

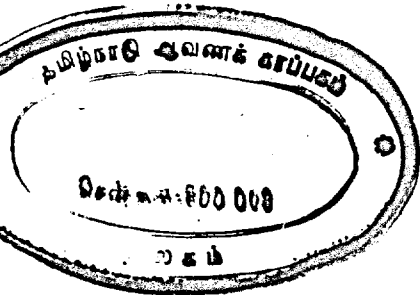
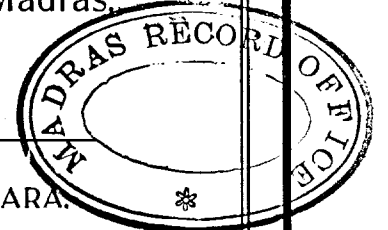
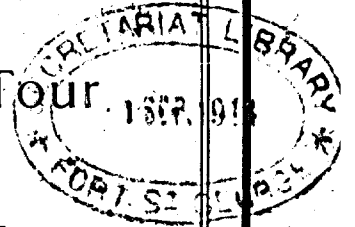
The Sixth Tour
of
H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

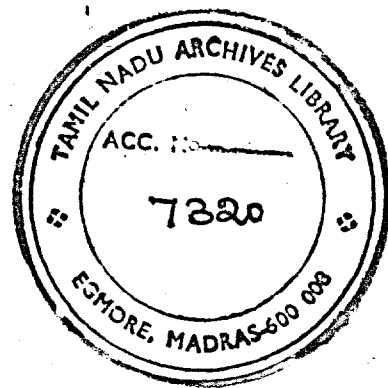
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Madras.

SOUTH CANARA.

November 3rd to 10th, 1907.





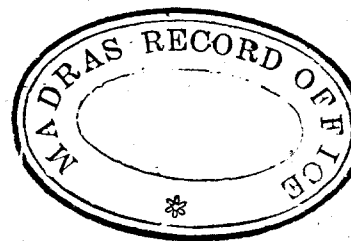
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No 7.6

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PARTY	1
TIME-TABLE	2
CHAPTER I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SOUTH CANARA—	
Hills	15
Rivers	15
Rainfall	15
Geology	15
Flora	16
Fauna	16
CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY—	
Vijayanagar, 1336 to 1565	17
Portuguese, 1498 to 1695	17
English, 1736	18
Mysore, 1760 to 1794	19
British Supremacy, 1799 to 1862	19
CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATION—	
Divisions	21
Agriculture	21
Crops	21
Dry lands	23
Irrigation	23
Land Tenures	23
Mûlgéni	23
Châlgéni	24
Vaidégéni	24
Settlement	24

A 50 B 472

Settlement—cont.	PAGE
Mulpatta	27
Kumari	27
Kumaki	27
Assessed Kans	28
Classification of land	28
Rent-roll	28
Forests	28
Salt	30
Abkari	30
Country sprits	30
Toddy	31
Hemp drugs	31
Justice—	
Civil	31
Criminal	31
Police	32
Arms Act	32
Deaths caused by wild animals	32
Jails	32
Registration	33
Local Self-Government	33
Local Boards	33
Mangalore Municipality	33
Education	34
Medical	35
Vaccination	35
Railway	35
Industries	35
Ports	36
CHAPTER IV.—THE PEOPLE—	
Bants	37
Billavas	37
Holeyas	38
Jains	38
Máppilas	39



VIII
361

PARTY.

The following party accompanied His Excellency:—

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady LAWLEY.

Miss LAWLEY.

Miss C. LAWLEY.

* A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*

Captain T. G. J. TORRIE, *Ag. Aide-de-Camp.*

* Joined the party at Pödanúr Junction.

SOUTH CANARA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Nov. 3	Sun-day.	Ootacamund.	Government House.	Dep.	...	2-30
		Coonoor.	Railway station ...	Arr.	...	4-0
				Dep.	...	4-5
		Mettupalaiyam.	Railway station ...	Arr.	...	6-20
				Dep.	...	7-0
		Pódanúr.	Junction ...	Arr.	...	9-17
				Dep.	...	9-37
Nov. 4.	Mon-day.	Tirúr ...	Railway station ...	Arr.	5-55	...
				Dep.	6-25	...
		Calicut.	Railway station ...	Arr.	8-45	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
		Cannanore.	Railway station ...	Arr.	11-34	...
				Dep.	Noon.	...
		Payyanur.	Railway station ...	Arr.	...	12-42
				Dep.	...	1-2
		Kasaragod.	Railway station ...	Arr.	...	2-15
				Dep.	...	3-15
		Mangalore.	Netravati Bridge.	Arr.	...	4-8
				Dep.	...	6-10

TIME TABLE.

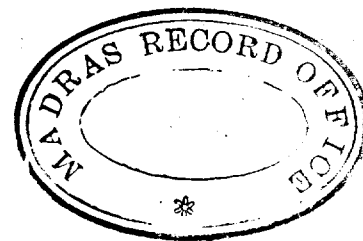
Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Drive. Departure private.
11	
...	By Nilgiri Railway ordinary train.
17	Dinner. Changed to broad-gauge saloon.
...	By Madras Railway ordinary train.
26	
...	
86	Chotahazri.
...	
26	Breakfast.
...	By Madras Railway special train.
56	
...	
21	Saw Vettuvans (aboriginal hill tribe).
...	
32	Luncheon. Arrival public.
...	
26½	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from— 1. The Municipality. 2. The District Board. Presentation of Kaisar-i-Hind medal to the Rev. Father Aug. Muller and sanad to M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao. Drove the last rivet in the Netravati Bridge.

SOUTH CANARA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Nov. 4.	Mon-day.	Mangalore.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6-40
				Dep.	...	8-0
			Brito House, Jeppu.	Arr.	...	9-15
				Dep.	...	9-30
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	11-0
				Dep.	...	11-15
Nov. 5	Tues-day.	Mangalore.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	7-0
				Dep.	...	7-30
			Father Muller's Leper Asylum.	Arr.	...	7-40
				Dep.	...	8-7
			St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.	Arr.	...	8-10
				Dep.	...	8-30
			Basel Mission Tile Works at Jeppu.	Arr.	...	8-40
				Dep.	...	9-20
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	9-45
				Dep.	...	10-0
						1-30
						2-30
						5-55
						6-0
			St. Aloysius' College.	Arr.	...	7-20
				Dep.	...	7-20
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	7-25
				Dep.	...	8-15

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
2	Drive.
...	Dinner. (No guests.)
1½	Drive.
...	Entertainment by Mr. Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.
...	
1½	Drive.
...	
...	Chotabazri.
...	By motor-car.
¾	
...	By motor-car.
¾	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Breakfast.
...	Luncheon.
...	Deputations.
...	By motor-car.
2½ fur.	Entertainment by the Roman Catholic community.
...	By motor-car.
2½ fur.	
2 fur.	Dinner at Mr. Harding's (District Judge).



SOUTH CANARA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907. Nov. 6	Wed- nes- day.	Manga- lore.	Collector's House.	...	7-0	...
			Dep.	7-25	...	...
			Basel Mission	Arr.	7-30	...
			Printing estab- lishment.	Dep.	8-15	...
			Women and Chil- dren's Hospital.	Arr.	8-20	...
			Dep.	8-35	...	...
			Wenlock Hospital.	Arr.	8-37	...
			Dep.	8-45	...	...
			Basel Mission	Arr.	8-50	...
			Mechanical estab- lishment.	Dep.	9-10	...
			Government Col- lege.	Arr.	9-20	...
			Dep.	9-25	...	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-35	...
			Dep.	9-45	...	...
					11-0	1-0
					1-30	...
			District Jail	Dep.	...	3-30
			Arr.	...	3-37	...
			Dep.	...	4-10	...
			St. Aloysius' Col- lege.	Arr.	...	4-20
			Dep.	...	5-0	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6-0
			Dep.	...	8-0	...
			Government Col- lege and Maidan.	Dep.	...	9-20
			Arr.	...	9-30	...
			Collector's House.	Dep.	...	11-0
			Arr.	...	11-10	...
Nov. 7.	Thurs- day.	Manga- lore.	Collector's House.	...	7-0	...
			Dep.	7-50	...	...
			Government	Arr.	8-0	...
			College.	Dep.	9-15	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Chotahazri.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputations.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car through the town.
2	Collector's Public Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
1	Public entertainment at the Maidan and Government
...	College by the District people.
1	
...	Chotahazri.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Inspected local products at the College Hall.
...	Distributed the Inter School Gymkhana prize cups.
...	By motor-car.

SOUTH CANARA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Nov. 7.	Thurs- day.	Manga- lore.	St. Anne's Girls' School.	Arr.	9-20	...
				Dep.	10-5	...
			Collector's Office.	Arr.	10-10	...
				Dep.	10-20	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	10-30	...
					11-15	...
						1-30
						3-30
				Dep.	...	5-5
			Marcara Hill	Arr.	...	5-15
			House.	Dep.	...	7-20
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	7-30
						8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	Breakfast.
...	Private interviews with—
	M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja Avargal, Heg- gade of Vittal.
	Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., District Judge.
	The Revd. J. Hermelink, Chairman of the Basel German Evangelical Mission for Southern India and head of the Theological Seminary.
	Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole, District Forest Officer.
	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council.
	M.R.Ry. O. V. Nanjundiah Garu, District Munsif, Mangalore.
	M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, Puttur.
	M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Head-Quarters Deputy Collector.
	M.R.Ry. K. Vasanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.
...	Luncheon.
...	Purdah Party.
...	By motor-car.
...	Garden Party given by Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao.
...	By motor-car.
...	Dinner. (No guests.)

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907. Nov. 8.	Fri- day.	Manga- lore. Muda- bidri.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-0	...
			Local Fund In- spection Shed.	Arr.	9-0	...
					9-30	...
				Dep.	10-15	...
			Bastis	Arr.	10-20	...
				Dep.	11-30	...
			Local Fund In- spection Shed.	Arr.	11-35	...
					1-30	...
				Dep.	...	4-30
		Karkal	Travellers' Bunga- low.	Arr.	...	5-30
					7-0	...
Nov. 9.	Satur- day.	Karkal ...	Travellers' Bunga- low.	...	7-0	...
				Dep.	7-30	...
			Chaturmukha	Arr.	7-35	...
			Basti.	Dep.	7-50	...
			Statue of Gum- matab.	Arr.	7-55	...
				Dep.	8-10	...
			Travellers' Bunga- low.	Arr.	9-0	...
					9-30	...
				Dep.	10-10	...
		Manga- lore.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	1-30
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	5-20
		Canna- nore.	Railway Station...	Arr.	...	8-13
				Dep.	...	8-43

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
22	
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car to visit Bastis (Jain temples).
1	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
10	
...	Deputation.
...	Witnessed "Devil Dance" performance.
...	Dinner. (No guests.)
...	Drove through the town by motor-car.
...	
...	Chotahazri.
...	By motor-car and walking.
1	
...	By motor-car and walking.
15	
...	By motor-car.
3	Via Haleangadi Stambha (pillar).
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
32	Luncheon.
...	By special train.
81½	Dinner (30 minutes).
...	By special train.

SOUTH CANARA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Nov. 10.	Monday.	Jalarpet.	Junction	Arr. 10-19 Dep. 10-49	...	...
		Madras.	Central Station.	Arr. ...	...	4-0

TIME-TABLE.

istance in miles.	Remarks.
336½	Breakfast (30 minutes).
...	
132	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SOUTH CANARA.

SOUTH CANARA touches on the north the district of North Canara in Bombay Presidency and is bounded by Mysore on the east, by Coorg on the south-east and by Malabar on the south. Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras are on the same parallel of latitude. The district is about 150 miles long and its breadth varies from 25 to 50 miles. The Amindivi Islands are included in the district.

The eastern boundary lies along the Western Ghâts, the peaks of which vary in height from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. There are a few isolated hills between the ghâts and the sea.

HILLS.

The rivers of the district all flow from the ghâts into the Arabian Sea. As in Malabar and along the West Coast to the south, there is a series of backwaters separated from the sea by sand-spits. These backwaters afford facilities for traffic up and down the coast.

RIVERS.

The average rainfall of the district is 145 inches—29 inches more than Malabar. The average fall in June, July and August alone is 111 inches.

RAINFALL.

The geology of South Canara is similar to that of Malabar, the plains being chiefly laterite and the hills gneissic. Gold is to be found by washing in a small stream near Myar in Mangalore taluk and near Madnur in Kasaragod taluk.

GEOLOGY.

FLORA.

Among the indigenous trees and plants in the South Canara forests are wild ginger, wild turmeric, cardamom, pepper, wild plantain, wild nutmeg, wild sago, bamboo and rattan. The cocoanut is widely cultivated especially on the coast and in the valleys of large rivers. The pine-apple and cashew were introduced by the Portuguese and are grown with little care; the pine-apple is sometime grown as a hedge. The papaya tree was introduced from America. The screw-pine is common along streams and backwaters. Among the most common trees of the district are the banyan, mango, jack, benteak and blackwood. Ginger, pepper, plantain, betel and pomegranate are cultivated.

FAUNA.

The forests afford protection to wild animals of every description, especially tiger, leopard, bison, sambhur, pig, spotted deer, jungle sheep, wild dog and the mouse-deer. The black bear is found in Coondapoor taluk. There are elephants in Uppinangadi taluk. The crocodiles of South Canara are not so large or so dangerous as those of Malabar.

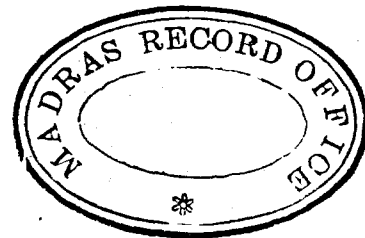
Domestic animals do not thrive on account of the damp climate. Cattle are imported from Mysore. No horses, ponies, donkeys or sheep are reared in the district.

The birds of the district include pigeon, snipe, plover, lapwing, duck and teal.

Among the river fish are mahseer and labeo. Pomfret, seer, mullet, whiting, pilchard and mackerel are caught in the sea and estuaries. Oysters are met with all along the coast.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL HISTORY.



LITTLE is known of the early history of South Canara. At one time it probably formed part of Kerala of Chera, one of the three ancient Dravidian kingdoms mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions in the third century B.C. In later times the country seems to have been under the domination of Jain chiefs. According to tradition Brahmins were first brought into the country about the middle of the eighth century and gradually made their influence felt.

In 1336 the Bairasu Wodears—the Jain chiefs of Karkal—were forced to acknowledge the suzerainty of Vijayanagar (Hampi in Bellary district) and Governors nominated from Vijayanagar were established at Barkur and Mangalore. Under the strong rule of Vijayanagar the country seems to have been in a prosperous condition, but in the fifteenth century the coast suffered from the struggle between the Portuguese and the Moors for the commercial supremacy of the sea. The collection of revenue remained in the hands of the local chiefs as well as the general administrative and executive powers. Vijayanagar was destroyed by the Muhammadans in 1565.

VIJAYA-
NAGAR.
1336.

1565.

Vasco De Gama landed on one of the islands off Udipi and called the island "El padron de Sancta Maria"; this name is probably the origin of the name by which the islands are known now—St. Mary Isles.

PORTU-
GUESE.
1498.

PORTU-
GUESE.
1526.

He did not land in South Canara. In 1526 Mangalore was taken by the Portuguese because they heard that the Muhammadan merchants in Calicut had agents at Mangalore. Franciscan friars began preaching in Mangalore in the same year. The Portuguese gradually made themselves masters of the whole of the trade of the coast and levied tribute in grain from the coast ports. In 1547 the ruler of Vijayanagar made a treaty with the Portuguese under which they were given control of the whole export and import trade of the country. The local chiefs, however, did not acquiesce in these arrangements.

1547.

1560.

1631.

1670.

1678.

1695.

ENGLISH.
1736.
1737.

