONS

(Continued)

WE have just seen that the nearest village was at a distance of two days' hard journey from where Fr. Vaz and his little band were encamped. That is equivalently saying that their objective lay miles away. Added to this was the fear of molestation from wild beasts with which the woods on their way were infested. Bears, leopards, and elephants were common enough in those virgin forests. Here we may appropriately describe a few incidents giving an idea of how Father Vaz's caravan met with repeated encounters from the ferocious denizens of the forests, and in how wonderful a manner their escape was wrought by divine Providence, no doubt through the efficacious prayers of the saint that was in their midst.

As Father Vaz with a few followers was one day trudging along a narrow path across the hills about Kandy, which at that time of the year were thickly covered with rank vegetation, all of a sudden a large bear was perceived at a short distance, bearing down upon Father Vaz who was walking ahead quietly saying his Breviary. His followers, apprehending danger, shouted to him, but their cries were lost on his ear, so absorbed was he in his devotions. The frightened band seeing no other means of escape took to their heels or hid themselves behind some large trees, watching the Father with great anxiety. Humanly speaking Father Vaz was quite in the clutches of death. But to their great astonishment and still greater joy, the fierce animal passed close by Father Vaz, as if taking

no notice of him whatever, and disappeared in the wilderness. The dispersed men now came out of their hiding places, and told Father Vaz what a mortal fright they had been in for their own, and yet more for his safety. But the saintly Father seemed not to have noticed the presence of any danger whatever.

On another occasion the travellers were startled at the sight of an infuriated elephant rushing wildly towards them. The path was so narrow and so thickly set with bushes on either side that an encounter, and probably a dreadful one, seemed inevitable. To retrace their steps by flight was out of the question as the elephant had perceived their approach and was dashing forward furiously. In this plight they gave themselves up for lost; but Father Vaz gently upbraided them for their want of confidence in God, and, urging them to march on without fear, put himself at their head and led the way. On their approach, the elephant stood still, like one stupefied, and Father Vaz had almost to brush past the brute. He then turned round to his followers still lagging behind, and signalled them to come up. Still in terror, they glided alongside the huge animal, which resumed its stroll quietly when all had passed.

Yet another encounter with a member of the Titanic tusked race may be cited as manifesting still more miraculous intervention on the part of Providence in behalf of Father Vaz and his men. It is a well known fact that elephants are timid and gregarious by nature; that they graze about in herds, generally made up of one single family; and that they are not dangerous when in groups. Nevertheless, cases do occur of elephants going about soli-

tary, either because the rest of the herd has been destroyed by huntsmen, or because they have escaped from captivity before being tamed. It is only natural that such animals should become ferocious; for the elephant is by nature keenly susceptible to injury and to the feeling of revenge. Such solitary beasts therefore, go about killing or hurting whatever comes in their way. If the object encountered happen to be a man, he may be certain to meet death at their rending tusks, unless something in the nature of a miracle happens to save his life. Father Vaz accompanied by a few others was once on his way back to Kandy from Narangodde. The forest they had to cross was overrun by a lonely and terrible elephant, answering to the description we have just given. The neighbourhood was loud with the chilling rumour of the dreadful havoc it had wrought. Our little company of travellers had scarcely entered the forest when it was terrified at the signal given by the beast of its impending attack upon them. The huge creature seemed to make straight for them, rooting up some trees and tearing off the branches of others, on its way. The musketeers among the band fired at it, but the animal advanced steadily on, and was soon quite close to the panic-stricken caravan, only a slight screen of verdure standing between. All undismayed, Father Vaz lighted a blessed candle and holding it in his hand, walked straight to the spot where the beast was perceived to have stood ready for a sally. He had advanced but a few steps when the elephant appeared in the pathway. The priest went up to it without betraying the least sign of fear and, strange to tell, the animal went down on its knees and bent its gigantic head forward. Whereupon Father Vaz, prompted by the divine spirit, commanded it to quit the district it was ravaging and never to harm man again. Quite in keeping with its submissive action at the appearance of the man

of God, the turbulent creature obeyed his mandate, and re-entering the wood, was seen no more. What wonder then that the memory of incidents such as these have made Father Vaz's name among the Ceylonese Christians of the older generation, to this day a word to conjure with and a sort of talisman against any danger arising especially from wild animals?

The following incident will illustrate our statement. A man once approached the holy missionary with a request for a pair of beads, ignorant however, that he was making his request to Father Vaz himself. He was setting out on a journey to Putlam intending to proceed thence to Manaar. The priest asked him if he was not afraid to venture out alone on foot, through forests abounding with bears and other beasts. In answer he was told that he would commend himself to the protection of Father Vaz, in whom the people had such implicit confidence.

CHAPTER XVI

THE PROTESTANTS VEX THEIR CATHOLIC BRETHREN IN THE MISSIONS—FATHER VAZ RECEIVES EXTRAORDINARY HELP FROM GOD

By the time of which we are about to write, Father Vaz had obtained a full complement of able missionaries to carry out all his designs. He turned their services to the best account by allotting to each a separate field of action. Himself always on the move, in company with a couple of missionaries and a few devoted Christians, he was in the habit of visiting all the missions without exception, going to insignificant villages in which there lived but a handful of Christians as well as to the leading centres of his evangelical organization. Like the Good Shepherd who went in restless search of one lost sheep, leaving the ninety-nine that were in safety, he made it a point to wait upon even a single Christian

living among heathens at whatever distance, in order to procure him some spiritual succour. In this self-imposed labour, he did not shrink from any hardship whatever to his poor body.

His standing plan, on arriving at a village, was to summon the Catholic inhabitants around him, and when all had assembled, to recite the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, to teach them the truths of Faith and finally to prepare them for a worthy reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. Under such a system every detail in the work of the missions seemed to give entire satisfaction; but the spirit of evil was equally busy, trying to undo the good effects of the ceaseless labours of the missionaries. The very progress of the Catholic Church in those parts excited the envy of the Protestant Dutch rulers who sought to check the development of the work of God. The rage of persecution grew more and more intense day by day, and hard times appeared to be amply in store for the Catholics. Now, the number of the faithful was nowhere so great as in the Dutch possessions. In order, therefore, effectually to prevent the spread of their religion, the Protestants had recourse to a well-organized system of *espionage*, which imposed such restraints upon the liberties of Catholics as to make it impossible for them to meet for prayer at stated times in their ordinary places of worship. It was only under cover of the night that they could meet in some deserted spot to worship in common. Hence, by a preconcerted measure they gathered together in some small out-of-the-way house whenever Father Vaz was expected to be in their midst. The priest instructed them, confessed them till three in the morning, celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and before daybreak, was off to another place. If, however, his work detained him and he was obliged to spend several days in one locality, precaution was always taken to gather the flock each night

in a different house. By this means, under the guidance of divine Providence, the missionary succeeded in giving the slip to the many spies set on him. At times, however, he was placed in such critical circumstances that, without a manifest interference from heaven, it would have been impossible for him to rescue himself and his followers from imminent peril.