In 1560 a member of the Bednore family obtained from the ruler of Vijayanagar the grant of the Government of Barkur and Mangalore as underlord. On the fall of Vijayanagar this family took a leading part in South Canara. In 1631 the Portuguese concluded a treaty with the Bednore Raja under which they were allowed to build a fort at Basrur; the Raja also permitted the deputation of native priests from Goa to minister to the Christians in South Canara. In 1670 the Bednore Raja allowed the Portuguese to establish a factory in Mangalore and in 1678 he made another treaty with them which enabled them to build churches and to set up a factory at Kalianpūr in the Udip taluk. In 1695 the Arabs succeeded in burning Mangalore. The Dutch established a factory in Basrur some time before 1718, but do not seem to have exercised much influence in South Canara.

In 1736 the Bednore Raja by extending his influence southwards affected the interests of the East India Company's factory at Tellicherry. In 1737 the English made a treaty with the Canarese Governor of Mangle

lore under which they obtained certain commercial advantages, including a monopoly of all pepper and cardamoms in the portions of the Kollatiri dominions which had been conquered by the Bednore Raja.

Hyder Ali of Mysore captured Bednore in 1760 and at once took possession of Mangalore where he established dockyards and an arsenal. The land revenue policy of Hyder Ali and Tippu, who raised the assessment, led to much land being left uncultivated. In order to remove inducements to Europeans to visit the country, Tippu closed the coast-trade in pepper and areca-nut.

In 1766 war broke out between Hyder and the English and the latter captured Mangalore in 1768, but on the arrival of Hyder the garrison sailed away abandoning their sick and stores.

The second Mysore war began in 1790 and in the following year the English destroyed Hyder's navy at Mangalore. In January 1793 a small English force landed at Coondapoor and marched inland to Bednore which it captured, but was forced to capitulate three months later on the arrival of Tippu with a large army. Tippu then invested Mangalore which surrendered in June 1794. As Tippu suspected the Native Christians of aiding the English he deported 30,000 to 60,000 of them to Mysore; after the fall of Seringapatam 12,000 returned.

In 1799 Canara passed to the British when Seringapatam was taken. Captain Munro (afterwards Sir Thomas Munro) was appointed Collector under the control of the Madras Board of Revenue. He was soon able to restore peace, though some of the Rajas at first resisted. The Vittal Hegade especially, who had

ENGLISH.
1737.

MYSORE.
1760.

1768.

1791.
1793.

1794.

BRITISH
SUPRE-
MACY.
1799.

BRITISH
SUPRE-
MACY.
1799.

been dispossessed in 1768 for assisting the English and had been residing as a pensioner at Tellicherry, began plundering in the Kasaragod taluk apparently with the object of inducing the Government to make over Vittal to him. He was finally defeated in July 1800.

1831.

In 1831, a number of assemblies were held at which the ryots declined to pay their kists. It was found on enquiry that these were the result of intrigues by the Farishtadar and other Brahman officials in order to discredit the Collector's administration and bring about the dismissal of Native Christians employed in the Collector's office.

1837.

At the close of the Coorg war certain districts which had been ceded to Coorg in 1799 were retransferred to Canara and in 1837 some malcontents raised a disturbance and drove the Collector back from Pattur to Mangalore where they opened the jail and burnt the Collector's office. The troops at Mangalore soon dispersed the raiders.

1862.

In 1862 the portion of the district north of Coondapoor taluk was transferred to Bombay Presidency, mainly on commercial considerations connected with the development of the cotton trade.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE district of South Canara is divided into three divisions and five taluks. The two northern taluks, Coodapoor and Udipi, form the Coondapoor division. The Mangalore taluk in the centre of the district with the Amindivi islands constitutes the Mangalore division. The Pattur division includes the southern taluks of Kasaragod and Uppinangadi. The Coondapoor division is generally in charge of an officer of the Indian Civil Service, the other two divisional officers and the officer in charge of the Treasury being Deputy Collectors. DIVISIONS

The taluks are sub-divided into *māganes* or collections of villages and these again into villages.

At the recent settlement 423,000 acres were classified as 'wet,' 69,000 as 'garden' and 1,741,000 as 'dry.' Almost the whole of the wet and garden land is occupied, but only 246,000 acres of dry land are occupied. The area on which crops were grown in fasli 1312 (1902-1903) was 404,258 acres, of which 179,312 acres were cropped more than once. AGRICULTURE.

The principal crop is paddy, of which 483,000 acres were raised in fasli 1312. Low-lying lands, which are known as *bail*, produce three crops of paddy or two of paddy and one dry crop a year. On *majal* or second-class wet lands two crops of paddy or one of paddy and Crops.
Rice.

AGRICUL-
TURE.
Crops.
Rice.

another dry crop are raised every year. The third class of wet land, called *bett*, includes fields which are entirely dependent on rainfall. *Bail* lands are ploughed at the beginning of May. If water can be obtained seeds are sown about the middle of May in nurseries and watered; otherwise the seed is sown in nurseries and left unwatered to await the monsoon or it is sown at the beginning of the monsoon. Transplantation takes place about a month after the seedlings appear above ground. The first crop is generally reaped about the middle of October and the ground is at once prepared for the second crop which is reaped early in January; the third crop is sown in January and reaped in the latter half of April. On *bett* and a great portion of *majal* land seed is sown broadcast.

Cocoanut.

Cocoanut gardens extend along the coast. The trees come into bearing when they are five to twelve years old and continue in vigour till they are sixty. About 120 trees are generally grown on an acre and a tree in full bearing should yield 50 nuts a year.

Areca-nut.

The areca-nut is cultivated chiefly near the ghats in deep narrow valleys, but the best nuts are grown near Vittal in the Kasaragod taluk, which is not more than fifteen miles from the sea. The nuts are sown in February and the seedlings are transplanted as soon as the monsoon bursts and again three years later. About 340 trees are first planted in an acre, but after they are in full bearing the same number of young trees are planted between them, and after these have grown well, a third set is planted, so that an old plantation contains about 1,000 trees an acre. The palm begins to bear ten years after its first planting. From its

AGRICUL-
TURE.
Crops.

Areca-nut.

fiftieth year till its death which happens between the seventieth and hundredth year, its fruit diminishes annually, but the quality improves; about 200 nuts is the average annual produce of a palm in full bearing. Among other crops grown are the betel-vine, sugar-cane, ragi, gingelly, pepper, cardamoms, and gram. No fodder crops are grown in South Canara.

Dry lands.

Dry cultivation is seldom attempted on dry lands, but dry crops are grown on wet lands after the paddy has been reaped. Most of the unoccupied dry land is uncultivable; some of it could be made into paddy fields by expensive levelling and terracing, but most of the area will always remain available for grazing, thatching grass, green leaves for manure and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

IRRIGA-
TION.

No irrigation works are maintained by Government. For areca-nut plantations small tanks are constructed at the head of the valley in which the plantations are situated, and cultivators dam streams to provide water for second and third crops of paddy. For the annual construction of these dams a slight remission called *kattutar* was made from the old assessment; it was merely nominal and in no way represented the value of the labour expended on the dam. The total amount of the remission for the whole district was only Rs. 8,000, and it was abolished at the recent settlement.

LAND
TENURES.
Málgeni.

The most common leases on which lands are rented to tenants are called *málgeni* and *chálgeni*. The *málgeni* is a permanent lease, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent. Some of the leases are of old date. At one time it was thought that the existence of these leases was a formidable

LAND
TENURES.
Mûlgeni.

obstacle to the revision of the assessment. It has been ascertained that the area now held on *mûlgeni* leases is less than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. In recent years and certainly for the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was made known, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement of land tax made at settlement. In all cases a separate patta was issued to the pattadar for each portion of his land rented on a *mûlgeni* lease. If the pattadar declines to pay the revenue due on such land, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance and not the pattadar's moveable property; consequently it will then be to the tenant's interest to pay the tax. As the increase of assessment is in many cases due to the extension of cultivation by the tenant this arrangement is equitable.

Châlgeni.

Châlgeni tenants, though nominally tenants at will, frequently hold their lands for a series of years at a rent determined by the custom of the country.

A *vaide-geni* is a lease for a specified term of years.

Vaide-
geni.
SETTLEMENT.

According to tradition the Government share of the produce was one-sixth of the gross produce. In 1252 A.D. a local Raja added 10 per cent. to the revenue by simply directing that the Government share should be assessed in rice, thus throwing on the cultivators the cost of removing the husk.

In 1336 the Vijayanagar minister published a settlement manual to show how a money assessment should be calculated; though he took the Sastra rate of one-sixth of the crop as the Government share he

manipulated other factors in the calculation so that the Government demanded practically one-fourth of the value of the gross produce.

The settlement remained unaltered till 1618 when the Bednore Rajas raised the assessment by 50 per cent.; except in the Mangalore Hobli; they fixed a special assessment on cocoanut and other fruit trees and added several extra small assessments. These extra assessments and village taxes however fell to 25 per cent. of the *shist* fixed by Vijayanagar, and Sir Thomas Munro has recorded his opinion that, when Hyder conquered Canara in 1762, the assessment was sufficiently moderate to enable the country to maintain a flourishing condition. Hyder and Tippu raised the assessments and Tippu resumed all inams. These measures threw much land out of cultivation and before the end of his reign Tippu's collection fell short of the assessment by 10 to 60 per cent.

The first settlement after the British occupation of Canara was made by Captain Munro—afterwards Sir Thomas Munro. His final recommendation was that the assessment should be the Bednore rent *plus* a percentage not exceeding three-quarters of Hyder's additions. The revenue was realized without difficulty for ten years; then it was found that owing to the failure to adhere to Munro's maximum limit of three-quarters as the proportion of Hyder's additions to be collected, the assessment was too heavy in some cases. It was then decided to fix the standard of demand by taking the average of the amount collected from each estate since the province had been under the British Government. This settlement was known as the *tharao* (fixed,

SETTLE-
MENT.

determined) or *sarásari* (average) settlement. It was brought into force in 1819-20 and, subject to certain subsequent modifications to adjust inequalities, remained in force till the recent settlement. In the *tharao* settlement the *warg* or estate was taken as the unit. The *warg* was not necessarily a compact block of land nor need the whole of the land be in one village. When the survey was undertaken, an initial mistake was made of taking the *warg* as the unit for the survey field. When the settlement operations actually began, further surveys had to be made to sub-divide the *wargs* into fields of suitable size.

The new settlement came into force in Mangalore taluk in 1902-1903, in Kasaragod, Udupi and Coondapoor in 1903-1904 and in Uppinangadi in 1904-1905. The assessment was raised from Rs. 14,20,000 to Rs. 23,40,000.

Lands were classed as wet, garden or dry. The classification of certain land as garden is peculiar to Malabar and South Canara. The money rates per acre varied from As. 12 to Rs. 8 on wet lands, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 on gardens and from As. 4 to Rs. 2 on dry lands. On lands which regularly yield two crops, the charge for the second crop has been consolidated in the assessment at one-fourth of the charge for the first crop; but if the second crop is raised only occasionally no charge is made for it. The increase of assessment will be imposed gradually. The total amount of "increment remissions" for the whole district is Rs. 33,85,000. In no taluk will the full assessment be demanded within twelve years of the introduction of the settlement.

Certain special problems arose in connection with the settlement in South Canara. The difficulty

SETTLE-
MENT.

dealing with the increase of assessment on lands rented on *múlgéni* leases has been already noticed.

Mulpatta.

Certain estates had lapsed to Government for want of heirs or by abandonment by proprietors; during the early years of the British occupation efforts were made to induce people to take up the *muli* right, or right of occupation subject to payment of assessment, on these escheated lands, and formal title-deeds called *mul-pattas* were granted on favourable terms conferring the *muli* rights within specified boundaries. These boundaries included lands never brought under cultivation. These *mulpatta* lands have now been surveyed, the cultivated areas assessed at settlement rates and the waste lands which had never been cultivated have been assessed at four annas an acre.

Kumari is a method of cultivation carried on by felling and burning a patch of forest and raising a crop on the land manured with the ashes. The *warg kumaris* of Kasaragod taluk have been treated as occupied *warg* lands and assessed at wet rates (after allowing 50 per cent. for unprofitable areas) of one, two or three annas an acre. The total area of *warg kumari* is 1,41,000 acres and the average rate of assessment is now As. 2-1, the old assessment being seven pies an acre.

Kumari.

In former days a *wargdar* claimed the right to exercise certain privileges on waste land adjoining his cultivated land as far as the *nettikatt* or crest of the hill at the foot of which his land was situated. These privileges are known as *kumaki* (aid) as they assist the *wargdar* in his cultivation. *Kumaki* lands are now limited to Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed lands included in *wargs* formed prior to fasli 1276 (1866-67), *banés* (which are lands used for similar

Kumaki.

SETTLEMENT.

purposes but are not necessarily contiguous to the land included in the warg) in Amara and Sullia maganés, and any unreserved land containing trees conserved by ryots which the Collector may declare to be kumaki. The usual privileges are grazing cattle, cutting, converting, collecting and removing trees, timber and other forest produce for agricultural or domestic purposes in the village. The privileges can only be alienated with the assessed land to which they are attached. These privileges are enjoyed free of charge. The question of settling the kumaki lands was considered recently, but it was decided that it is unnecessary to do so.

Assessed kans.

Assessed kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in payment of a fixed annual tax known as 'pepper shist' or 'cardamom shist.' The payment confers only the right to cultivate pepper or cardamoms or other products specified by the Collector; but the holders of assessed kans may also enjoy kumaki privileges in them.

Classification of land.

There are no zamindaris or whole inam villages in the district. There are nearly 12,000 acres of minor inams; over 2,500,000 acres are classified as Government ryotwari land.

Rent-roll.

Under the new-settlement the total number of pattas is 89,654; of these, 12,600 are for amounts of one rupee and under and 37,000 are for amounts varying from one to ten rupees. Only 65 pattas are for amounts exceeding one thousand rupees.

FORESTS.

South Canara is essentially a forest district. The slopes of the Western Ghats are clothed with dense

forest and even on the plains a large portion of the Uppinangadi taluk is covered with heavy forest. The only bare spots are some of the hard laterite plateaus, which seem to produce nothing but thatching grass, and a certain proportion of the waste land, which has been recklessly denuded for the supply of fuel and manure. The forests are both evergreen and deciduous. Teak is most abundant in Uppinangadi and Kasaragod taluks and blackwood in Coondapoor and Uppinangadi.

In the early days of British occupation the views regarding the claims to private property in forest land, which were definitely recognised in the adjoining district of Malabar, were held to be generally applicable to Canara. In certain cases these views were given effect to by the formal grant, up to 1844, of mulpattas for deserted estates, which included large areas of waste and forest land. In consequence of these views landholders encouraged coast merchants and others to clear the forests to such an extent that it is impossible now to derive much revenue from timber within a distance of the coast which will enable it to be brought to market; South Canara has not the advantage of the numerous navigable rivers which are to be found in Malabar. The forests have also suffered by the temporary cultivation known as *kumari*.

In 1874 an enquiry was ordered with the object of demarcating the forests which admittedly belonged to Government; before it was completed however the Bombay High Court in deciding a suit from North Canara very materially modified in favour of the Government, the views held by the Madras Government of 1874 regarding private rights over forests. Under this ruling it became evident that only a very small area of

FORESTS. forest land in South Canara had any legal claim to be considered private property. At the end of 1905-1906 there were 722 square miles of reserved forest, 173 square miles were under settlement, and there were 164 square miles of reserved lands which have not yet come under settlement, making a total of 1,059 square miles which will finally be reserved forest. Working-plans have been approved for 662 square miles. In 1905-1906, eleven square miles were closed to goats only and 1,048 were open to all animals on payment of fees; 4,400 buffaloes and 28,000 cows and bullocks were grazed, but no sheep or goats or other animals. The revenue derived from the forests was Rs. 1,03,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,14,000.

SALT. No salt is manufactured in South Canara but all the salt used in the district is imported by sea from Bombay, the quantity imported being 292,000 maunds in 1906-1907. There are fish-curing yards at Udipi, Mangalore and Kasaragod at which salt is issued at reduced rates. In 1906-1907, 128,000 maunds of fish were brought to be cured. South Canara and Malabar together form one sub-division under an Assistant Commissioner.

ABKÁRI. From the 1st October 1906, the sale of arrack made
Country from toddy as country liquor was prohibited; it is now
spirit. treated as foreign liquor and excised at the tariff rate of duty. The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying molasses arrack has been granted to Messrs. Parry & Co. for a period of three and a half years from the same date. The whole district is now under the contract distillery supply system, the contract being for the supply of molasses arrack and the shops for the retail vend of the liquor being sold separately by auction.

Toddy shops are sold annually by auction and a tax **ABKÁRI.** is levied on every tree tapped for toddy. On the 1st October 1907 the rates of tree-tax were raised on cocoanut palms from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 for each half year, on sage palms from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8-0 for each half year, on palmyras and dates from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 a year and on dadasal from As. 8 to As. 12 a year.

The cultivation of the hemp-plant has been prohibited throughout the district. Licenses for retail vend **Hemp** of intoxicating drugs are sold by auction. Retail **Drugs.** vendors are supplied by wholesale vendors who obtain ganja and bhang, which are manufactured from the hemp-plant, from the Government Storehouses.

During the year 1905-1906 the gross receipts under abkári in the district amounted to Rs. 5,83,000, of which Rs. 3,82,000 was derived from toddy and Rs. 1,76,000 from arrack.

The Civil Courts include the District Court, one **Justice.** Subordinate Judge's Court at Mangalore and six **Civil.** District Munsifs' Courts. In these Courts 6,400 suits were instituted in 1905, and 630 in Village Courts. The people are not very litigious, the ratio of population to suits being 160, as against 106 for the Presidency in 1905. Only 17 suits were instituted in the Revenue Courts under the Rent Recovery Act.

There is a Sessions Court at Mangalore. The Dis- **Criminal.** trict Magistrate, three Divisional Magistrates and the Treasury Deputy Magistrate have first-class powers. All the five Tahsildars have second-class powers but try only cases specially transferred to them. There is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate with second-class powers in each taluk. The Monegar of the Amindivi Islands

is a third-class Magistrate. There are benches of Magistrates at Mangalore and Udipi for the trial of petty cases. There were only two districts in which the number of cases before the Criminal Courts in 1905 was less than in South Canara. Forty-five cases were instituted in Village Courts and 5,153 in other Courts including 34 cases committed or referred to the Sessions Court.

There is one Superintendent of Police in the district. He has no Assistant Superintendent under him.

The number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in 1906 to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection and display was 3,533, to possess fire-arms, ammunition and military stores 491 and to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals 395; of these 3,355, 468 and 380 respectively were for single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion-cap smooth-bore guns.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals is far higher than in any other district. In 1906, 912 cattle were killed by tigers and 5,517 by cheetahs. The number killed by wild animals was 1,107 more than in 1905; the increase was ascribed to the reservation of forests and lack of energy on the part of shikaris. Rewards amounting to Rs. 480 were paid for ten tigers and Rs. 1,175 for 70 cheetahs. These amounts are higher than in any district except Ganjām and Vizagapatam.

There is no central jail in the district, the jail at Mangalore being a fourth-class district jail under the charge of the District Medical and Sanitary officer. Particulars regarding its accommodation, etc., are given in Chapter VI.

The work of the registration department is not heavy. There are 15 offices in the district including that of the District Registrar. REGISTRATION.

Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Local affairs outside this municipality are managed by the district board and three taluk boards—one for each revenue division. There are no unions in the district. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There are 25 members of the district board. Of these four are *ex-officio*—the Collector and three Divisional officers—8 are nominated by Government and 13 are elected by taluk boards. Each of the taluk boards consists of 13 members, of whom 12 are nominated by Government. The Divisional officer is *ex-officio* member and President. Local Boards.

The total receipts of the local boards in 1905-1906 amounted to Rs. 3,62,000, the principal items being land-cess, tolls and school fees which yielded Rs. 1,79,000, Rs. 43,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively. The gross receipts included contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 84,000. Receipts.

The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 3,40,000. Of this Rs. 1,49,000 were spent on communications, Rs. 60,000 on other public works and establishment, Rs. 62,000 on medical services and sanitation (including plague) and Rs. 51,000 on education. The total length of the roads in charge of the local boards is 1,733, of which 543 have avenues. Expenditure.

Mangalore was constituted a municipality in 1866. The full strength of the Council is 20. The privilege of electing Councillors was first conferred in the town in 1882. In 1886 the proportion of elected Councillors was raised from one-half to three-quarters. The Mangalore Municipality.

LOCAL
SELF-
GOVERN-
MENT.

privilege of electing the chairman was granted to the Council in 1885. A paid Secretary was appointed in 1889.

Taxes on arts, vehicles, carts and animals and tolls are levied at the maxima rates. Taxes on buildings and lands are levied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual rental value. No water and drainage tax is levied. The receipts in 1906-1907 amounted to Rs. 72,000, including a grant of Rs. 12,000 from Government to meet plague expenditure. The tax on buildings yielded Rs. 23,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,500 and the closing balance was Rs. 25,000, but the Council still owed to Government Rs. 24,800. Drainage and water-supply schemes are under preparation. The Council maintains seven elementary schools and aids twelve others with teaching grants. The Wenlock Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital are the only medical institutions maintained by the Council.

EDUCA-
TION.

At the Census of 1901 the numbers of literate males and females in South Canara per 1,000 were 111 and 9; these were a little less than, and the same as, the averages for the Presidency respectively. The Government College at Mangalore and St. Aloysius' College are the only colleges in the district. There are six high schools for boys and one for girls, eleven lower secondary schools for boys and five for girls. In 1905-1906 there were 487 public primary schools for boys but only 12 for girls. The total number of educational institutions in the district is 660, of which 527 are public institutions. Six schools are managed by Government and 87 by local boards. In 1905-1906, 327 schools were aided from public funds. The total number of scholars in the public institutions in that

EDUCA-
TION.

year was 24,500, of whom 20,600 were boys attending primary schools. There are one training school for masters and two for mistresses. No professional colleges or special schools exist in the district.

MEDICAL.

Besides the two hospitals maintained by the Mangalore Municipality, there are in the district six hospitals and ten dispensaries maintained by the local boards. Some account of the general hospital, leper asylum and bubonic plague hospital at Kankanadi is given in Chapter VI.

Vaccina-
tion.

Vaccination is now compulsory in six towns besides Mangalore. The number of vaccine operations performed in a year is on the increase.

RAILWAY.

The only railway in the district is the extension of the Madras Railway which was opened to traffic last July. The District Board levies no railway cess.

INDUS-
TRIES.

The Basel German Mission has done much for the industries of Mangalore by maintaining a printing press, a weaving establishment, a tile factory and a mechanical workshop. It is said that the khaki dye was discovered by Mr. Haller, the expert who came out to India in 1851 to the weaving establishment, and that Lord Roberts first saw it in Mangalore. Mangalore tiles are now well-known and their manufacture has been undertaken by others besides the mission. There are now five tile factories in the district. In its mechanical workshop the mission undertakes, among other things, the manufacture of safes and the construction of iron bridges.

Another important industry which was brought about by the introduction of foreign capital is coffee-curing at Mangalore.

INDUS-
TRIES.

Other industries are weaving, fish-curing, the manufacture of coir yarn, oil-pressing, toddy-drawing, the manufacture of jaggery, working in iron, copper and bell-metal and wood-carving.

PORTS.

The most important ports are Mangalore, Coondapoor and Malpe. The value of the trade at Mangalore has risen steadily from Rs. 1,26,00,000 in 1900-1901 to Rs. 2,10,00,000 in 1905-1906, a value exceeded only by Madras, Tuticorin and Cochin. The principal trade is the export of coffee (nearly Rs. 85,00,000). The value of husked rice exported was Rs. 13,00,000 and of dry salt-fish Rs. 4,50,000. The principal articles of import were cotton piece-goods (Rs. 9,00,000) and salt (Rs. 3,80,000). There is a pier at Mangalore. Pier-tolls and landing and shipping fees are levied at this port. The ordinary receipts of the fund to which they are credited amounted to Rs. 16,000 in 1905-1906 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 4,000. Schemes for the improvement of the port are under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PEOPLE.

THE population of South Canara in 1901 was 1,134,713 being 7·4 per cent. more than in 1891. The mean density of population per square mile increased to 282. Mangalore is the most thickly populated taluk, the density being 492.

Of the total population, 914,163 belonged to Hindu or animist castes, 126,853 were Mussulmans, 84,103 were Christians and 9,582 were Jains.

The Hindus included 108,521 Brahmans, 142,873 Billavas, 118,459 Bants and 117,763 Holeyas. Of the Mussulmans 195,448 were Mappilas.

The prevailing language of South Canara is Tulu, not Canarese. The numbers of persons in every 10,000 who spoke Tulu, Malayalam, Canarese and Konkani were 4,357, 1,920, 1,898 and 1,333 respectively.

The Bants were originally a military class corresponding to the Nayars of Malabar. They are now the chief land-owning and cultivating class. Nearly all the Bants follow the system of inheritance peculiar to the West Coast under which all property vests in females and is managed by the seniors of the family. The Bants are a fine stalwart race. They are fond of out-door sports, their favourite amusements being cock-fighting, foot-ball and buffalo-racing.

Billavas form numerically the largest caste in South Canara. They are toddy-drawers and correspond to

BILLAVAS. the Tiyans or Ilavans of Malabar. A large number of them are now cultivators. They follow the custom by which property devolves in the female line. They are not allowed to enter Hindu temples, and when a Billava wishes to make offerings to the deity he must hand them to a Bant to pass on to the Brahman priest.

HOLEYAS. Holeyas are the field labourers and former agrestic serfs of South Canara.

JAINS. There is every reason to believe that the Jain religion prevailed in South Canara at a very early date, but to-day the Jains form a small class. The Jains of South Canara belong to the Digambara, naked or sky-clad, division; their images and statues are totally devoid of covering or ornament, but now even their ascetics wear clothes except at meals. The objects of worship in the Jain bastis or temples are the twenty-four Tirthankaras or Siddhas—saints who have become gods.

The essence of Jainism according to Mrs. Annie Besant is "that man by injuring no living creature reaches Nirvana which is peace. That is a phrase that seems to carry with it the whole thought of the Jainas: peace—peace between man and man, peace between man and animal, peace everywhere and in all things, a perfect brotherhood of all that lives. Such is the ideal of Jaina, such is the thought that he endeavours to realize upon earth." Jains abstain from all animal food and spirituous liquors; they carefully filter water before drinking it in order that they may not destroy the animalculæ in it. They wear the sacred thread.

The three classes of Jain remains are bastis, bettas and stambhas. Bastis are roofed temples, bettas are

unroofed walled enclosures, and stambhas are columns. There are only three known bettas in existence, two in South Canara and one in Mysore. JAINS.

The mother tongue of the Jains is Tulu except in the case of a few in Uppinangadi taluk who speak Canarese; the latter and the priestly class follow the ordinary rule of inheritance from father to son; others follow the Marumakhatayam rule.

Most of the Jains are cultivators and landowners, but a few of the wealthier trade and lend money.

The Mappilas were originally the descendants of MAPPILAS. Persian and Arab traders who married women of the country. But their numbers have been swollen by conversions. The Mappilas in South Canara are generally well-behaved and have never given cause for anxiety of disturbances to the British Government.

CHAPTER V.

GAZETTEER.

KASARA-
GOD.

KASARAGOD is the head-quarters of the taluk of the same name. A District Munsif and a Stationary Sub-Magistrate have their Courts here. Its population is about 6,000. It is situated near the mouth of the Chandragiri river. It carries on a small coasting trade. In 1905-1903 the imports by sea at Kásaragód valued Rs. 1,37,000 and the exports Rs. 2,14,000. The principal imports were salt (Rs. 43,000), husked rice and cotton twist and yarn; the principal exports were unmanufactured tobacco (Rs. 59,000), betel-nuts, dry salted fish, raw hides, cocoanut oil and pepper.

Kásaragód was the southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom. It was at one time the seat of a Brahman governor. The fort was built by Sivappa Naik of Bednore when he subdued the petty rajas of Tuluva, but it is now in ruins. Kumbbla, where a representative of the family of the ancient rulers of the Southern Tuluva lives as a Government pensioner, is nine miles north of Kásaragód.

MANGA-
LORE.

Mangalore is situated on a backwater north of the Netravati river, the largest river in the district, and south of the Gurpur river. It is a picturesque clean and prosperous town and is rising in importance as a port in spite of the difficulty caused by the bar which large vessels cannot cross. Its population has risen from 29,712 in 1871 to 44,108 in 1901.

In old days Mangalore appears to have been the commercial rather than the political capital of South Canara although it is said to have been the seat of one of the four Brahman governors appointed in the eighth century and of a Wodear appointed by the Vijayanagar Raja in 1336.

MUDABI-
DRI.

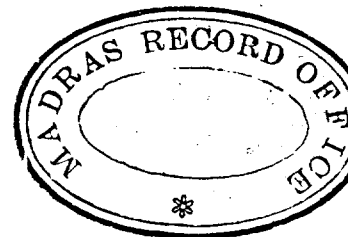
Mudabidri is a small village now though it was once a populous town. Next to Karkal it is the most important Jain town in South Canara. It is the family seat of the old Jain chief known as the Choutar; a representative of the family still lives at Mudabidri and receives a small pension from the Government. The last recognized Choutar was Chikka Raja. After his death, the High Court in 1880 declared that his sister's son Kunyanna Shetti was entitled to be recognized as Choutar; but custom requires the consent to the recognition of the chief families in the eleven máganés which were once subject to the Choutars. As this consent has not been obtained, Kunyanna Shetti has not been recognized as Choutar; but he styles himself Choutar and is paid the pension of Rs. 793 a year by Government. The assessment on his private property is Rs. 2,000 a year. The old palace is still in existence but much of it is in need of repairs. It contains some carved wooden pillars; some of these are irretrievably ruined and others are in fair preservation.

There are in the village eighteen *bastis* or Jain temples. The tombs of Jain priests here, lofty erections of several storeys, are interesting as being some of the few Hindu tombs in Southern India.

Near Mudabidri is a large double-peaked rock known to mariners as the ass' ears. It rises to a height of 1,100 feet.

KARKAL. Karkal is in Uppinangadi taluk. It is the headquarters of a Deputy Tahsildar. It was once a large Jain town, and was the capital of the Bairasu Wodears who at one time governed a large part of the country. The family is now extinct. The most remarkable Jain remains in the district are to be found at Karkal.

CHAPTER VI.



ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

THEIR Excellencies, accompanied by the Misses Lawley and Captain T. G. J. Torrie, Acting Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund on Sunday afternoon, November 3rd, for Mangalore. The party travelled by the ordinary train, leaving Coonoor at 4-5 p.m., which reached Méttupálaiyam at 6-20 p.m. They dined in the Refreshment room at Méttupálaiyam and left by the 7 p.m. train for Mangalore. Mr. Brooke Leggatt, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, and Mr. Le Marchand, District Traffic Superintendent, travelled with the party from Coonoor. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Major H. Bonham-Carter, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, joined the party at Podanur.

Nov. 3,
1907.
OOTACA-
MUND.
Depar-
ture.

At Calicut, where the train arrived at 8-45 the next morning the party breakfasted. At 9-20 Their Excellencies and party proceeded by special train from Calicut. At 12-42 p.m. a halt was made at Payyanur, the last station in Malabar district, where M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal, who met Their Excellencies during their visit to Calicut, awaited them with a few members of the aboriginal tribe of Vettuvans.

Nov. 4,
1907.

PAYYA-
NUR.