On one occasion, when Father Vaz was in Colombo busy with his religious ministrations, a renegade son of Catholic parents played the treacherous part of informer to the Dutch authorities against the apostolic priest. He pointed out to them the house selected by the Catholics for their usual nightly gathering. The Governor, in high dudgeon, immediately despatched a body of Dutch soldiers with strict orders not to let the priest escape their hands. Presently the soldiers made a forcible rush into the house at the very moment that the priest was vesting for the Holy Sacrifice. The assembled congregation made off in a body, while the saintly cleric, with the cumbersome weight of the sacred vestments on him, passed through the midst of the soldiers, strange to say, unnoticed by them. They, however, overran the whole house feeling certain that they should capture their intended victim; but they could not find the slightest trace of any meeting held there. In one of the rooms they were somewhat startled at coming upon what appeared to be a woman who asked them what business had brought them thither. They were taken aback at the calmness with which she spoke and soon disappeared from her presence. As they were standing outside, abashed at their having run away from a woman, it occurred to them that probably the man whom they had come in search of, was hiding in that room. So they rushed in again, but could find not a living creature there. Only, at the very spot where the female figure had taken its stand, they

now found a statue of the Blessed Virgin, which awed them into quitting the place as fast as possible. The news of this strange occurrence soon spread abroad and crowds came in to look in wonderment upon the miraculous statue. This greatly mortified the Dutch rulers who, in their baffled rage, ordered the informer to be struck with rods in the public square. An eye-witness to the punishment inflicted upon the renegade, and one who had also seen the statue with his own eyes, has testified on oath to the truth of this incident. He became in after years the Commander of the Portuguese Fort of St. Stephen in the island of Juva in the Goa Province, and his name has been handed down by history as Manuel de Silva de Souza.

Once, when Father Vaz and a few companions were sailing in a boat up the Kalani river in order to visit a Christian hamlet, they hoped to pass unperceived by the men in the small Dutch fort which stood at a short distance from the bank. But they were greatly disconcerted when they saw the officer in command taking a walk along the bank in company with a few others. Upon this, the men at the oars stopped rowing with the intention of turning round and retreating as fast as they could; when lo! there came down a shower of rain, which afforded them a means of effecting their escape.

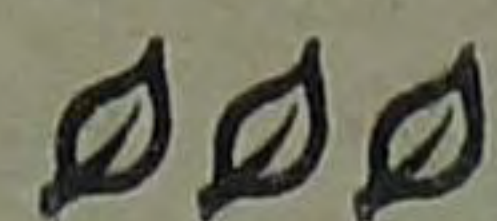
The following anecdote is scarcely less suggestive of the wonderful protection of God which Father Vaz enjoyed in an eminent

degree. Among the many converts won over to the Faith by the Apostle of Ceylon were several slaves, the property of a Singhalese landlord of the province of Sabarogamuva. This man was so incensed at the evangelization effected by the Father among his slaves that he resolved on taking the latter's life. Going up to the holy priest with this murderous intent, he made a rush at him, armed with a knife. Father Vaz, seeing no chance of escape, commended his soul to God and was making ready to receive the fatal blow, when a set of people suddenly appeared on the scene and disarmed the infuriated Singhalese. From all these facts it may easily be inferred how devoted the Catholics of Ceylon must have been to Father Vaz, and how confirmed in their faith by the influence of such wonderful manifestations of divine Providence bestowed by God upon His chosen servant. Even Protestants, with all their antipathy, could not help being struck by the virtues of the saintly priest, especially his spirit of abnegation in the work of saving souls. It is related that on one occasion when some ill-minded people went to the Governor to insist on the arrest of Father Vaz who had secretly come into Colombo, the Governor stoutly refused to hear them, brusquely remarking that he would be pleased to listen to them if they had any business with him concerning the interests of the Dutch Company in the island. It is needless to add that the informers vanished tongue-tied in their guiltiness.

(To be continued)

BORIMAR, S. CANARA.

Denis Luis.



The Late Rev. Eugene Lafont, S. J., D. Sc.; C. I. E.

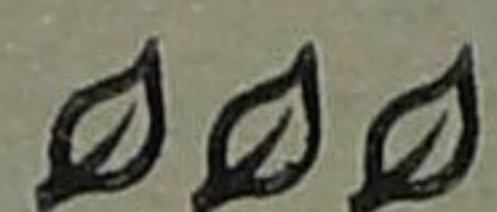
AN APPRECIATION

THOUGH the grief and mourning recently occasioned by the widely-lamented death of Father Lafont, have had time enough to be subdued and sobered down, nevertheless this belated tribute of loving regret to his pious and revered memory will, we venture to hope, be considered by our many readers as paid not entirely out of date. The sad event is still fresh in our minds and, we hope, also in the minds of the worthy Father's numerous friends and admirers both in India and in Europe. Besides, to contribute even in the least manner towards an appreciation of his long and zealous services in the cause of Faith and Science in this quarter of the globe, must always be welcome to both writer and reader, the more so at a time when the estimates of the man and his work, made by the magazine and newspaper world, are still lingering in the public ear and in the public heart.