They live in the forests in the hills in the north of Malabar district and are agricultural serfs, shikaris and collectors of forest produce. The women still clothe themselves in leaves, which they wear only round their

Nov. 4,
1907.

PAYYA-
NUR.

waists and renew daily. They are an unclean set of people who live in rude bamboo and reed huts and will eat anything down to carrion. Yet they consider themselves superior to Cherumans and Palaiyans and are careful not to be polluted by them. They are nominally Hindus and follow the Marumakkatayam rule.

Their Excellencies were received by M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal who, introduced to them his brother M.R.Ry. V. Kunhi Krishnan Nayar Avargal, the senior Anandiravan of the family; M.R.Ry. K. Chandan Avargal, the Tahsildar of Chirakkal taluk; and M.R.Ry. T. C. Govinda Kurup, Sub-Magistrate. Under a small pandal erected in front of the platform were placed different kinds of paddy, pepper, nutmegs and vegetables and some old temple swords, bell-metal vessels and a few specimens of bamboo work made by the Vettuvans. There was also a model hut made of bamboo and reed of the same dimensions as those in which the Vettuvans live. Their Excellencies inspected the various articles with much interest and afterwards watched a weird dance by the Vettuvans. Before leaving, His Excellency thanked M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar for the excellent arrangements made by him and for the opportunity given him to see the Vettuvans and requested him to tell the people assembled how much he appreciated their sentiments of loyalty.

As soon as the train entered the South Canara district a salute of 17 guns was fired.

BEKAL.

At Bekal, 8 miles to the south of Kasaragod, there is a large fort picturesquely placed above a rocky seashore. It is one of the forts built by Shivappa Nayak

Nov. 4,
1907.

BEKAL.

of Bednore between 1625 and 1670 A.D. An astronomical party visited this fort in the year 1870 to observe the solar eclipse. The fort is the only monument selected for conservation in this district. The fort is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north-west of the Pallikere Railway Station, but it was visible from the train from upwards of a mile to the south of the station. To distinctly mark it, however, the Union Jack was hoisted on its ramparts, and a salute of 17 guns was fired.

The train reached Kasaragod at 2-15 P.M. Here there was a halt of one hour and Their Excellencies' arrival was public. They were met on the platform by Khan Sahib M. Aziz-ud-din, Sahib Bahadur, the Collector of the district, and by the leading local officers and gentlemen.

KASARA-
GOD.

The Collector presented to His Excellency the following gentlemen:—

M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rau Avargal, General Duty Deputy Collector.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Venkataramana Poi Avargal, Retired District Judge.

M.R.Ry. V. B. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., District Junsif.

M.R.Ry. N. P. Fernandes Avargal, Tahsildar of Kasaragod.

M.R.Ry. Udaya Varma Mutharsu Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Narasiah Shanbhogue Avargal, landholder.

M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Vaikunta Bagtha Avargal, Landholder.

Halekote Kunhi Mahin Kutti Haseb, Vice-President of the Izzia Muslim Educational Association of Kasaragod.

M.R.Ry. Kudlu Subraya Shanbhogue Avargal, District Board Member and Landholder.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Achuthaya Avargal, District Board Member and Government Pleader, Kasaragod.

Nov. 4,
1907.

KASARA-
GOD.

Mahammad Schammed Saheb, Secretary to the above-mentioned Association and Taluk Board Member.

Kambar Kunhali Sahib, Treasurer of the above-mentioned Association.

M.E.Ry. P. Deva Rao Avargal, Pleader, District Munsif Court.

M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Narasimah Prabu Avargal, B.A., B.L., Pleader, District Munsif Court.

M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Vakil.

Rev. H. Bachley, German Mission.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Achuthayya Avargal, who was introduced to His Excellency by the Collector, then read the following address:—

Peoples'
Address.

We, the residents of the Kasaragod taluk, humbly beg to offer Lady Lawley, Misses Lawley and Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to Kasaragod.

It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that we are able to say that this is the first time within the memory of the present generation that a Governor of Madras Presidency graced Kasaragod with his presence; we take this opportunity to express our loyal devotion to the Throne of our beloved King-Emperor; and we approach you with sentiments of great respect and gratitude for the blessings in the shape of railway and telegraph which have been open to us during Your Excellency's rule of the Madras Presidency.

We humbly solicit your permission to represent that our taluk is unique in points of interest and its history.

It has a canal (perhaps the longest in Canara) which facilitated traffic of every description for over a century between Malabar and Canara; a railway tunnel through which Your Excellency's saloon carriage has just passed and come to us—a tunnel, which, we hear, is the only one on the main line of the Madras Railway between Madras and Mangalore; a line of forts in various degrees of preservation along the coast of our taluk from Hosdrug to Coombla built, it is said, by the Bednore princes, who once were rulers of this taluk; we have in it a number of representatives of the old local rulers (now political

pensioners), one of them the Raja of Coombla being in receipt of an amount, perhaps the largest of that drawn by any such representative in Canara; we have in it more than in any other part of Canara Malayalam population talking Malayali language and following Malabar customs, one of the latter being prohibition, on pain of losing caste, against Nair females crossing over and going to the north of the Chandragiri River—a river which is spanned by one of the largest bridges.

In conclusion, we beg to wish Lady Lawley, Misses Lawley and Your Excellency a most pleasant sojourn in Canara; and we beg further that Your Excellency may graciously accept our sincere wishes for a long life, happiness and prosperity.

After the address had been read Their Excellencies and the Misses Lawley were garlanded by M.R.Ry. K. P. Achuthayya Avargal and Muhammad Schammed, a Member of the Taluk Board, and His Excellency replied as follows:—

"I beg that you will accept my best thanks for having assembled to welcome Lady Lawley and myself.

"It is very interesting to me to learn that I am the first Governor who has visited Kasaragod, and it is to me a matter of regret that my visit is necessarily of short duration.

"Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to see for myself the various places and points of interest to which allusion has been made in the address—some of them the achievement of modern science marking the advance of progress, others again the work of ancient civilization, relics of historic past and the more interesting perhaps on that account.

"It would have given me especial pleasure to have made the acquaintance of the residents of this district, many of them representatives of ancient families of distinction and renown, and to have learnt of their welfare as well as to have seen the conditions and the prospects of those dwelling in this taluk.

"However that could not be and I must content myself by expressing the hope that a full measure of prosperity may fall to your lot.

Nov. 4,
1907.

KASARA-
GOD.

Peoples'
Address.

His Excel-
lency's
Reply.

Nov. 4, 1907.
KASARA-GOD.
His Excellency's Reply.

"I accept with gratitude the assurance of your loyalty to the Throne of His Majesty, and I am confident that of the many millions over whom His Majesty holds sway none surpass in their devotion and loyalty those who reside on the west coast of this Presidency.

"This afternoon it will be my pleasure to formally declare the new railway to be open. I hope that by its means a new era of commercial activity and material prosperity may dawn for the district through which it passes.

"In conclusion, I thank you on behalf of Lady Lawley and myself for your kindly greetings and expression of good-will towards us."

A guard of honour was furnished by some of the newly organized village Police which His Excellency inspected while the band of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles played.

The boys of the Local Fund school at Kasaragod and some of the girls of the Basel German Mission school greeted Their Excellencies with a song of welcome and some Mappillas played *Kolari Kali*.

At 3-15 P.M. the party, accompanied by the Collector, proceeded to Mangalore after luncheon.

MANGA-LORE.
Arrival.

The train stopped near the pandal constructed at Jeppoo by the Madras Railway Company. The arrival was public. The Police furnished the guard of honour. When His Excellency alighted from the train, a salute of 17 guns was fired. Their Excellencies were met by the Railway officials and by the principal local officers and gentlemen, of whom the following were presented by the Collector:—

Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., District Judge.

The Right Reverend Dr. A. Cavadini, S.J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore.

Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. Hasted.

Nov. 4, 1907.
MANGA-LORE.
Arrival.

Captain S. Bose, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Mr. A. Williamson, Railway Engineer, and Mrs. Williamson.
Lieutenant L. B. Clarke, Port Officer, and Mrs. Clarke.
Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole, District Forest Officer.
Mr. C. M. Sherman, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, and Mrs. Sherman.
M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
M.R.Ry. K. Vasantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.
M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., District Board Engineer.
Mr. H. A. Hart, M.A., L.T., Acting Principal, Government College.
M.R.Ry. O. V. Nanjundiah Garu, District Munsif.
M.R.Ry. J. Chandran Avargal, B.A., District Registrar.
M.R.Ry. I. P. Fernandes Avargal, Retired District Munsif.
M.R.Ry. Nellikai Sreenivasa Rao Avargal, Bench Magistrate.
M.R.Ry. P. F. X. Saldanha Avargal of Bolur Coffee Works.
M.R.Ry. S. X. Saldanha Avargal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department.
M.R.Ry. C. G. Narayana Rao Avargal, B.A., Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue.
M.R.Ry. S. Alvares Avargal, Merchant.
Muhammad Tahir Bapu Sahib, Merchant.
Mr. A. Jackson, Local Agent, Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
Miss Ince.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkat Rao Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar.
M.R.Ry. A. Vasudeva Poi, Retired Huzur Sarishtadar and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council.
M.R.Ry. Porushotham Nanji Sait Avargal, Merchant.
M.R.Ry. R. M. Roy Avargal, Barrister-at-Law.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal, Chairman, Mangalore Municipality and Special Plague Officer.
M.R.Ry. A. Srinivasa Pai Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Arrival.

M.R.Ry. A. J. Lobo Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and Government Pleader.

M.R.Ry. J. Lobo Avargal, Retired District Munsif.

M.R.Ry. D. Anantayya Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector.

M.R.Ry. Kalmadi Lakshminarayanappayya Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

M.R.Ry. Pangal Subba Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

M.R.Ry. A. P. P. Saldanha Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Puttur.

M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Butt, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

M.R.Ry. A. E. C. Vas Avargal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Nellore.

M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Karkal.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector.

Rev. and Mrs. G. Ritter.

Rev. Father Juenini.

Very Rev. Father J. B. Rossi, S.J., Vicar-General.

Rev. J. and Mrs. Hermelink, President of the German Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Alten Muller, General Agent of the B.G.E.

Mission.

Rev. Father Paul Perini, S.J., Rector, St. Aloysius College.

Rev. B. and Mrs. Luthi.

Rev. Father Perazi, S.J.

Abdulla Haji Khasim Sahib Bahadur.

Rev. Father E. Frachetti, S.J.

Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Durr.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morgan.

Rev. Father A. Muller, S.J., of Kankanady Charitable Institutions.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Glatfelder.

Karkal Abbas Sahib Bahadur, Landholder.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Simfendorfer.

Rev. Father C. Ghezi, S.J.

Their Excellencies and party then proceeded to the pandal (situated at a distance of about 25 yards from the alighting place), where the leading inhabitants of the town and the district were already assembled.

After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the Collector Khan Sahib M. Aziz-ud-din, Sahib Bahadur, introduced M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

It is with feelings of profound loyalty that we, the Municipal Councillors of Mangalore, most heartily welcome Your Excellency to our town, as the representative of our beloved King-Emperor.

2. First of all we beg permission to express our gratitude to Government for the extension of the Coast Railway line to Mangalore; we regard it is a boon; it has removed our isolation from the rest of the Presidency and we have hopes that our trade will improve and general progress and prosperity of the district will be greatly helped by it. Its connection with Arsikere in Mysore will greatly enhance the value of the boon, lead to greater prosperity of the people and deepen our gratitude to the Government.

3. We take this opportunity also to state that, assisted by loans and free grants generously made by the Government, we have been successfully combating the plague in this town, which, without such support and the wise guidance of successive Collectors, it would have been impossible for us to do. We are fully conscious that much remains still to be done, such as the opening of the congested areas and the dismantling of the insanitary huts in the infected parts of the town. These beneficial measures for successfully combating plague unfortunately have had to be put off for want of funds. Our Municipality is poor, our resources limited and taxation has reached a point beyond which it can hardly go; and we have to represent that the repayment of the loan to Government, even by instalments, would be beyond our power without detriment to the efficient discharge of the ordinary duties of Municipal administration. We are deeply and

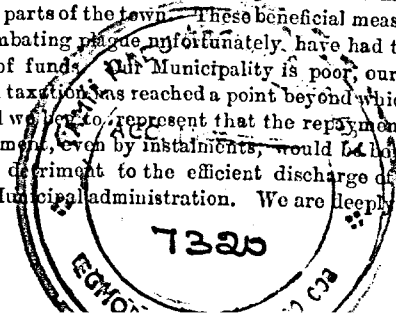
Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Arrival.

Municipal
Address.

Finance.



Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Municipal
Address.
Finance.

sincerely thankful to Government for the grants which have been made by them in a spirit of generosity that would appear to regard the duty of saving the subject population from the ravages of the dread epidemic was more the Government's than the Municipality's. And thus encouraged, we venture most respectfully to state that under the circumstances we have no alternative but to pray to Your Excellency to remit the balance of loan already made and enable the Municipality with further free grants to fight the enemy in the future.

Drainage
and water-
works.

4. We beg leave to submit to Your Excellency's kind consideration the two projects—drainage and water-works—recommended for a fraction of the Municipal area by the Sanitary Commissioner, both costly, requiring for their due execution several lakhs of rupees. The facts stated in the previous paragraph will show to Your Excellency the utter impossibility of our Municipality undertaking them either from taxation or by loans. We shall have to depend entirely on Government help if the execution of the projects is considered absolutely necessary.

Office.

5. Your Excellency will pardon us if we further trespass upon your time and attention with one more prayer. The Municipality has no suitable building of its own for the proper accommodation of its several departments, and want of funds does not enable us to secure such accommodation. Our prayer, therefore, is, Your Excellency's Government may be graciously pleased to grant us, with its usual generosity, the whole of the Government building in a portion of which we hold our office now and the compound in which it is situated.

6. We may be permitted, in conclusion, to extend our respectful welcome to Her Excellency Lady Lawley and the Misses Lawley, and to express the heartfelt joy of the citizens of the town at their gracious presence and kind visit to these far off shores.

After reading the address the Chairman presented to His Excellency the following gentlemen who are the members of the Municipal Council :—

M.R.Ry. A. Vasudeva Poi Avargal, Vice-Chairman.

M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., Revenue
Divisional Officer.

Bail Abdul Khadri Beari Sahib.

M.R.Ry. J. L. Saldanha Avargal.

Captain S. Bose, I.M.S.

M.R.Ry. B. Babu Rao Avargal.

M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao Avargal.

M.R.Ry. G. Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. U. Raghavendra Rao Avargal, B.A.

Mr. H. Alten Muller.

M.R.Ry. P. Bhoja Rao Avargal, B.A.

M.R.Ry. A. J. Lobo Avargal, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. H. Vaman Rao Avargal, B.A.

M.R.Ry. F. J. Mascarenhas Avargal.

M.R.Ry. U. Krishnayya Avargal, B.A.

The Collector next presented M.R.Ry. K. Vasantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board :—

District
Board's
Address.

We, the members of the District Board of South Canara, on behalf of the people of the district, most heartily welcome to our district Your Excellency as the representative of our august and beloved Sovereign.

It is extremely gratifying to us that Your Excellency has taken the earliest opportunity to pay a visit to our district and to acquaint yourself personally with our condition and wants.

We feel grateful to Government for the great boon conferred on us by connecting our hitherto isolated district with the rest of the Presidency by railway. At the same time we beg to submit that the line will be still more beneficial to the people of the district if it is extended further north at least up to Malpe for the present. That sea-port enjoys the natural advantage of a comparatively good harbour where, unlike most of the other ports on this coast, it is possible for steamers to call at all seasons of the year. Malpe is also within 3 miles of Udupi which, next to Mangalore, is the most important town in this district and which contains the celebrated temple of Shri Krishna resorted to very largely by pilgrims from all parts of

Railway
extension.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Municipal
Address.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
District
Board's
Address.

the Presidency. To the above scheme, if the one for connecting the district with Mysore by the projected Arsikere-Mangalore Railway be added, the requirements of our district will for the present be satisfied. On the latter project the Government has already spent a large amount and we have, no doubt, that when given effect to, it will open up the coffee plantations and give great impetus to commerce.