We do not wish to tire our readers unnecessarily by repeating in the following lines the dates and details of the several events connected with the precious life that has unfortunately been closed for us. Rather would we touch upon the more prominent features in that life—features that have invested Father Lafont's labours with permanent value and abiding influence and have made his name to be held in perpetual benediction. It has been justly remarked by some of the important Indian dailies that Father Lafont was a notable figure in official, social and public circles. That he was the esteemed friend of Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors, that he was a *persona grata* at high social functions, and that in the affairs of public life, his sage counsel was looked forward to with eagerness by

Christian and non-Christian alike, was the direct effluence of his genuine qualities of head and heart. To a deeply religious, devout and exceedingly affable nature were united in him remarkably keen and vast ability, thorough scientific learning and imagination, together with the felicitous power to impart to others the fructifying results of his laborious researches and varied erudition in the wonderful field of Natural Philosophy. Alike persuasive, and even more so, was his masterly eloquence—we do not speak here of mere fluency of speech,—when employed in the sacred cause of Religion. Thus his preaching of the word of God and his teaching of the truths of Science had marvellous soul-strengthening and mind-enlarging effects on his crowded and appreciative audiences composed of all classes and creeds. A veritable embodiment of living Faith and of the love of Science, Father Lafont, in his learned utterances on the secular subject of his predilection, gave the lie to the so-called incompatibility of the Gospel with the discovered or discoverable laws and secret workings of nature—an incompatibility existing only in the brains of sciolists and charlatans with which to infect the world of fashionable amateurs and foolish admirers. To him, "Science reached forth her arms to feel from world to world," but they were the arms of an infant groping towards God with a cry of hope, and not of despair, for its language. Whether we look upon the great man that is gone as a missionary, or as a scientist, or as a teacher of men, the salient characteristics of his heart must appear to be love, earnestness, sympathy and accessibility in the extreme. Perhaps, it is in accordance with the fashion of the world to

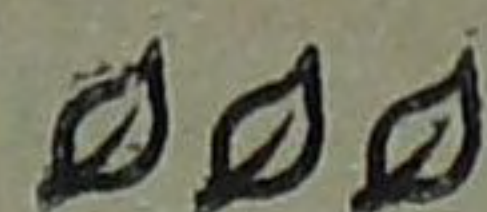
point to the visible triumphs of his labours, such as the far-famed Solar Observatory and Physical Laboratory attached to the College in which he worked, as standing memorials to his reputation. But verily within the walls of the Imperial City and beyond them, there are thousands of young men and old who are living monuments to the lasting good done and the wholesome influence exercised by Father Lafont during the long period of more than two score years of his abundantly fruitful stay in India as Priest, as Professor, as Rector, as Senator, as Syndic, and as one whose worth and work stood honoured with official and academical distinctions, and whose name will be cherished in the hearts of the people to whom he had made himself all in all, like the zealous Apostle of the Gentiles.



A Child's Birthday Greeting

Three golden years have touched, my darling son,
 Into a living rapture all thou art;
 Whilst in the folded blossom of thy heart,
 Abides the very soul of Heaven begun,
 Unknown, unfelt by thee and not undone,
 But speaking thro' thee as its counterpart:
 'Tis Innocence, man's comrade at life's start
 Celestial shield whereby God's angels won.
 Bright be thy days lit by unearthly gleams,
 The God-ward guidance of the Father's love
 Bidding, in kind fulfilment of our dreams,
 That thou may'st in His sacred service move,
 A worthy guardian of the Light that beams
 From the great Sun of Truth enthroned above.

E.



THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

MANGALORE, JUNE, 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.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

WITH the warmest of welcomes we hasten to congratulate our revered and beloved Bishop on his recovery from his protracted illness and on his return to his Diocese, back to his dear flock but lately alarmed at the threatening condition of his health. We thank Almighty God for having spared, in answer to the earnest supplications of Catholic Mangalore, the life of our venerated Pastor. And while marking the date of his return as a "rememberable day," we join our voice to the voices of thousands in invoking from the Giver of all good gifts the blessings of health and length of days upon His Lordship.

☪☪☪

We have to thank Lieut.-Col. W. B. Bannerman, for having kindly favoured us with an article coming all the way from "Auld Reekie," where the Director of the Imperial Research Laboratory, Bombay, is enjoying a brief holiday and the happiness of sweet home. The only remark we desire to make with reference to this valuable contribution is that we could not give it the place of honour as we should have wished to do, on account of its having come to hand only after we had started our work for the present number. It is superfluous to speak of the importance of the subject on which Dr. Ban-

nerman writes. We should certainly deem it a piece of good fortune to be favoured in future with any contribution by such a well-known authority, whose continued interest in Mangalore is a fact of which Mangaloreans may well be proud.

☪☪☪

A former pupil of the College preparing for the Priesthood at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, has obliged us with an interesting paper on that far-famed institution. The particulars furnished by the writer have been put together most carefully, and must have entailed much painstaking research among records of the past.

☪☪☪

Now that the South West Monsoon has fairly announced itself, and the standing remark on the weather should be confined to the epithet "weepy, windy and wet," it will not, we hope, come amiss to our readers sharing with us the useful trouble of the rain, to wish them plenty of good health and warm spirits, as these often fail to prove a constant quantity even with the best of constitutions at such a change of the seasons. Along with this, we will also speed another wish that the bountiful rains may produce a bumper harvest throughout the land.

☪☪☪

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

April 30th, Thursday.—A good many of the inmates of the Hostel stayed on in the interests of their studies rather than enjoy their holidays at home. But it need cause no surprise to outsiders to hear that to its boarders, the hostel proves a veritable home in every respect save the inevitable one of the absence of their closest kith and kin.

May 1st, Friday.—As usual the May devotions were begun, the community Mass being well attended despite the holidays. As a rule the May exercises have gone on steadily improving in the matter of attendance and the unflagging fervour of piety manifested from the first day of the month to the last.

May 10th, Sunday.—The Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph was celebrated by the two College Sodalities with wonted devotion. At the 7 A. M. Mass there was General Communion. The sermon was preached by Father A. M. Colaço.

May 28th, Thursday.—The Feast of the Ascension of our Lord. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4. P. M.

The 8.44 mail train brought Fr. A. Macry to Mangalore. He will take up lecturing in History to the B. A. classes.

June 1st, Monday. To-day the classes opened in the College, High School and Lower Secondary departments. The results of the quarterly examinations were posted up in the Notice Boxes for the information of all and sundry. Unfortunately the proportion of the successful students to the unsuccessful did not tend to give joy to the majority on their return after the holidays. Previous intimation had been sent to the parents and guardians of such of the boys as had signally failed to give satisfaction to the College authorities, especially in the matter of their studies. Hence, the spirit of desolation must have been abroad, and it is quite possible to

imagine that the defaulters must have found it uncomfortable to face their paterfamilias for a couple of days at least.

June 8th, Monday.—The Catholic Union Club gave a Variety Entertainment, which we notice at greater length elsewhere in these pages. Here we may observe that the College rendered substantial assistance in carrying out the various items of the Programme.

June 9th, Sunday.—The College cricketers met in the Hall under the presidency of Fr. Th. Gonsalves to elect a Captain and a Secretary for the College Eleven. The voting resulted in Michael Alvares being chosen Captain, and John P. Sequeira, Secretary for the ensuing season. We confidently hope that the laurels won by past teams will be left greener by the present, and that the long-standing reputation of the College in respect of games as in graver matters will be maintained at the high water mark which it has reached.

June 10th, Wednesday.—The S. W. Monsoon, somewhat belated this year, burst to-day on the Malabar Coast. The phenomenon made itself manifest at midnight preceded by a prolonged lull which suddenly gave way before the onset of the elemental despot amid the flash and thunder of his firmamentary artillery.

June 18th, Thursday.—To-day commenced the usual devotions of the novena in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. These exercises, which are a special feature of student piety in the College, are conducted with much fervour.

June 20th, Saturday.—Mr. U. Kannappa, whose success in the B. A. Degree examination was chronicled in our last number, was received into the Church. The baptism took place at 7.30 A. M., and there was present a goodly gathering of Fathers, students and friends. His pupils of the Fourth Form

were given a holiday in honour of the happy event.

June 21st, Sunday.—The Solemn High Mass at 7 o'clock was celebrated by the Very Rev. J. B. Rossi, S. J., V. G., at which there was General Communion of the students. Mr. U. Kannappa and four little boys of the Lower Secondary Department received their First Communion. After the First Gospel, Father Rector presented the usual candle to the Founders and Benefactors of the College. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock Solemn Vespers were chanted by Father Francis X. Aranha, Assistant Vicar of Urwa, after which Father Rota preached the panegyric of the Saint.

The following telegrams were received by the Rector in the course of the day:—

From Mr. Marcel D'Cunha, Honorary Secretary: "The Kanara Catholic Association greets Rector, staff and pupils, and in union with them thanks the glorious Patron of youth for past favours and prays for further educational achievements and University honours."

From ex-Aloysians, Karachi: "We wish Alma Mater, its staff and students past and present a happy feast and prosperity."

From Mr. Ph. Cunha, Poona: "Hearty greetings to Alma Mater."

June 25th, Thursday.—His Lordship the Bishop returned to Mangalore from Wellington whither he had gone under medical advice for a change of air. A deputation of the clergy proceeded to Kasargode to wait

on him, and at the station there was a large and representative body of the clergy and laity to meet him and welcome him home. As the Bishop's carriage moved out of the station, the ringing of the church bells in the stillness of the night announced to expectant multitudes the arrival of their Pastor.

June 26th, Friday.—Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Father Ghezzi celebrated the Mass at 7 o'clock and preached a sermon to the members of the College Sodalties. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament began at 11 o'clock and the different classes took turns till 4 P. M. in spending half an hour each in devout adoration. Then the Rosary was sung and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Father Rector.

June 27th, Saturday.—The Rt. Rev. A. Cavadini, S. J., Bishop of Mangalore, received a hearty welcome from the staff and students of the College, and felicitations on the twelfth anniversary of his Consecration. The students' address was read by Peter John Noronha, Prefect of the Senior Sodality. Another on behalf of those holding His Lordship's Scholarships was presented by Mark Noronha.

June 30th, Thursday.—The rainfall from April 1st, as recorded by the College pluviometer was as follows:—April 0.88 in., May 1.82 in., June 35.51 in., making a total of 38.21 inches, as compared with 38.22 inches for the same period last year.

PERSONAL AND PARTICULAR

A RECENT speech of Mr. Birrell contains the following noteworthy tribute to the scientific attainments of the late Father Lafont as also to the services rendered by Catholics to the cause of Science:—"I cannot pretend to say what the future of the Universities may be, but really some people talk as if Roman Catholics had nothing to do with learning; as if a learned Roman Catholic hardly ever existed. I read in the 'Times' to-day the obituary notice of a most distinguished Roman Catholic Jesuit priest who for forty long years played a great and distinguished part in the education of our fellow-subjects in India and whose studies were not directed to the humanities, which some people think are ghastly studies—I entirely differ from them—but to those exact, precise, scientific studies upon which so many people nowadays, and rightly I dare say, set so much account. Here was a most distinguished man, a doctor of science, a learned man, and some members who do not know an acid from an alkali (laughter) talk in this way about Roman Catholic governing bodies. We Protestants, who have succeeded to Roman Catholic institutions and enjoyed our education in colleges founded by Williams of Wykeham and Lady Margarets and other devout Roman Catholic persons, have banged the doors of these institutions for centuries in the faces of people belonging to the same faith as their founders. We who have benefited by their education, enjoyed their literature, brought up many of us in some places still under their influence, have the audacity to pretend that a University will be endangered and not be a true seat of literature because it may well be that Roman Catholics may have a predominant influence in it. I repudiate that from the bottom of my heart. Then we are told about those Bishops who

are going to destroy everything. The Bishops in this matter have behaved with great generosity. They have withdrawn from their *de jure* representation, and have been intent to rely, so far as they need rely, upon the free votes which those of them who wish to serve on governing bodies may hereafter obtain from Roman Catholic graduates. Those Bishops who care for education, and many of the existing Bishops are authorities on that subject, will have no difficulty. They will remain for all time—unless persuaded, as some people seem to fear, to abandon their religion and adopt ours—which will be a long process—these Roman Catholic Bishops will remain responsible members of the Hierarchy and will have no difficulty—those who are educationally equipped and educationally minded—in playing as spirited and distinguished a part in the conduct of their Irish Universities as English clergy still maintain in our old Universities of Cambridge and Oxford."

We notice with much satisfaction the appointment of Rev. Father H. Quinn, S. J., Professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Madras.

The Rev. Emmanuel M. Coelho, S. J., who is rounding off his studies for the Priesthood at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, was ordained Sub-deacon on June 13th.

Dr. Lawrence P. Fernandes, of Father Muller's Charitable Institutions, has of late been making a record in a department far removed from the Medical or Surgical in so far as healing is to be distinguished from hunting. As if to prove that his right hand has not forgotten its cunning in the use of a rifle, he has succeeded in shooting down no less than seven large crocodiles in the Kasargode river. We wonder if the kind-hearted

doctor shed even a few crocodile tears over his atrocious victims.

Mr. Marian G. Brito, in turning his attention to the cultivation of a flower garden, seems to have more than verified the poet's words :

He is happiest who hath power
To gather wisdom from a flower,

inasmuch as he has been gathering silver, too, from his fragrant wares. His garden can boast of a large variety of roses, and townsfolk and visitors have not been slow in appreciating them. Mr. Brito has developed into a regular florist, and brings no little artistic skill into operation in fashioning wreaths and crosses and bouquets.