We also take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the liberal grants made by the Government from Provincial Funds year after year, for the improvement of public works, education, etc., and for the large reduction in the salt tax, which has proved a great boon to the poorer classes especially.

In conclusion, we beg permission to extend our humble welcome to Her Excellency Lady Lawley and to Your Excellency's daughters for their kind condescension in paying a visit to our district.

M.R.Ry. K. Vasantha Rao Pantulu Garu then presented the following members of the District Board to His Excellency :—

M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A.

M.R.Ry. K. Rama Naick Avargal.

M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao Avargal.

Mr. H. Alten Muller.

Khan Bahadur Haji Abbu Baqr Beari Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. D. Ananthaya Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto Avargal.

M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja Avargal, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. V. M. Fernandes Avargal, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. N. P. Fernandes Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Y. Rama Krishniah Avargal.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Achuthaya Avargal.

M.R.Ry. H. Madapaya Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Kudlu Subraya Shanbhogue Avargal.

M.R.Ry. U. D. Venkata Rao Avargal.

Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Suleya Avargal.

M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rao Avargal.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses as follows :—

"MR. AZIZ-UD-DIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I desire to express to the members of the Mangalore Municipality and to those of the District Board my sincere thanks and those of Lady Lawley for the very kind welcome which has been extended to us on this our first visit to Mangalore.

"It was to both of us a matter of great regret that we should have been compelled to postpone until now our visit from the date on which we originally intended and hoped to come. The universal and helpful sympathy which in a time of grievous private sorrow we have received from all sorts and conditions of men goes far to assure me that you will not have misunderstood my reasons for seeking a brief respite from public duty and if the temporary postponement of our visit here has caused to any of you any disappointment or inconvenience I will ask you to accept the assurance of our very sincere regret.

"As the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I receive with great gratification the assurances to which you give expression of your loyalty to his Throne and Person.

"Since the last occasion on which the Governor of Madras visited this town, the construction of a railway thereunto has become an accomplished fact. I congratulate you cordially on its achievement and heartily echo the wish that it may do much to develop trade and to add to the convenience, the prosperity and the wealth of the district.

"Certain matters are raised in the address which will also form the subject-matter of representations to be made to me during the next few days by various deputations, on which therefore I will only touch lightly here. It has seemed to me to be more satisfactory to deal with matters of local interest and concern by means of deputation where details can be gone into and discussed at length rather than by means of a set address to which the reply must necessarily be brief and concise and sometimes therefore unsatisfactory. It is for this

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE;
His Excel-
lency's
Reply.

Deputa-
tions.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
Reply.
Arsikere
Railway.

"reason that I have asked that the addresses might be limited
"in number, while expressing my readiness to receive deputa-
"tions on all and sundry matters connected with the town and
"district.

"I can well understand your eagerness to see the railway
"extended to Arsikere so as to put you within easy reach of the
"interior, but I must tell you at once that though the line has
"been surveyed there are financial difficulties in the way of its
"early accomplishment. The line, desirable as it is from your
"point of view, must be very costly to construct. Unfortu-
"nately the traffic does not seem likely to be so heavy on it as
"to show a prospect of a remunerative return, and at present
"the financial support of those directly interested in it is
"lacking. I am afraid therefore that its construction is not
"likely to commend itself to the Government of India for
"inclusion in their programme, seeing that at the present time
"the demands on their resources are great owing to the
"necessity of heavy expenditure on the equipment of existing
"lines and that they find themselves unable to carry out many
"important projects even though they are not only urgently
"wanted but also offer the prospect of being directly remune-
"rative and have the guarantee of local support. I need hardly
"say that we should be very glad to consider proposals for the
"construction of this line by private enterprise.

Plague
Grants.

"I sympathize with the citizens of this town in that for
"several years past it has not been immune from plague, though
"since 1902 the death-rate has shown a steady decrease. To
"combat this fell disease the Chairman and other officials of
"the municipality have striven energetically and courageously,
"but the measures taken have necessarily involved considerable
"expenditure. The Government have, as you recognise, endea-
"voured to relieve the strain on your resources and you ask that
"they should go still further by remitting the balance of the
"loan now due. But however much I should like to do so, I do
"not think I should be justified in holding out the hope of
"further concessions until at least the Council have exercised
"their full powers of taxation,

"It is always a very difficult question to decide how far
"the Government may go in the allocation of State assets for
"purely local objects—how far the general tax-payer should be
"called on to contribute (for that is what it comes to) in order
"to restore the financial equilibrium of a local body whose
"resources have been depleted by expenditure incidental and
"peculiar to the particular locality, and the Government of India
"have definitely laid it down that the cost of measures taken
"for the arrest of plague is not to be thrown upon the State.
"Moreover, you have in contemplation the initiation of schemes
"for the betterment of your town in matters of sanitation,
"water-supply and drainage. Of these, the first essential is
"a good water-supply. A preliminary report has just been
"received from the Sanitary Engineer detailing a project which
"appears feasible of introducing water from the Kadiri Hills.
"I hope that on investigation the scheme may prove capable of
"achievement and that it may be adequate for the requirements
"of the whole town. If my hopes should be realised, there is no
"doubt that the Government would have to make a substantial
"grant for the carrying out of the work and the necessary
"corollary, viz., a system of drainage for the town. We have
"not been backward in assisting such schemes in other towns
"and I think I may assure you that Government will be no
"more chary of help in regard to Mangalore than they have
"been elsewhere.

"The opening of congested areas is a matter on which
"I hope to be able to speak more definitely when I have heard
"the opinions of the members of the deputation who will lay
"their views on this matter before me.

"In reply to your request that the Government should
"place the whole of the building which is, I believe, known as
"the museum solely at the disposal of the municipality, I am
"sure you will not deem it unreasonable on my part if I ask you
"to allow me to postpone my reply till I have had an oppor-
"tunity of seeing the building for myself and determining
"whether or no it may be possible to accede to your request.

"In conclusion I desire to assure you of the great pleasure
"that it is to Lady Lawley and myself to find ourselves in this

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.
Plague
grants.
Water-
supply.

Congested
areas.

Municipal
office.

Nov. 4,
1907.
MANGA-
LORE.
Presenta-
tion of
Honours.

"beautiful town of yours—a pleasure which is enhanced by the warmth of your welcome expressed not only in the addresses which we have received, but in the outward manifestations whereby you have marked our advent, and to thank you very sincerely for the kind wishes which you have expressed for our future happiness and prosperity."

His Excellency then proceeded to present to the Rev. Father Augustus Muller, S.J., the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal and to M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Avargal the Sanad conferring the title of Rao Sahib on him and in so doing spoke as follows:—

"REVEREND FATHER MULLER,—I take it that the purpose in view when the bestowal of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal is determined on is to make known as widely as possible the recognition of services of exceptional merit rendered to India and her peoples.

"I feel that the phrase which I have used—'of exceptional merit'—is a most inadequate description of the work which you have done.

"In this district the Church to which you belong has, decade after decade, been a practical living exposition of the teaching of Christ—self-sacrifice, self-obliteration, self-devotion to the welfare of others.

"And, Ladies and Gentlemen, no exponent of those doctrines has been more faithful, more consistent, more conspicuous than Father Muller. To restrain and to push back the encroachments of ignorance, poverty and sin; to do battle with the forces of disease, plague, leprosy and the other ills which flesh is heir to—this has been the noble task of his life.

"His way of life may seem to have fallen into the sere and yellow leaf but age cannot wither his infinite enthusiasm, his patient devotion to duty, his overflowing love for his fellow men. I hope that to him and to the gallant band enrolled under his banner the present moment may help in some

"degree to bring home the fact that his labour is not in vain, that we do realize how splendid has been the effort of his life, how rich the fruit of his work, how earnestly we hope and pray that God may prosper the labour of his hands.
"Sir, in pinning this medal on your breast, I offer you my sincere congratulations and express the hope that for many a year to come you may wear this decoration and that it may cheer you and others who with you are climbing the steep and rugged path of duty.

"It affords me very great pleasure to award this Sanad to Mr. Subba Rao. To all of us he has shown an example of civic patriotism such as to earn our admiration and respect. At the sacrifice of his own personal interests and advantage he has undertaken the duties of directing the administration of municipal affairs in Mangalore and right well has he carried out his duties. You know well that these have been especially arduous and difficult owing to the prevalence of plague in Mangalore. The insistence on preventive measures is always an invidious and ungrateful task. Their success must depend largely on the personality of the official responsible. Mr. Subba Rao has spared no trouble to overcome the instinctive prejudices of the people. He has disregarded his own personal safety in consideration for the safety of others. He has never spared himself but courageously, strenuously and persistently he has done his duty to his neighbour and his Government. That I am able publicly to give recognition to his services is a great satisfaction to myself and I congratulate him on the honour conferred on him which he richly deserves, while at the same time I wish for him a long and prosperous career."

Their Excellencies and party were next taken to the north abutment of the Netravati Bridge in trollies, the other ladies and gentlemen following on foot.

The Chief Engineer Mr. H. J. Thompson received Their Excellencies at the bridge and showed them a model of one span of the bridge showing the method

Nov. 4,
1907.
MANGA-
LORE
Presenta-
tion of
Honours.

Comple-
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Netravati
Bridge.

Nov. 4,
1907.
MANGA-
LORE.
Comple-
tion of
Netravati
Bridge.

adopted to lift the girders into position and another model to show how pier No. 6, the well of which struck a pinnacle of rock, was ultimately grounded. Photographs of various items of construction were shown to His Excellency. While these models were being shown and explained, the guests from the pandal had assembled at the abutment. Major Bonham-Carter, the Agent of the Madras Railway Company, then invited His Excellency to drive the last rivet in the end post of the bridge in the following speech:—

Madras
Railway
Agent's
speech.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADY LAWLEY, LADIES AND GENTLE-
MEN,—I am instructed by my Board of Directors to first
express to you their thanks for your presence here this evening
at what is probably the last public function with which the
Madras Railway Company will be connected. They believe
that in asking you to formally signalise the completion of the
Azikhah-Mangalore extension they are inviting you to associate
yourself with a piece of work of which they have every reason
to be proud.

"During the last eight years the Company have constructed
246 miles of railway. The responsibility for the whole of this
has fallen on Mr. H. J. Thompson, first as Engineer-in-Chief
for construction, and subsequently as Chief Engineer of the
railway in addition.

"After a distinguished career at Kings College where
having carried off all the prizes of the year he received a
special certificate of honour, Mr. Thompson shortly after joining
the Madras Railway received the special acknowledgments of
Government for his work on the Pápaghni Bridge, the comple-
tion of which brought him the honour of full membership
of the Institution of Civil Engineers at an exceptionally early
age. In the design and construction of the Azikhah-Mangalore
extension he has more than maintained his reputation. The
main question which he had to consider apart from mere
construction difficulties, was the extent to which it was

"permissible to reduce the natural waterway. On the one hand
those familiar with the district urged that any restriction of
the waterway would result in the flooding of the surrounding
country and could not be justified by any considerations of
engineering economy. On the other hand his experience as
an Engineer and the careful calculations which he had made
led him to reduce the amount by nearly one half thus saving
nearly forty lakhs of rupees and eventually reclaiming many
hundreds of valuable land from the rivers.

"Mr. Thompson staked his reputation on the success of
his proposals. They were accepted without modification by
the Government of India, and his confidence has been fully
justified as those of us can testify who some two months ago
saw the rivers in full flood without spilling and the protection
works acting exactly as they were designed to do.

"The line was constructed in two executive divisions
under Mr. Williamson at Azikhah and Mr. Lyle subsequently
succeeded by Mr. Napier at Mangalore. The four most
important works are first the bridge over the Baliapatam River
built by Mr. J. G. R. Marsh with Mr. Luchmanasawmy Mudaliyar
as contractor, under Mr. Williamson as Executive Engineer.
The river 2,100 feet wide is bridged by twelve hundred-
foot spans.

"The Payasavalli River 2,570 feet wide is crossed by a
similar bridge built by the late Mr. R. F. Hanna, the able
son of a distinguished father, both of them dying while in
the service of the Madras Railway Company. Mr. Napier was
in executive charge and the contractors were Messrs. Kundu
& Co.

"The same engineers and contractors also constructed the
very difficult Chandragiri tunnel through laterite rock and
wet kaolin clay. Special arrangements were worked out by
Mr. Thompson on his previous experience with this treacherous
material, the masonry lining being kept close up to the face of
the excavation.

"The Netravati Bridge was the most important and
difficult work on the line both from the size of the work and

Nov. 4,
1907.
MANGA-
LORE.
Netravati
Bridge.
Madras
Railway
Agent's
speech.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Netravati
Bridge.
Madras
Railway
Agent's
speech.

"from the anxiety as to the damage that might be caused by
"floods owing to the constriction of the waterway.

"The river is 5,900 feet wide but has been bridged by
"sixteen one hundred and fifty foot spans, a total waterway of
"2,400 feet or about two-fifths of the original width. The wells
"are sunk to rock level or to sixty feet below the river bed, the
"railway bank on the south side being protected by a training
"bund 1,100 feet long for the purpose of guiding the river
"through the bridge and promoting silting in the slack water
"behind it.

"In the construction of the bridge 5½ lakhs of cubic feet
"of material were excavated from the wells while the struc-
"ture itself contains 5½ lakhs of cubic feet of masonry and
"4,000 tons of steel work. The excellence of the design is
"shown by the fact that the cost of a pier and a span are
"almost exactly the same. The cost of the whole bridge
"excluding approaches and training works is rather under
"sixteen lakhs of rupees.

"Difficulties in sinking the wells arose from time to time,
"beds of boulders met with having to be removed by divers.
"The greatest trouble however arose with No. 6 well which,
"after going down 37 ft., stuck on a pinnacle of rock 18 ft.
"above the rock foundation on which the well was to be built.
"Mr. Napier, the Executive Engineer in charge, very cleverly
"solved the difficulty by sinking a small well inside the larger
"one down to the ultimate foundation, filling it with cement
"concrete and underpinning the larger well from it.

"Mr. Thompson has explained to Your Excellency the
"ingenious method of erecting girders by the use of stools
"originally suggested by him for a bridge on the Bellary-
"Kistna railway to be built 300 ft. above the river bed some
"years ago. The work has been ably executed by Mr. Napier
"with Mr. H. T. McLeod and A. O. Dreshler as his Assistant
"Engineers and Mr. Cama as Bridge Inspector, Mr. V. Kothanda-
"ram Mudaliyar being the contractor.

"Mr. Thompson has been responsible not only for the
"preparation for the whole project for the line which has been
"constructed for within 3½ per cent. of the cost as originally

"estimated, but for the general plan of the working arrange-
"ments except during his furlough in England when Mr.
"A. Burroughs Strange was in charge for the general super-
"vision of the work. Mr. Lyle for the last three years has been
"Deputy Chief Engineer for Construction, the executive work
"being carried out by the officers already mentioned.

"I now ask Your Excellency to complete the Netravati
"Bridge by driving the last rivet and thus formally open the
"Asikhal-Mangalore Extension.

"I must first thank Your Excellency for your very kind
"reference to the staff of the Madras Railway, and I would
"ask you to pardon me if I detain you for a minute or two
"longer.

"From the Board of Directors to the humblest employé
"we all of us feel keenly the severance of the connection
"which has lasted for half a century between the Madras
"Railway Company and the Presidency whose interests we
"looked upon as our own.

"You will perhaps think it not inappropriate if when
"acknowledging your kind expressions I take the only public
"opportunity which is likely to fall to me of expressing on
"behalf of the Board of Directors and myself their apprecia-
"tion of the conscientious and loyal service which the staff
"have rendered to the Company for so many years.