The Madras Government have passed the following order, dated 27th May:—

The following amendments will be made in the "Correspondence Rules" issued with G. C., No. 434, Public, dated 10th June, 1906:

Expunge rule LXXVIII and add the following as rule XXXIV-A:—

"XXXIV-A. In all official correspondence the undermentioned forms of address shall be used in the case of those Indian functionaries who by virtue of their office under Government or under local bodies would be addressed as 'Mr.' or 'Esquire' if they were Europeans or Eurasians:—

(1) The incumbents of all appointments made and gazetted by the Government or of appointments the monthly salary of which is not under Rs. 200; Honorary Magistrates; and Members of Municipal Councils and of District and Taluk Boards.

Muhammadans.

..... Sahib Bahadur.

Indian Christians who bear European names.

..... Esquire.

Others.

M. R. Ry. Avargal or Garu.

(2) The incumbents of appointments not made and gazetted by Government the monthly salary of which is Rs. 50 but under Rs. 200; and members of Union Panchayets.

Muhammadans.

..... Sahib.

Indian Christians who bear European names.

Mr.

Others.

M. R. Ry.

We must own to having made a somewhat grave omission of a gay item in our Easter number. We do our best to inform our readers of each and every event of passing or permanent interest connected with our Old Boys, in accordance with our original undertaking. But an editor has sometimes, though rarely we hope, the misfortune of losing his way in the labyrinth of such intelligence as has to be put together from everywhere and nowhere for the furnishing of these personal paragraphs. It was thus that we entirely failed to make any mention of the marriage of Mr. Pascal C. Lobo, Bar.-at-law, with Miss Stella Lobo, daughter of the late Mr. Camillo Lobo, which took place on January 8th. Late as it is, we hasten to send our best wishes after the wedded couple whose honeymoon has had time to mellow into settled bliss, and almost melt before the steady light of the newly risen sun of domestic happiness.

The Catholic Union Club rarely loses an opportunity of providing healthy amusement for the Catholic public of Mangalore. A Variety Entertainment was given in the Club Hall on June 8th. There was a very large audience which highly appreciated the programme of the evening. The music especially was of the finest, with Father A. Macry presiding at the piano for the greater part, while Mr. Samuel Miley, the Honorary Secretary, played the violin accompaniment. Both

the duet and solos were sung with much expression, Mr. Joseph Coelho's baritone voice rising to a most pathetic pitch in *Old Madrid*, as it sang out the strange vicissitudes of the Spanish lovers. The Misses O'Hearne and Mrs. A. J. Lobo, too, acquitted themselves in a manner deserving of an encore. The Puppet Show kindly organized by Father Ghezzi, sandwiched between song and music, was greatly enjoyed by the audience, who were in roars of laughter over the comicalities of the lilliputian actors. The farce, "Taming a Tiger" was a brilliant piece of acting and evoked repeated rounds of applause. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. The success of the entertainment is in great measure due to the untiring exertions and social capabilities of Mr. S. Miley.

At the request of the Head Mistress of St. Ann's School, Mrs. N. Lalita Bai, the wife of Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao, Chairman of the Municipality of Mangalore, delivered a very entertaining lecture on a holiday trip she had made to Ootacamund. The lecturer talked down to the understanding of the youngest of her audience, while keeping the older sort delightfully interested.

We congratulate Rev. Mother Ange, the Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent High School, Calicut, on the recognition of the institution as a centre for the Trinity College Board examinations in Music.

The transfer of Dr. P. F. Mathias, B. A., M. B. & C. M., from Kundapur to Mangalore as Assistant Surgeon must be welcome to his many friends in the town. We heartily wish him an uninterrupted tenure of his office in our midst.

We offer our cordial congratulations to Mr. William Fernandes on his heading the pass list in the First L. M. & S. examination recently held by the Madras University. We earnestly hope that he will add nobly to the

small but splendid batch of medical men that have proceeded from St. Aloysius' College.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Peter Menezes has been appointed to work in the Municipal Hospital, Mangalore, after having passed the examination qualifying for the Hospital Assistants' department.

The following has been forwarded to us by a friend of this Magazine in Poona: "The first Annual Gathering of the Poona Ex-Aloysian Society took place on Saturday, July 4th, at Mr. L. M. Saldanha's residence, Synagogue Street. Mr. Pius V. Domingo opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech emphasizing the importance of such a Society in Poona, and expressing the hope that it would have the hearty co-operation of all Ex-Aloysians in Poona; and at his suggestion, Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, who is the oldest Ex-Aloysian in Poona was unanimously voted to the chair. The Chairman then proposed the first toast "Our Alma Mater," and paid a fitting tribute to the Rector, Professors and Ex-Aloysians, and wished them prosperity and success. This was followed by a loyal address on "The Pope and the Emperor" by Mr. Alex. Monteiro, who reviewed the yeoman services rendered to the Church and State by the forefathers of the Aloysians. The third toast drunk was "Ex-Aloysians in Poona" proposed by Mr. L. M. Saldanha. Upon this, Mr. F. X. D'Cruz pathetically referred to the late Father John Moore and other deceased Professors and students of the great Jesuit College in Mangalore. At intervals the solos and songs of the Misses Gonsalves and Saldanha, and Messrs. Coelho, Rebello and Cunha enlivened the gathering, Mr. P. F. Lobo accompanying on the violin and thus kindly rendering invaluable service on the occasion. On the proposition of Mr. P. V. Domingo, seconded by Mr. F. X. D'Cruz, Messrs J. Coelho and P. Cunha were appointed Hony. Secretaries for the ensuing year. Mr. Monteiro

warmly thanked the members of the Managing Committee for the success of the gathering. The national Anthem brought the proceedings of the evening to a very happy close."

The following extract from the Roman Correspondence of the *Catholic Herald of India* will interest Aloysians past and present: "The Rev. Father Michael Chiappi, S. J., who, preparatory to his intended return after several years' stay in Europe, to his old post, the Mangalore Mission in India, is staying for some days in Rome, has had the honour of being received in special audience by the Holy Father. His Holiness conversed for a long time with the Rev. Father, and greatly regretted to learn that Mgr. Cavadini, Bishop of Mangalore, was in failing health, and expressed sincerest wishes for His Lordship's speedy recovery." We may add that His Holiness' hopes have been happily fulfilled; also that Father Chiappi will be accompanied by a Scholastic, both of them being destined for the College staff.

Mr. Zephyrinus Saldanha is taking a two years' course at the Crystal Palace Company's Practical Engineering College in London.

Mr. Paul Manipilli, who has been commissioned by the Cochin Government to study the methods of School and College management on the Malabar Coast, paid a visit to the College. We congratulate him on the honour recently conferred on him in being elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. We believe he is the first Syrian to receive the title.

Mr. Stephen Fernandes, one of the successful candidates at the recent B. A. Degree examination, is now a Jesuit novice at the Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur.

The *Cochin Argus* gives us details of the inauguration of the Santa Cruz Union Club by Father Cajetan P. Gonsalves, S. J. We learn that "the Bishop of Cochin, who is now in Portugal, is keenly interested in the Club,

and that with the Rev. Father Gonsalves's well-known powers of organisation and thoroughness, the Club is bound to be a success."

Mr. J. J. Monteiro, who retired last year from the office of Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, after thirty-eight years of meritorious service, has left behind him a record of which a public officer may well be proud. Starting as a clerk he rose to the rank of a District Forest Officer. No wonder that successive Conservators should have borne "testimony to his zeal and devotion to duty," that he should have been considered to be "the officer who has given most satisfaction and achieved the best results," and that the Provincial Forest Annual Report should state that "the Department has sustained a heavy loss by the retirement of this experienced and conscientious officer."

Mr. K. P. Kini, B. A., LL. B., writes to us:—"Out of the money subscribed by the people of Mangalore Taluk, for the reception of their Excellencies on their last visit to South Canara District in November last, there remained a balance of Rs. 233-4-0, and the subscribers unanimously decided that the most appropriate way of spending the small amount was to found prizes for girls at 4 chief centres in the Taluk outside the Municipal limits, namely, Mudabidri, Mulki, Bantval and Balepuni. These prizes will be in commemoration especially of Her Excellency's visit to this District, as it was but rarely that a Governor of the Presidency came with his wife to this District, and they accordingly requested our popular Collector to obtain Her Excellency's assent to name the prizes after her. At this juncture it appears that a benevolent Muhammadan lady, who wishes to remain unknown but to whom honour is all the more due, hearing that the amount was only Rs. 233-4-0 generously contributed Rs. 66-12-0 to make it a round sum. The subscribers had however great diffidence

whether Her Excellency would associate her name with such a poor endowment. But we learn with very great satisfaction that Her Excellency having probably more regard to the nature of the endowment than to its magnitude, and in consideration of the wishes of the people, has graciously condescended to accede to the subscribers' request. We have little doubt that this is a lasting and agreeable though a small outcome of their Excellencies' visit to the District."

Mr. Joachim Michael Gonsalves died on the 18th of June 1908, of infirmity attending on old age. These last words might not receive their due emphasis in the present case, unless we told our readers that the deceased was born in 1836 and had been enjoying for nearly twenty years a pension at the hands of Government for meritorious service as Huzur Treasurer begun more than two generations ago. A man full of a keen sense of humour, Mr. Gonsalves managed to go through life with a spare figure and with the ordinary cares and troubles of existence in an enviably calm and cheerful manner. No doubt his happy gift of humour was in great measure accountable for the agility and remarkable good health which characterized him despite declining years. But above all, Mr. Gonsalves was an intensely religious and pious soul, and as such, died a very peaceful and edifying death. His remains were interred in the Milagres Church. **R. I. P.**

The College Building Fund has come up to Rs. 4,015. Among the contributors are Dewan Bahadur A. Pinto, *Founder*, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Joseph Lobo, *Founder*, Rs. 505, in addition to Rs. 500 previously paid; Rev. Father Frank Pereira, *Benefactor*, Rs. 500; Mr. Simon Alvares, *Benefactor*, Rs. 500; Dr. Peter Paul Pinto, *Benefactor*, Rs. 500.

To these Rev. Father Rector tenders his warmest thanks, and hopes that their generous

example will find many an imitator. A detailed list of contributions will appear in our next number.

St. Ann's Girls' High School, Mangalore *Annual Report, 1907-'08**

The average strength of the School during 1908 was 347 as against 316 during 1907. Of these 53 were in the High School Department, 103 in the Lower Secondary and 177 in the Primary Department, while 14 students attended the Training Department.

We sent up 11 candidates for the Matriculation examination, and passed five, thus securing a percentage well over the general percentage of the Presidency. For the Teachers' Preliminary examination we presented 15 students out of whom only 7 were successful. This certainly is in sad contrast with our usual record, which has been uniformly very high. A sufficient explanation of this reduced percentage is afforded by the fact that the Training Department is just now in a transitional stage, and that the new Training syllabus was notified only three months before the examination. For a first trial we sent up pupils for the Elementary Grade Free-hand, Model Drawing and Painting. Five passed, with one in painting. Of the 13 students that left the Training Department last year, seven are, by preference, working in European Boys' schools, and four are doing equally useful service in Girls' schools. Trichinopoly has become a new field of labour for the young teachers that are here equipping themselves for their work. We only regret that we could spare but two while there were four vacancies to be filled up there.

The annual departmental inspection of the Lower Secondary School took place on December 3rd and 4th. We subjoin extracts from the Report made by Miss Lynch, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle:—"The

* Read on "Parents' Day," 1st July 1908.

"Practising Department continues to maintain a high standard of efficiency . . . The lessons given on the day of Inspection were distinctly good. The pupils seem to evince a keen interest in the cultivation of the school-garden which was started during the year. Tone and Discipline : Excellent."

Among the notable occurrences of the year, we must mention the visit of their Excellencies, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley. The flattering accounts of it that appeared in the papers, make it superfluous for us to dwell at length upon it in this place. We must, however, gratefully place on record the encouragement given both to teachers and pupils by their gracious presence in our midst, and by the expression of their appreciation of the work done in the school during nearly a halfcentury.

The introduction of French in the High School as the Second Language in place of Canarese, needs a word of comment. It was not without considerable thought and consultation that we were induced to drop the official vernacular of the District from the curriculum. Having been all along treated as a European School, the Director of Public Instruction had been pleased to allow the pupils the privilege of answering the Canarese question papers in English, as is done in the case of the classical languages. But notwithstanding this concession, the study of Canarese in an institution, where English is the *only* language in vogue in and out of school hours, was bound to be beset with many an insuperable difficulty. And what was most dispiriting about it was, that the prescribed knowledge of the Indian vernacular thus painfully acquired was not likely to be of great utility in practical life. On the other hand, there were the obvious advantages of a modern European language and particularly of French, appealing to us most forcibly. We effected the change at the beginning of June 1907, and we are

glad to state that we have had every reason to be grateful for the step then taken. The extremely kindly way in which the pupils have taken to French, the rapid progress they have made in the space of a year, and above all the amount of time which we have been enabled to save and which was absorbed by Canarese to the detriment of other subjects, clearly demonstrate to us that we were well advised in effecting the change, and that it is certain to make for the best interests of the school. It must not, however, be thought that we are totally oblivious of the requirements of those to whom a knowledge of Canarese is more or less necessary. For such as these, sufficient provision is made in the Elementary School and in the Lower Secondary Department.