"If it be not considered impertinent I should like also
"on my own behalf to express to Your Excellency my thanks
"for the support that I have received from the Madras Govern-
"ment during your tenure of the office of Governor, and for
"the sympathy and helpful advice of my old friend Mr. George
"Anderson as Consulting Engineer.

"Finally I would ask Your Excellency to permit me to
"place a stone on the north abutment of the bridge as a
"permanent record of this auspicious occasion and to accept
"this model of a pier as a small memento from the Madras
"Railway Company."

His Excellency then ascended the platform, where
Mr. Thompson handed His Excellency a silver rivet.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Netravati
Bridge.
Madras
Railway
Agent's
speech.

6. This His Excellency placed in position on the girder, and the Bridge Foreman, Mr. Cama, hammered down the head and roughly formed it. The Chief Engineer then handed His Excellency the snap which His Excellency held over the rivet head; and the Bridge Inspector struck on the head of the snap and completed the formation of the rivet head. The Chief Engineer then handed His Excellency the testing hammer, with which His Excellency tapped the rivet head to satisfy himself that the rivet was tight. His Excellency then, in pronouncing the bridge finally completed, spoke as follows:—

reel- "MAJOR BONHAM-CARTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to take a part— however formal and insignificant compared to that which others have played—in the successful achievement of a great engineering enterprise and to declare the Azikhal- Mangalore Railway to be open.

"I hope and trust that this new line may be as a new artery to the body politic through which the life-blood of the country will pulsate vigorously and intensely, bringing a new and well-filled measure of prosperity and content to the people of South Canara.

"When I first went to South Africa, my house was situated at the somewhat inconvenient distance of 450 miles from the nearest railway station. Within 18 months, the railway was brought to my very door. Just think what that meant! It brought civilization at a single bound. It was a marvellous performance and I remember how vigorously we, as an administration, patted ourselves on the back for the accomplishment of such a task. And yet I have often wondered whether the pat was being applied to the right back!

"Who bore the burden and the heat of the day? Certainly not we, who sat in our offices, drawing the cheques it may be! ignoring the difficulties no doubt and grumbling at delay.

t was not our brains; it was not our science; it was not our energy nor our skill. No! Those were supplied by the men who did the work. And so it is here to-day! We as a Government, you as the beneficiaries of the work which has been done—are we going to withhold our recognition of the great obligation under which we stand towards the men who did the work?

"Indeed I hope not!

"The story of railway development in India has been a tale of civilization and progress. We take it all as a matter of course but don't let us forget the men by the power of whose intellect, by the sweat of whose brow, by whose inimitable perseverance and energy difficulties have been overcome, Nature has been conquered and the line has been laid.

"As you doubtless are aware, a redistribution is imminent of the railway systems in this Presidency. What the ultimate effect of the arrangements may be it is difficult at this moment to say, but I should indeed regard it as exploratory if with the name of the Madras Railway we should also lose the services of the staff. I hold no brief for the Madras Railway but I think that I should be found wanting if on this occasion I failed to bear testimony to the excellence of the work of its servants and the invaluable services which they have rendered to this Presidency.

"In particular, I would lay emphasis on the engineering work which has been achieved by Mr. Thompson and his staff. Of five lines which have been constructed by Mr. Thompson, this is certainly the most important and the most difficult—when I remind you that this magnificent ridge is only one of fifteen bridges over fifteen tidal rivers which have had to be spanned—measuring in all a distance of 3½ miles,—you will have some conception of the difficulties of the work.

"'Difficulties exist only to be overcome' is the courageous attitude of some men's minds. And such would seem to have been in the minds of Mr. Thompson and his able tenants Lyle, Napier and Williamson. I would ask you

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Netravati
Bridge.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Netravati
Bridge.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"to join with me in hearty congratulations to them and
"their comrades, English and Indian alike, who have been
"associated with them in the consummation of the work to
"which it is my privilege to put the final touch to-day.

"May I, before I conclude, speak of an incident which
"occurred quite recently, and which I think reflects the spirit
"by which these men are animated?

"I refer to the rescue of Mr. Byron who, by the collapse
"of an abutment, was flung into a river running in high
"flood and must certainly have been drowned had it not
"been for the gallant action of Mr. Hewson who—heavily
"clad as he was—leaped to the rescue of his friend and
"only brought him to land after a tremendous struggle in
"which he as nearly as possible lost his life.

"All honour to him! say I, and to the gallant band to
"which he belongs. We wish them one and all a long use-
"ful and prosperous career and as time goes on I trust that
"they may hear and know that their work has been a great
"and permanent boon to this town and district."

Major Bonham-Carter then asked His Excellency's
permission to have a memorial stone fixed in the north
abutment of the bridge, recording the fact that His
Excellency declared the bridge complete on that day.
He also begged His Excellency to accept, as a memento
of the occasion, a silver ink-stand modelled in the form
of a portion of the pier and of the double octagonal well
on which it is built.

Their Excellencies and party then had tea on the
bridge and afterwards returned in trollies to the pandal
and drove to the Collector's house accompanied by the
Collector whose guests they were during their stay in
the district. The road from the pandal to the Collector's
house was lined by the regular Police, Abkari peons
and the Village Police, which had been recently
formed

At 3-15 p.m. Their Excellencies and party, accom-
panied by the Collector, drove to Brito House, Jeppoo,
the residence of Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.
Their Excellencies were received by Abdulla Haji Kasim
Sahib Bahadur at the gate. The horses of His Excel-
lency's carriage were removed and, as a mark of respect
to His Excellency, the carriage was drawn up to the
portico by Mussalman gentlemen including Mappillas.

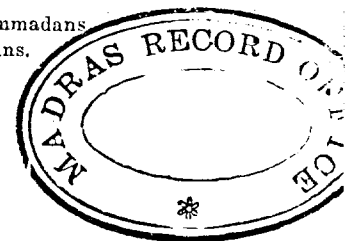
On both sides of the road leading to the bungalow
from the gate the following items of the programme
for the entertainment were gone through:—

Acrobatic feats by Mussalmans.
Native gymnastic feats, Cosmopolitan.
Shield and stick dance by Mappillas.
Display of swordmanship by Dakhni Muhammadans.
Chain torch feats by Muhammadan Phylmans.
Fencing with sticks by Muhammadans.
Kolatum dance by Mappillas.
Kudumbi dance by Hindus.
Pariah dance.
Devil dance.
Rope weaving.

Their Excellencies and party then entered the
drawing room when Abdulla Haji Kassim Sahib
Bahadur introduced to Their Excellencies the following
gentlemen:—

Andar Syed Abbas Sahib, landholder and merchant, Karkal.
David Sahib, Special Magistrate and merchant, Udipi.
Abdul Razak Ali Sahib, landholder and merchant, Udipi.
Esa Haji Sha Muhammad Sait, merchant, Mangalore.
V. C. Mayan Sahib, landholder, Tellicherry.
Muhammad Jamaludin Sahib, Mangalore.

Nov. 4,
1907.
MANGA-
LORE.
Enter-
tainment.



Nov. 4,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

In the drawing room where all the guests had already assembled there was music, vocal and instrumental. Their Excellencies were afterwards invited to witness a Hindustani play. A grand display of fireworks in the garden closed the entertainment.

Kanka-
nady.
Nov. 5,
1907.
St.

Joseph's
Leper
Asylum.

At 7-30, on Tuesday morning, November 5th, Their Excellencies drove by motor-car to the St. Joseph's Leper Asylum. They were received there by the Rev. Augustus Muller, S.J., who presented his assistant, Mr. L. P. Fernandes, B.A., L.M. & S. Their Excellencies were shown the rooms of the female leper patients, then the chapel which stands in the centre of the asylum and last the rooms of the male leper patients.

Bubonic
Plague
Hospital.

Their Excellencies were next then conducted to the Bubonic Plague Hospital, then happily vacant, and thence proceeded to the Female General Hospital, in which they were shown the two wards and the chapel. The matron Miss Benedicte Coelho and the following nurses were here presented to Their Excellencies :—

Miss Monica Coelho.

Miss Stella Vas.

Miss Annie Tellis.

Miss Rosa Silva.

Their Excellencies next walked to the Male General Hospital and on the way had a view of the grounds, on which stand two aermotors, one 16 feet and the other 8 feet high, for lifting water. In the Male Hospital the Hospital Assistants Mr. S. L. D. Mascarenhas and Mr. Venkataramana Aiyar and four Infirmarians were presented to Their Excellencies by Father Muller. After seeing the two wards of this hospital and the chapel, Their Excellencies were conducted to the out-patients' department and the dispensary, in which they saw the

clerks engaged in the preparation and despatch of medicines.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady.
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 of it and a public municipal road in front. As this was evidently not the proper place for it, the present site, a high and healthy plot of ground of some 10 acres in extent, about a mile distant from the old asylum, was secured after many difficulties. 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 eleven rooms, of which five were assigned to males and five to females, the central room being utilised as a chapel for the patients. As the capacity of this chapel was found insufficient, the present chapel was built in 1896. The laying out of the grounds and the erection of the asylum and the new chapel cost Rs. 5,000.

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

The Leper Asylum is open to all castes and creeds and sufferers from this disease have at all times gladly availed themselves of its shelter. But, in accordance

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St.
Joseph's
Leper
Asylum.

with the regulations of District Board, patients from outside the district are not admitted.

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 either they 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 given meals and all other necessities of diet and even snuff and *pan supari* 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 four days of the week and fish on the other days. Those amongst the patients, who are in a healthier condition, are trained to assist in looking after those who suffer more and in maintaining the cleanliness of the building and the grounds.

With regard to treatment, it has to be confessed that all forms of specific treatment have been tried without success. The treatment now adopted, therefore, is directed towards the alleviation of sufferings 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.

The number of lepers at present in the asylum is 47 and the price of food-stuffs is higher than in 1891. The total cost of maintenance of the leper patients during the year 1906 amounted to Rs. 3,456.

In 1895, the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Pagani, s.j., the late Bishop of Mangalore, consented to the Father Muller's proposal to open 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 carried out his project. As a memorial to the late Bishop Pagani a hospital, consisting of two large wards and a chapel, was erected, the funds being furnished 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 visitors' room in this hospital, where also are exhibited the photo of His Holiness Pope Pius X and 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 ordinary oil paintings. The cost of the building was Rs. 10,000, out of which Rs. 7,705 were met by contributions of inhabitants of Mangalore.

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 poor sick people, it was found necessary to construct another

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady.
Male
General
Hospital.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady.

Male
General
Hospital.

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 realised from contributions from all parts of India. Another large building was erected to the east of the first hospital at a cost of Rupees 12,000. 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 similar to that of the first. Brother Moscheni used his brush to adorn the chapel in this hospital also a short time before his death. The paintings here are frescoes.

Poor
House.

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

Water-
supply.

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 difficult problem. 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 ground at the very bottom of the valley merely for the purpose of sinking a well there. A large well, 18 feet diameter and 35 feet deep—20 feet through solid granite rock—was sunk and lined with stone in 1900. A 16-foot aermotor recently put up over this well raises the water from this well to the level of the upper grounds, whence another smaller auxiliary aermotor forces the water to the required height. These

arrangements have entailed an expense of Rs. 3,800. It is hoped that they will permanently meet the needs of the large establishment.

The hospital staff of Father Muller consists of his assistant Dr. Fernandes, five infirmarians and six 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. None 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.

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, Mr. Murdoch, he acceded to their request. They raised subscriptions among themselves and handed over to Father Muller the sum of Rs. 4,524. A hospital, 75 feet by 45 feet, 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 is most charming.

The number of plague patients treated in the hospital, from the year 1902 up to the date of Their

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady.
Hospital
Staff.

The Bubo-
nic Plague
Hospital.

Nov. 5, 1907. Excellencies' visit, is 118, out of which 47 have been cured.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady. After the erection of the plague hospital, six temporary sheds were constructed for sheltering Hindu plague patients. The total cost of the plague hospital and the plague sheds was a little over Rs. 7,000. Government paid Rs. 750 towards their cost. Government has also defrayed half of the monthly current expenses of the maintenance of the plague patients and the salaries of the inferior staff.

Homœopa-
thic Poor
Dispen-
sary.

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 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 utilised for the relief of the poor. In the year 1891 Father Muller commenced the building of a large dispensary at Kankanady, near the Juppoo 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 cost Rs. 10,000.

The object of the dispensary is to supply genuine homœopathic medicines to the public of India at low rates. Besides obtaining homœopathic drugs from Europe and America, Father Muller prepares the Soleri-Bellotti Specifics, the original formulae of which

were made over to him through one of his friends in Italy in 1897. Father Muller daily receives applications for advice by letter from patients in all parts of India, Ceylon and Burma, for whom he prescribes gratis. He has up to the present time prescribed for over 15,000 patients by letter alone. All classes and castes of people, rich and poor, receive advice gratis in the out-patients' department of the dispensary which is in charge of his assistant Dr. L. P. Fernandez 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 levied from them for operative work and sight-testing, the same work being done for the poor for nothing. The average number of out-patients treated daily is 71. The staff of the dispensary consists of 31 clerks. Besides these, ten carpenters are regularly employed to prepare chests for medicines.

Their Excellencies arrived at the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Jeppoo at 8-10 A.M. It is a quarter of a mile from the Kankanady Institutions.

Their Excellencies were received in front of the Seminary building by His Lordship Montsignor A. Cavadini, S.J., Bishop of Mangalore, who presented to them the Rev. Father Rector H. Buzzoni, S.J., with the staff of the Seminary as well as the Fathers in charge of the asylum. The Asylum Band played a selection of music. Their Excellencies were taken to see the beautiful Seminary Church designed in the best Latin-Byzantine style by Rev. Father A. J. Diamanti, S.J., and erected under his supervision in 1886 to 1899.

From the Seminary Their Excellencies proceeded to the Workshops, where there was an exhibition of

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Kanka-
nady.
Homœopa-
thic Poor
Dispen-
sary.

St.
Joseph's
Orphan
Asylum.

Nov. 5.
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St.
Joseph's
Orphan
Asylum.

the handiwork of the orphans. The boys' choir sang to the accompaniment of the band.

Next Their Excellencies were taken to the residence of the Sisters of Charity, where the Bishop presented to them the Rev. Mother Esther, their Provincial in India, and her colleagues, in the work of the hospital and of the Female Orphanage, Sisters Guilia, Laura, Maria, Angela, Vincenza, Gabrielle, Rafaele, Ceresa, Maddalena and Matilde. They were then conducted to the working hall of the girls and saw some of their knitting and lace-making. The band played outside.

The St. Joseph's Asylum at Jeppoo was opened for the sick and poor in 1878 on the grounds where the ecclesiastical seminary of the Catholic Mission of Mangalore stands. It began with four individuals in 1878, and to-day it accommodates 638. Destitute persons, mostly of the Billavar and Pariah castes, seek refuge here in their illness and abandonment. Of those who recover, some settle down on the asylum grounds and they are lodged in huts. As the number of the sick asking for admittance, treatment and the blessings of Christian charity grew large, it became necessary to provide a regular hospital for them. Accordingly a separate institution was opened in 1886, and at the end of August 1907 it contained 147 inmates including sick, invalids and infants.

The children entrusted to the asylum by the dying and by those who choose to remain in the asylum have to be brought up and educated. For this purpose two other institutions have been found necessary—a male and a female orphanage. They were started in 1886 with eight boys and six girls; their numbers have at present gone up to 114 and 102, respectively.

As the inmates of the three institutions increased in number, the buildings for their accommodation had to be enlarged, and three blocks of buildings were raised. A Father, a Lay-brother and some nurses were sufficient in the beginning to look after the welfare of the inmates. Their increase required a more numerous staff to direct the establishment. In 1898, the Sisters of Charity were brought out from Europe to manage the hospital and the female orphanage. There are at present three Fathers, three Lay-brothers and 12 Sisters of Charity in charge of the whole establishment. A dispensary also was opened with one of the Lay-brothers at its head, whilst the professional services of Revd. Father Muller's medical staff are at the disposal of the asylum for complicated cases.

The opening of the two orphanages made it imperative on the asylum (after giving the boys and girls an elementary teaching in the two schools) to train those who were growing up to some useful profession according to their condition in life and the talents they develop. The Sisters of Charity, who are in charge of the girls, besides employing them for the work of the institutions—cooking, washing, mending, weaving and tailoring for more than 300 persons—have introduced a laundry for church linen as well as machine-knitting and lace-making.

For the boys a shoe-making department was established in 1899, which to-day affords work for 24 of the past and present orphans. Their work is appreciated in and out of the district even in Northern India and Africa. In 1891 the asylum put the orphans to iron, tin, brass and foundry work, which occupies now 13 of the inmates in the asylum. Carpentry was started

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St.
Joseph's
Orphan
Asylum.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St.
Joseph's
Orphan
Asylum.

in 1892 and now gives employment to 39 of the asylum workmen and 29 outsiders. In 1895 electroplating and in 1904 statuary works under a European Lay-brother, A. Moscheni, s.j., were initiated. That the boys in the latter department have attained a high degree of excellence is shown by the statues, busts and other work in terracotta turned out by them. For all these works a new block of buildings with the necessary machinery and appliances had to be built.

To give a summary of the statistics of the asylum—up to 31st August 1907—the asylum has in all received into its institutions 3,979 persons. Of these 1,044 left the asylum without baptism after having received the help they sought for. The rest were baptised and 647 of them left the asylum after baptism, while 1,743 died in the asylum itself. The numbers were 638 with a tendency to constant increase.

In 1906, by the help of some friends of the asylum, the asylum band was started; it had just begun to appear in public.

Basel
Mission
Tile
Works.

From the asylum Their Excellencies proceeded to the Basel German Mission Tile Works at Jeppoo, 1 mile away, where they arrived at 8-40. The Collector introduced to Their Excellencies Mr. H. Alten Muller, who then introduced Mr. A. Glattfelder and Mr. P. Simppendorfer, the managers of the works. Their Excellencies were shown over the works.

These works were established in 1865 by Mr. G. Plebst. "Mangalore" tiles have since become so well known and so popular that several other factories have been started. Two other factories have been established in South Canara by the Basel German Mission, and 813

workmen are now employed in the three factories. In the Tile Factory at Jeppoo pottery and terracotta are also manufactured; models of fruits and animals for schools had been recently produced and the manufacture of pipes, flooring tiles, ceiling tiles and fire-proof bricks had been introduced.

In the evening Their Excellencies drove by motor-car to the St. Aloysius' College, where they arrived at 6-0.

Their Excellencies were received at the college portico by the following gentlemen:—

The Right Rev. Dr. A. Cavadini, s.j., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore;

Rev. Father Paul Perini, s.j., Rector of the College;

Rev. Father A. Muller, s.j.;

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector;

M.R.Ry. A. J. Lobo Avargal, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Mangalore;

M.R.Ry. P. F. X. Saldanha Avargal of Bolur Coffee Works;

M.R.Ry. Simon Alvares Avargal, Merchant; and

M.R.Ry. I. P. Fernandes Avargal, Retired District Munsif.

Their Excellencies were conducted to the hall through the upstairs gallery of the college. As soon as Their Excellencies took their seats, the following musical and dramatic entertainment commenced:—

Chorus ... (Form I. Lombardi) ... Verdi.

Address of welcome.

Latin Ode.

"The Miser" (Molière's L'Avare),

a comedy in three Acts by H. Fielding (adapted).

Music between the acts.

Chorus ... (II. Trovatore).

The Soldiers' Chorus—Gounod.

God save the King.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Basel
Mission
Tile
Works.
Entertain-
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the
Roman
Catholic
com-
munity.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
Entertain-
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the
Roman
Catholic
com-
munity.
Address.

The following is the address of welcome which was presented to His Excellency:—

This is the second time that it has been our privilege to accord the Governor of Madras a special reception as members of the Roman Catholic community of South Canara. And it must be as gratifying to Your Excellency to learn, as it is for us to recall, that the illustrious Governor whom we had the honour to entertain on the first occasion, in this very hall and in this very month, just fourteen years ago, was no other than Your Excellency's august brother, Sir Beilby Lawley, Baron Wenlock. We were then a more prosperous body, and to honour Lord Wenlock we turned night into day with such success that His Excellency was pleased to pronounce his reception by us one of the best he had met with in the Presidency. Though in our present circumstances it has not been possible for us to emulate the splendour of that entertainment, still we venture to assure Your Excellency that the motive-power which inspired that demonstration has in no way suffered with the lapse of time or the sport of fortune.

It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise. Guided as we are by the Catholic faith to recognise in every well-ordered Government the authority of God Himself we should sadly belie our profession were we to prove false to the Sovereign under whose benign rule we enjoy the fullest liberty of worship. With this priceless heritage of religion, we possess yet another, the precious heirloom of noble example set us by our Catholic forefathers. We are the sons of sires who once nobly stood by General Matthews in his hour of dire need, and paid the penalty of their attachment to the British cause by fourteen long years of bitter persecution borne at the hands of the enemies of that cause. We are the sons of sires that generously placed their services at the disposal of Government, ready, if necessary, to shed their very life-blood, during the great crisis of the Indian Mutiny. Not without reason then do we pride ourselves on our heartfelt loyalty and unalloyed devotion to the British Crown.

It is, therefore, with heart, and not merely with lips, that we welcome Your Excellency in our midst to-day. We welcome you as the representative of our most beloved Sovereign, the

King-Emperor; we welcome you as the Governor whom Providence has set over us to guide and mould our destinies.

To Lady Lawley who has deigned to grace this assembly with her presence to-night, we feel our words are all too feeble to express our deep gratitude. She shares with you the cares of our exalted office; with you also does she share our love and affection. We give you both the greeting of loyal hearts.

Assuring Your Excellencies of our earnest prayers to the giver of all good gifts that He may shower on you and yours His choicest blessings now and hereafter.

His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—So full a programme has been organized by our kind hosts this evening that I hesitate to trespass on the limited time at our disposal, but it would indeed be churlish on my part if I were to refrain from acknowledging however briefly my high appreciation of the courtesy which prompted the members of the Roman Catholic community of South Canara to do honour to my wife and myself this evening. I thank you most sincerely for the warmth of the welcome which we have received at your hands. That this reception is inspired by sentiments of loyalty to the august monarch, whose amble representative I have the honour to be, makes it, believe me, the more gratifying and welcome!

His Majesty is, I am certain, deeply sensible of the splendid services rendered by your Catholic forefathers in bygone days when this continent was a prey to the horrors of war and revolution, and he is, I am also certain, no less sensible of the fact that the same spirit which animated your forefathers in the time of Tippoo Sultan and in the dark days of the mutiny alive and strong within your breasts to-day, and that your expressions of devotion to the British Crown are no empty profession but the simple outpouring of true and loyal hearts.

It was my happy fortune to be accompanied by my brother whom you make such kindly reference when I visited the southern portion of the West Coast country at the beginning of this year, and I wish he could have been here to-night, for I now that nothing would have given him greater pleasure than have renewed his acquaintance with those friends who gave

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
Entertain-
ment by
the
Roman
Catholic
com-
munity.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Nov. 5,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Dinner.

him so hospitable a welcome 14 years ago. He has not forgotten it, I will be bound, nor shall my wife and I easily forget your kindness, your warm welcome and your generous and charming entertainment of us this evening. We thank you very sincerely.

At 8-15 Their Excellencies and party dined with Mr. H. O. D. Harding, the District Judge. The following ladies and gentlemen met Their Excellencies at dinner :—

1. M. Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Collector.
2. Captain S. Rose, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
3. Lieutenant and Mrs. L. B. Clarke, Port Officer.
4. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morgan, Merchant.
5. Mr. B. H. Barlow Poole, District Forest Officer.
6. Mr. J. L. Sutherland, Local Agent, Bank of Madras.
7. The Right Rev. Dr. A. Cavadini, S.J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore.
8. The Rev. Father P. Perini, S.J., Rector of St. Aloysius' College.
9. Mr. A. Jackson, Local Agent, Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
10. Mr. C. M. Sherman, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Calicut.
11. Mr. and Mrs. Hasted.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.
13. Mr. and Mrs. Porteous.
14. Mr. H. Thompson.
15. Mr. R. Greenall.
16. Mr. Braithwaite.
17. Mr. Lyle.
18. Miss Ince.
19. Mr. Burn.

Nov. 6,
1907.
Basel
Mission
Press.

At 7-25, on the following morning, Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Collector, motored to the Basel Mission Press. They entered Balmatha by the northern gate opposite the Collector's compound.

The children of the Basel Mission schools were arranged along the road on the maiden.

A Lithographic Press was set up by the Rev. G. Weigle in Mangalore in 1841. It was superseded in 1852 by a letter-press. Mr. Plebst, the first manager of this press, designed the Canarese types, which have since been adopted in other presses. There are now eight presses worked by an oil-engine; about seventy hands are employed under a European Superintendent. Books can be printed in ten languages and in six characters and pictures can be printed in three colours.

At the entrance of the press the Collector introduced the Rev. G. Ritter to Their Excellencies and Mr. Ritter introduced Mr. A. Beierbach, the Manager of the Press.

Mr. Beierbach showed Their Excellencies the compositors' room, the printing presses and the type foundry.

On returning some specimens of books which had been printed at this press and bound by Messrs. L. Joshua & Sons were exhibited in the office. The founder of this firm learnt his trade in Bombay and Bellary at the expense of the Mission.

On leaving the office Mr. Ritter introduced Rev. and Mrs. J. Hermelink, the President of the Mission, to Their Excellencies in the verandah. Mr. Hermelink said a few words of welcome to Their Excellencies on behalf of the Mission and introduced to them—

Mrs. Beierbach, the wife of the Manager of the Press.

Miss H. Krauss, Manager of the Balmatha Girls' School.

Miss M. Beck, Manager of the Balmatha Brahman Girls' School.

Rev. I. Pfeiderer, Manager of the Balmatha High School.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Basel
Mission
Press.

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.

Rev. Ch. Durr, Itinerary Missionary, and Rev. B. Luthi, engaged in literary work and schools. Besides these, the following representatives of the congregation were presented to Their Excellencies:—

Rev. T. Furtado and Rev. Joshua Soans, Native Pastors, and Messrs. Chr. Watsa, P. Arnone, A. E. Aarons, J. Chandran, Abrah. Joshua, Steph. Simon and J. Bhaskar as elders of the congregation.

Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

Their Excellencies arrived at the Women and Children's Hospital, at 8-20.

They were received and shown round the wards by Miss E. Roberts, the Lady Hospital Assistant. After the inspection, the Visitors' Book was brought to His Excellency, who wrote the following remarks:—

"Lady Lawley and I visited the Hospital for Women and Children which seems to be meeting a much felt want in Mangalore. The hospital under the administration of Miss Roberts is clean and in good order and the patients are evidently well cared for. The condition of the hospital seemed to be such as to reflect credit on the staff."

The Women and Children's Hospital was opened on 24th September 1894 in the building formerly occupied by the Municipal Hospital. It contains one main ward with six beds and two small ones with two each and a thatched septic shed with four beds, one store-room, one record-room, one office, one dispensary-room and one operation-room.

In 1905 the lying-in ward was constructed at an outlay of Rs. 2,600 by the Municipality. It includes a ward with four beds and a labour ward.

The following figures show the work of this hospital during the years 1905 and 1906:—

	1905.	1906.
Number of in-patients ..	252	284
„ out-patients ..	8,919	8,804

	1905.	1906.
Daily average number of in-patients.	10.92	11.78
Daily average number of out-patients.	89.92	88.99

At 8-37 Their Excellencies arrived at the Wenlock Hospital.

Their Excellencies were received by Captain S. Bose, I.M.S., who took them round the various wards. His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I was very well pleased at what I saw when, in company with Lady Lawley, I inspected the Wenlock Hospital this morning. The management reflects great credit on Captain S. Bose. It is a matter of great regret that the restricted resources of the hospital necessarily limit its capacity for good and handicap those who are responsible for its control. The need of a good nursing staff is urgent and I should much like to hear that it had been found possible to make provision therefor and thus to increase the efficiency of this well-managed institution."

The Municipal Hospital now occupies the old Regimental Hospital building.

In 1893 it was transferred to the Mangalore Municipal Council and in the same year, when Lord Wenlock visited the town, he laid a foundation stone of the operation room and permitted the new hospital to be called after his name--the Wenlock Hospital.

Prior to its transfer from 1848 to 1894, it was located in the building now used as the Women and Children's Hospital.

In 1903 the out-patient dispensary was constructed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 3,600. It has three

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.Women
and
Children's
Hospital.
Wenlock
Hospital.

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.Wenlock
Hospital.

rooms which are used for the purpose of examining and dressing patients and dispensing medicines.

In 1905 the operation theatre was built off the southern corner of the main building by the Municipality at an outlay of Rs. 1,700.

The main building consists of two large wards with eight beds each and a small one with two beds. There are also store-rooms for medicines, rations, etc., one office-room, one record-room, one kitchen, one bath-room and two latrines.

In 1906 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao made a generous gift of a ward with four beds for caste patients and a well.

There is also in the hospital compound a thatched structure used as a septic ward with six beds.

The following figures show the work of the hospital during the last two years:—

	1905.	1906.
Number of in-patients ..	454	523
„ out-patients ..	23,441	23,560
Daily average number of in-patients.	20.14	22.59
Daily average number of out-patients.	149.95	143.09

Basel
Mission
Mechani-
cal Estab-
lishment.

Their Excellencies arrived at the Mechanical Establishment, a quarter of a mile away, at 8-50. They passed through the western gate of Balmatha. Near the gate the choir of the seminary sang the National Anthem.

At the Mechanical Establishment, Their Excellencies were met by Mr. H. Alten Muller, who introduced Mr. H. Stokes, the Manager of the Establishment,

Stokes and Mrs. Bretschneider (sister of Mr. ...), after which Their Excellencies were shown the shop.

his workshop was established in 1874 to train blacksmiths and carpenters. At present eighty-men are employed in it. The work undertaken includes the manufacture of fire-proof safes and the construction of bridges.

At 9-20 A.M. Their Excellencies arrived at the Government College.

Their Excellencies were received by Mr. H. A. ... Acting Principal of the College, and shown round classes where the several teachers were introduced to the Principal. After the inspection of the classes the Principal presented the following address:—

“The students of the Government College, Mangalore, beg permission to approach Your Excellency with an address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this college, and to thank you most deeply for the honour conferred on us in thus coming amongst us.

Animated by a feeling of genuine loyalty, we offer Your Excellency, the representative of our august Sovereign, the Emperor, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, a most welcome to our town.

We have a particular reason to cherish the memory of Your Excellency's visit to Mangalore, for it is during Your Excellency's visit that the long-wished-for opening of the Madras Railway to this town became an accomplished fact; and we sincerely trust that during the remainder of the term of Your Excellency's visit to this town, in conjunction with the rest of the inhabitants of the Presidency, will continue to receive similar benefits as the result of Your Excellency's forethought and statesmanship.

The want of a hostel is greatly felt by us. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been collected for this purpose and a further sum of Rs. 3,000 is being collected, mainly owing to the exertions of our late Principal

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
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Mission
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ment
College.

Address.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Government
College.
Address.

Mr. Malim ; but this amount is insufficient and we are afraid that unless Your Excellency's Government grant us substantial help in this matter, the fulfilment of our wishes in this direction is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

The Mangalore College is the only second-grade college maintained by the Government at present, and we are therefore extremely thankful to the Government for continuing to maintain it as such, while similar institutions in other parts of the Presidency were abolished long ago.