At the re-opening of classes in June 1908, we started a Free Elementary School in a commodious building recently erected at a short distance from St. Ann's High School. Instruction is imparted *gratis* in English, Canarese, and Konkani, Arithmetic, Plain needle work and Music. The course extends over a couple of years and every attention is paid to the moral and physical education of the children. We have at present 63 pupils in this school and we are gratified to know that it meets a long-felt want. We have likewise opened a Continuation Class with two sections: a Free section for Dress-making, Domestic economy, Hygiene and an Advanced Course in English; and a Special section for Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Drawing and Painting and varieties of Fancy Needle Work.

It only remains for us to express our warmest gratitude to His Lordship the Bishop whom we rejoice to welcome once more hale and hearty among us, and to thank the parents of our pupils and the friends of the school for their kind response to our invitation.

BOOK NOTICES

WE have always counted *The Malabar Quarterly Review* among the best of our exchanges, but the June Number, we are glad to remark, is a strong one and of special interest, with an extensive range of subjects learnedly and skilfully handled. "The Epics of India and Greece" which is given the *place d'honneur*, and which is to continue, attempts a comparative estimate of the epics of the two countries, giving their respective characteristics, interspersed with bits of mythical and legendary lore. The two articles referring to Travancore, the one on its Arts and Industries, and the other on its Music, Musicians and Composers, are both valuable contributions to the practical and æsthetical literature of Southern India. Prof. Julien Vinson, of Paris, fixes the probable date of the great Tamil poet Manikkavaçagar by way of saying the last word on the subject, while in his article on Tobacco, Prof. Bernard comes to the relief of the much-abused smoker and has a wholesome word to say in favour of the Indian weed. There are also other articles, of which "Rambles in Western India" is not the least entertaining.

THE INDIAN PHILOCARTIST. A QUARTERLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS. *Publishing Office: Cama House, Poona.*

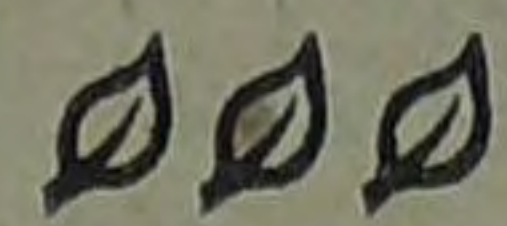
We have received a copy of *The Indian Philocartist*, a Magazine devoted to the collecting of Picture Post Cards, Stamps, Coins, Curios etc., conducted by Mr. T. R. N. Cama, of Poona. The tiny quarterly, yet in its infancy, promises much that is interesting in a department highly patronized, especially by lovers of hobbies. Hitherto we have had only philatelic journals in India, but the *Philocartist* combines philately with several other things, such as Esperanto, Foreign Languages, etc., all of which are conveyed

and communicated through the medium of the Asian Exchange Club, "Cama House," Poona, of which the periodical is the organ.

THE WAR IN THE AIR. BY H. G. WELLS, AUTHOR OF "THE WAR OF THE WORLDS," "IN THE DAYS OF THE COMET," ETC.

Messrs. Bell write to us: "In this startling story Mr. H. G. Wells has set himself to show, in the most vivid way, how far civil and international conflicts are likely to be revolutionised by the new discoveries in aeronautics. He has taken for his hero, not an ideal inventor with superhuman powers of anticipation and success, but an everyday suburban Londoner. Mr. Bert Smallways has some knowledge of the newer phases of mechanics, and under his restless and experimenting fingers the great golden-brown unwieldy monster in which he is carried up into the sky is brought to obedience and safety. A strange sense of security grows upon this kidnapped man, and we follow his adventures through the clouds until a whimsical fate plunges him into more serious events. He becomes a fighting unit in a war which involves Great Britain, Germany, America, and Japan, and uses up all the new inventions of flight and battle. So that this civilian, who had looked forward to an uneventful life, becomes "a sad, blackened Promethean figure, cursed by the gift of fire." By the time he returns to his home, the world has been swept by new elements of destruction, and the face of England has been transformed. The things that remain, however, are the airships, and these are the main factors in a story of the highest imagination and the most absorbing interest."

This book will be published in October, in Messrs. Bell's well-known "Indian and Colonial Library" in paper and cloth covers.





OBITUARY

In the silence and obscurity of the night, June 23, 1908, there passed away from this earth one unknown to fame, but known familiarly to God and His angels.

JOANNA CASTELINO was born on June 24, 1871, the feast of St. John the Baptist. In the spiritual atmosphere of a family that lived a truly Christian life, she grew up deeply imbued with Christian principles to which she continued faithful all through her life. She was remarkable for a spirit of piety that went deep beneath the surface and pervaded her inmost being. She was from her girlhood of a frail and delicate constitution, and was one of the first to be received into St. Mary's Home started by Fr. Muller, whence she was discharged cured, after having in vain tried many doctors, and many prescriptions. About this time the congregation of the Ursulines was established at the Cathedral, when Joanna and her sister gave their names to the institution. Both the sisters devoted themselves to the service of the sick in the Hospital of St. Joseph's Asylum, Jeppu, till the Sisters of Charity took over charge of the sick-house and of the girls of the Asylum.

Meanwhile the plans of the philanthropic Fr. Muller for the amelioration of suffering humanity were developing themselves and taking more practical shape in the establishment of two associations, one for men and the other for women, to serve the male and female wards recently opened by him. Being herself a constant sufferer from a variety of ailments, Joanna deeply sympathized with the sufferings of the sick and felt powerfully drawn to dedicate the rest of her life to their welfare. Thus she

was again one of the first that applied for admission into the association of the nurses formed to look after the women-patients of St. Mary's Home.

Plague broke out in Mangalore, and in a short while the cholera added to the horrors of the sick-room. Joanna offered herself for the heroic work of tending the plague- as also the cholera-stricken patients at a time when the pestilence raged at its highest. Soon after, she herself fell ill and gradually worsened till she was compelled to take to her bed, on May 18, 1906. For two full years was she stretched on a bed of pain, lying there an image of Patience, smiling amid her many sufferings. Daily Communion was her sole comfort and joy. What she suffered during this long confinement to her bed is known only to God and herself. No home-sick exile longed for home so ardently as she longed for heaven. "Oh, when shall I cast off this body of sin?" she once sighed to her spiritual director. She desired death with as much eagerness as others hold on to life. "The days seem longer and longer to me," she was heard to say in her impatience to be with Jesus. Nevertheless it was the will of God that she should linger on, till the happy moment of her deliverance should come to free her from the bonds of earth for ever. At 10 P. M. of the 23rd of June, the eve of her Patron Saint, John the Baptist, and exactly on her thirty-seventh birthday, she quietly breathed her last, with the words "Jesus, have mercy on me" on her lips. Her soul chastened by long suffering, was at last released from its worn-out tenement, and winged its flight to heaven to be united for ever with Jesus.

FATHER JOSEPH MICHAEL REBELLO, who died at Kallianpur on June 18, was a Priest of the Archdiocese of Verapoly. He belonged to a well-known family which has given several of its members to the service of the Sanctuary, two of his brothers being still engaged in parochial work in the Diocese of Mangalore. The deceased made his clerical studies partly in the Royal Seminary at Rachol in Goa, and partly in the Verapoly Seminary, where he was ordained Priest. Failing health compelled him to rest from labour, and as his illness grew worse he came to Mangalore for a change and for medical treatment. But Heaven willed otherwise, and death came to cut short a useful and zealous career at an early age.

REV. JOHN SALVADOR LOBO died of pulmonary consumption in the hospital of Bellary on May 31st. He left the College while a student in the Fifth Form and proceeded to Bangalore to join the Diocesan Seminary. He was in due course sent to the Grand Séminaire at Pondicherry where he fell in bad health. He came home, and somewhat improved in health, returned to Bangalore. The improvement, however, was of short duration. He was sent to Madras for a change and thence to Bellary, where fortified with all the rites of the Church, he expired at the age of twenty-three years. The deceased had completed his course of Philosophy shortly before his death.

FRANCIS XAVIER FERNANDES died at Kopela, Siroucha Range, C. P., on May 25th. From a letter received by the deceased's brother some days after the sad event, we learn that his death took place

under very tragic circumstances. The report comes that he died of a single day's fever caught in the jungles of Kopela, which is about ten miles from the nearest town, and with no one near him in his agony except a servant. Francis was a student in the College for a couple of years. In 1896 he joined St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling whence he proceeded to the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun. After a successful course of studies, he was appointed to a place in the Forest Department, and was paving his way to a really enviable career, when at the early age of 24 years, he was called away from the world. He seems to have had a hard time of it with his work, which often lay as is usual with Foresters, miles away from the comforts of civilised life. But he was carried cheerily through it all by a buoyant temperament and an unfeigned piety. We offer our sincere condolences for the loss in their loss, in which to the sad somewhat sudden death has been added the bitterness of painful circumstances.

IGNATIUS GOVEAS died of the plague in Bombay on May 31st. He was the son of Mr. Francis Goveas, of Falneer. He left the College in 1899 to look for a situation abroad.

JOS. ANTONY SALDANHA died in June, in Bombay, whither he had gone a few months ago to improve his prospects. He was a student of the Upper Secondary class of 1893.

JOHN BAPTIST THEODORE died of pulmonary consumption on July 2nd, at his residence in Bolar. The deceased was a B. A. student in 1896.

R. I. P.

SOCIETY OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD

FOR POOR HELPLESS CHILDREN

The Society of the Holy Childhood is one of the most useful and charitable Institutions of our times. Its noble object is to save from starvation and death, helpless orphans, and poor children either sold or abandoned by their cruel parents, chiefly in uncivilised parts of the world. The Holy Childhood supports these poor little ones, teaches them the means of honestly earning their livelihood, and brings them up in the ways of virtue, so as to make them good and useful members of Society.

This charitable work is spread all over the world. With the monthly contributions and generous donations which it receives from all classes and conditions of people, and especially from children, irrespective of caste or creed or colour, the Holy Childhood maintains at present nearly 400,000 children in more than 1,200 Institutions, including most of the orphanages of India, China, Japan and other countries of Asia, Africa and America.

All persons, rich and poor, young and old, are most earnestly requested to take their share in this noble work—one of the most humanitarian of human undertakings.

Let them remember that alms given to the tender sucklings that cry for their mothers' milk, and to helpless children that stretch out their emaciated hands for a little bread, will be amply repaid, and will surely bring down abundant blessings of heaven on the Benefactors; for "he that giveth to the poor shall not want," and "he that showeth mercy to the poor shall be blessed." (Prov.)

Alms and donations and especially regular monthly contributions will be most thankfully received by the Director of the Holy Childhood.

Those that desire to become members or Promoters may get their diplomas and badges from the Director.

Every one who pays a monthly contribution of at least Rs. 2 enjoys all the privileges of membership, and gets all the monthly publications of the Society (English, Irish and American Annals) which contain interesting records of the work.

(N. B. If one is not able to pay Rs. 2, two or more persons may join together and make up the amount).

By paying Rs. 150, one becomes a Perpetual Associate and enjoys all the privileges of membership and special advantages and gets the Annals during his lifetime.

"We felt our heart penetrated with the sweetest consolation in considering the great utility of the Society of the Holy Childhood to the entire world. We have only one longing desire to express, that is, that the Holy Childhood may continue to pursue with ardour and success the path which it has commenced to run under such favourable omens. Such is our most ardent and cherished wish." (Pius X.)

"It merely suffices to know the Holy Childhood, that it should create interest. I deem myself happy to be able to contribute to its development and to help it to attain its noble and generous object." (Leo XIII.)

"There should not exist any school, worthy of the name, where the Holy Childhood is not held in esteem. We earnestly request all school Masters and Mistresses, to have at heart the welfare of this work. It is a certain assurance of blessings for them and for the children confided to their care."

(Mons. H. Lavault.)

This Institution has been highly praised and recommended by persons of all ranks and conditions.

N. B.—Booklets containing an explanation of the work, and all further information may be had from

Rev. Fr. Gregory Coelho, S. J.,
Director, Holy Childhood Society,
MANGALORE, S. Canara.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND PLEASE MENTION THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

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 1908, 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.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND PLEASE MENTION THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

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.

Aug. Muller, S. J.