The college contains only a High School department and the two F.A. classes. The Board Middle Schools of Kasaragod and Puttur are now placed under the formal supervision of the Principal of this college and thus an uninterrupted succession of pupils to the lowest class of the institution, viz., the Fourth Form, will, to some extent, be supplied. Besides this steps are being taken by the Director of Public Instruction to provincialise the local Ganapathi Middle School and transfer it to this institution, so that the college may have a Primary and a Lower Secondary department likewise.

We are happy to bring to the notice of Your Excellency that our college continues to maintain its prestige, in proof of which we may be permitted to state that in the last F.A. Examination of the Madras University, our college had the rare honour of producing the Presidency first and the Presidency second in the list of successful candidates for that examination. The physical well-being of the pupils is also sufficiently attended to in consequence of which in the last year's Mangalore Inter-school gymkhana we won the cups for the juniors and seniors in athletics and the senior cup for gymnastics.

We fondly hope that Your Excellency and Lady Lawley will carry away most lively and pleasant recollections of your sojourn in our midst.

In conclusion we once more thank Your Excellency for the honour done us by visiting our college and we fervently pray to God that he will in his infinite mercy shower his choicest blessings upon Your Excellency and Lady Lawley.

His Excellency then replied as follows :—

"STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,—It is always a pleasure to me to visit the colleges and the schools in this Presidency and that pleasure is enhanced when I am received with such kind words as those which you have addressed to me to-day. For you and your fellow-students in other schools and colleges, you will soon be engaged in the same work as that on which I am employed to-day—the work of building—fashioning the great fabric of the Indian Empire.

"Yes! We are all, English and Indian alike, working at the same task, and if the plans on which our work is to be carried out, are to be sound, if our work itself is to be solid and bear the test of time, it can only be by the mutual co-operation of the architects and the builders by sympathy between those who direct and those who execute the work, by a general understanding of the end in view and the means by which it is to be achieved. And so it is to my thinking essential that we should lose no opportunity of bringing about that personal knowledge without which there can be no real sympathy or understanding. Perhaps, my visit here to-day may seem incapable of accomplishing much in that way, but I want by my presence here to make each of you feel when I am gone that in your Governor you have a man who was himself a schoolboy such as each one of you ; who knows the difficulties, the temptations, the irksomeness as well as the pleasures, the hopes, the dreams and the ideals of a school-boy's life ; who is sincerely desirous of doing all that lies in his power to ensure that the teaching, the discipline, the tone and the scheme of life in your school shall be the best possible to fit you to play your part as citizens of the great Empire to which we all belong ; and who will be only too glad to welcome you when the day comes for you to come out into the world as a fellow-labourer in the work of directing the destinies of India.

"For do not make the mistake of thinking that you can be idle spectators of the contest of life. You have got to strip for the fray and how you are going to acquit yourselves, whether you will be worthy sons of your mother country

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Government
College.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Gove n-
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College.
*His Ex-
cellency's
speech.*

"will depend very largely on the use to which you put your
"time and opportunities within the walls of this college.

"As you remind me, this college remains after many
"vicissitudes a Government College maintained to meet the
"special needs of the district and the record achieved by its
"past members goes far to prove the wisdom of deciding on its
"maintenance.

"It is for you now to emulate the example of those
"who have preceded you, and I think that I can promise
"you that if you will play your part the Government will
"not be slow to assisting you in the solid practical form
"which Government help usually takes in maintaining and
"increasing the efficiency of your school.

"You speak of the possible erection of a hostel which
"I have no doubt would do much for the corporate life of
"the college, and I would much like to give some definite
"assurance in regard thereto. But this is the first that we
"as a Government have heard of the scheme and until we
"have had the scheme put before us in some less shadowy
"form and know precisely what is wanted, what the cost
"involved will be, what the full extent of local financial
"support will be and so on, it is difficult for me even to
"hazard a guess as to how far we may be able to help you.

"I am, with you, glad that my visit should synchronize
"with the advent of a new railway, and I hope that it may
"mean the accession of great material prosperity to the
"district.

"I hear with regret of a rumour that the railway has
"eaten up your playground—the arena wherein the pupils
"have proved their capacity to excel—but I hope that the
"deprivation of what I certainly regard as a very necessary
"accessory of school life may be only temporary.

"I would like to congratulate the masters of this college
"on the success achieved by their pupils in the examination
"room and in the playground, and I wish their present and
"future pupils a full measure of success in similar contests
"to come.

"Finally, I thank you one and all for the good wishes
"conveyed in your address to Lady Lawley and myself."

In August 1865, as the people of Mangalore were
unwilling to send their children to the Basel Mission
School, the only school in the town, on account of the
religious instruction therein imparted, they memorial-
ised Government to open a Provincial School at
Mangalore, for which an endowment of Rs. 65,000
was collected by the people. All but the Roman
Catholics subscribed to the fund. Government sanc-
tioned the establishment of a school at Mangalore
in September 1865. The school under the name
Provincial School, Mangalore, consisting of classes
from the lowest to the Matriculation, was opened on
20th September 1866 in the rented building now
occupied by the Basel Mission Mechanical establish-
ment. The present school building was completed
in March 1870 at a cost of Rs. 28,480, of which
Rs. 8,117 were paid from the endowment. The F.A.
classes were opened in 1871.

In the same year the lowest class was abolished;
in 1872 the second class and in 1879 the third class
were abolished. Lower Fourth and the Upper Fourth
were respectively abolished in 1882 and 1884. The
institution has since then maintained only the Upper
Secondary or High School and the College departments
(two F.A. classes).

The institution is open to all classes without any
distinction of caste or creed.

In 1879 the name of the Provincial School was
changed to Government School, Mangalore.

Gymnastic instruction was introduced into the
college in 1880.

In 1885 Government having asked whether it was
desirable to abolish any Second-grade College in

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Govern-
ment
College.
History.

Nov. 6, 1907. **MANGALORE. Government College. History.** the Presidency, the Director of Public Instruction recommended the retention of the Mangalore College as a Government institution on account of the large endowment subscribed by the people. The Government accepted this recommendation. In 1887 the question of the transfer of the college to a private body was considered. It was finally decided by Government, in October 1887, to retain the college as a Government institution. In 1895 the question of the transfer of the management of the college was taken up for the third time and the Director recommended the transfer of the college to a private body. But Government negatived the proposal of the Director and, in December 1896, ordered that the college should continue as a Government institution, as otherwise it feared the cause of education would suffer in the South Canara district.

As the accommodation was found insufficient an examination hall, 60 feet by 40 feet, was built in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 18,500.

Principalship. In accordance with the original desire of the subscribers of the Endowment Fund, Government decided, in 1899, that an English graduate should be appointed to the headmastership of the Mangalore College and "that this arrangement may be followed when it is reasonably within the power of Government to effect it."

Play-ground. The play-ground made over to the college in 1895 was taken up by the Madras Railway. The college has now no separate play-ground of its own.

Hostel. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been collected by the Saraswat Brahman community in aid of a hostel to be opened for the students of that community, who

form the major part of the strength of the college, Nov. 6, 1907. and about Rs. 3,000 and more have been promised. **MANGALORE. Government College. Endowments.** As soon as a suitable site is acquired definite proposals will be submitted for opening a hostel for the college.

In addition to the school endowment of Rs. 58,700, there are several endowed prizes and scholarships, namely:—

	Value of the endowment.
	RS.
H. S. Thomas Scholarship Fund ...	2,300
The Ormsby Prize Fund ...	390
The Lord Wenlock Prize Fund ...	600
The J. M. Hensman Prize Fund ...	400
The U. Krishniah Prize Fund ...	200
The Haji Kasim Prize Fund ...	1,500
The Gulvadi Padma Bai Prize Fund ...	200
The Narsinga Rao Prize Fund ...	100

Under the new University Regulations the college has been affiliated for the Intermediate Examination in Arts in the following groups:—

- (1) The English Language.
- (2) The following optional groups:—
(i), (iii) and (iv).

Steps are being taken to improve and add to the staff, furniture, library and apparatus in accordance with the requirements of the new regulations.

The following statement shows the strength of the college in recent years:—

	College Department.	High School Department.
31st March 1905 ...	72	74
31st March 1906 ...	76	99
31st March 1907 ...	71	100
Present strength ...	66	90

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
Deputa-
tions.

At 2-30 P.M. on November 5th and at 11-0 A.M. on November 6th His Excellency received eight deputations, viz.:—one each from the merchants, Roman Catholics, Moplahs, and the Anjuman-i-Islam of Mangalore, and one from each of four taluks of the district, Ullal, Puttur, Cundapur and Mangalore. The subjects dealt with by these deputations were 54 in number affecting mainly the ryot population of the district. Each of the deputations had previously sent in written memoranda on the subjects they intended to bring forward before His Excellency to enable him to obtain such information as might be necessary from his officers for a proper elucidation of the subject.

Conges-
tion in
Mangalore
Town.

The first subject brought forward was a request by the Mangalore deputation for a grant of 2 lakhs to the Municipality to open up congested areas. It was pointed out that certain congested parts of the town had already been opened up with the result that plague mortality had decreased with the improvement in the sanitation of the areas opened up and that it was very desirable to carry on the same policy in other parts of the town but that the Municipality was unable to do so owing to financial stringency. His Excellency observed that the drainage and water-supply schemes for the town were now under consideration and it might perhaps be possible to fit in proposals for clearing a few big streets in connection with the drainage scheme. At present there was no definite proposal before Government and it was therefore impossible to make any promise. In reply to an enquiry as to what was being done to deal with rats the deputation explained to His Excellency that steps had already been taken by the

Municipality to destroy the rats in the town and that at present as many as 300 rats were being killed daily.

The next subject was with reference to the Arsikeri-Mangalore Railway the construction of which was strongly advocated by two deputations on the ground that it would tend to develop the trade of Mangalore which would then become the natural outlet for the various products of Mysore, chiefly, coffee, manganese and grain. His Excellency was unable to hold out any hope in this matter and explained that the difficulty was that the Government of India could only spend a certain sum of money on the construction of new lines and there were other more important lines which required immediate attention. There was very little hope, said His Excellency, of the Arsikeri-Mangalore line being constructed as long as its construction depended on its inclusion in the programme of the Imperial Government, and if the people really wanted the line the best thing to do was to try and construct the line by private enterprise. The deputation informed His Excellency that they understood that the Mysore Government viewed with favour the construction of the line. His Excellency observed that in the district of South Canara no railway cess had been raised, though in other districts, such as Tanjore, much had been done towards the construction of railways by the levy of a special railway cess. The deputation enquired of His Excellency whether if the District Board of South Canara collected a railway cess and constructed the line the Government would guarantee the interest on the capital spent on the line. His Excellency replied that if the Government were to guarantee interest such a guarantee would involve

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputa-
tions.
Arsikeri-
Mangalore
Railway.

Nov. 6, 1907. its inclusion in the Imperial programme so that the people would be no nearer the construction of that railway than they were at present.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputations. The next request was for the construction of a cart-road over the Netravati Bridge, and for the discontinuance of the levy of a charge of three pies per head from persons who used the footpath over the bridge. His Excellency replied that as regarded the former subject it was a matter purely for the District Board to consider. The estimated cost for laying the road and making the approaches was one lakh. With regard to the levy of a charge of three pies, His Excellency promised to enquire into the matter.

Railway extension to Udipi. An extension of the railway to Udipi was next asked for but His Excellency could hold out no hopes of this being done in the near future.

Representations on Taluk Boards.

An increase in the number of members of the Taluk Boards in the district was advocated. The object of the request was to remedy the alleged inadequate representation of rural interests. The Collector informed His Excellency that orders had been issued before his time that more people who resided outside the Chief towns should be nominated to the Taluk Boards and he himself had recently issued instructions that the previous orders should be carried out. His Excellency inquired of the deputation whether the proposal for an increase was made with the concurrence of the Taluk Boards themselves and was informed that the Taluk Boards had not been consulted; it was suggested by His Excellency that the suggestion would more appropriately come from the Taluk Boards.

The next request was for the revision of rules regarding the investment by Government servants of

Nov. 6, 1907. their savings. The alteration asked for was that the Government employes might be allowed to invest their money in land instead of in banks and private firms and to mention the places wherein they had so invested their savings in order that they might not be employed in those places.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputations. Government servants' investments. Limitation of arrack shops.

His Excellency replied that the whole subject was now under the consideration of Government.

Temperance reform was also urged on the attention of His Excellency, who was requested to limit the number of arrack shops to one in each village. His Excellency replied that while the Government were anxious to see that steps were taken to prevent the encouragement of drinking habits among the people it was not possible to lay down any hard and fast rule like the one suggested.

A series of representations was next made in regard to agricultural matters, such as the opening of agricultural and industrial schools, the establishment of museums of approved agricultural implements and seeds and the appointment of agricultural inspectors to advise ryots on agricultural matters. His Excellency explained that Government had only a limited amount to spend on agriculture and had adopted a definite agricultural policy by the construction of the Research Institute at Coimbatore, where experiments would be carried on to ascertain the directions in which Indian agriculture could be improved and to train men in agriculture, so that they could go round and instruct the ordinary ryots in improved methods.

Agricultural matters.

The next request was for the allotment of 10 per cent. of the land revenue of each village to be spent on

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
Deputa-
tions.
Mulgeni
lease
reform.

these objects, but His Excellency answered that the funds could not be so earmarked.

The next subject of importance which was discussed was in connection with the Mulgeni leases peculiar to the South Canara district. The Mulgeni lease, it may be stated, is a permanent lease on an unalterable rent. The landlord is primarily responsible for the payment of the assessment to the Government. When the assessment is raised, it is found in some cases to be more than the rent paid, and the tenant claims that the land has been given him on a permanent lease and that there is no reason why he should pay any more rent than that mentioned in the lease. The landlord objects to the payment of increased assessment unless the tenant pays increased rent. The deputation urged that the legislature should intervene and save the landlords from ruin by framing some sort of law which would enable the courts to adopt the principle of equity. His Excellency promised to look into the matter and see what could be done.

The right
to enclose
Kumaki
lands.

The next question raised was also one peculiar to South Canara, viz., the right to enclose Kumaki lands. Kumaki land is Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed lands, in regard to which the owners of assessed lands are allowed to enjoy free of charge the privileges of grazing cattle, cutting, converting, collecting, and removing trees, timber, and other forest produce for agricultural or domestic purposes. It was urged that these Kumaki lands might be enclosed by walls to prevent stray cattle from grazing thereon and that the ryots should be allowed to have full rights over those lands. His Excellency explained that the Government considered at the recent settlement the

question as to whether the Kumaki lands should be assessed or not, and decided that it was better not to assess them, but to leave things as they were, because if they were assessed it was probable that they would be devoted to purposes other than those for which they were assigned and the ryots would lose the advantages they now enjoyed from the exercise of Kumaki privileges. His Excellency promised to call for a report on the question of enclosing those lands and to consider that matter.

The next question also was one of local importance, it being a request for the continuance of "Kattutar remission," which had been discontinued at the recent settlement. In view of the fact that the Government maintained no irrigation works in this district they had allowed a permanent remission under the name given above in regard to cultivation of lands where such cultivation involved the maintenance of small tank bunds or anicuts for their second crops. At the recent settlement this remission, which amounted to Rs. 8,000 a year, was done away with, and its discontinuance was felt as a grievance by the ryot population. His Excellency pointed out that compensation had been granted by the Government when it decided to abolish the remission, viz., that the assessment on the second crop in the case of double crop lands should be only one-fourth of the first crop assessment instead of half as in the other districts.

The question as to the remission of assessment for loss of crops caused by floods and inundations was next brought forward, and the deputation were informed that the subject was at present engaging the attention of the Board of Revenue.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.
Deputa-
tions.
The right
to enclose
Kumaki
lands.

Remission
of land tax
for irri-
gation.

Remission
on account
of floods.

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.Deputa-
tions.
Forest
grievances.

A series of representations connected with forest matters was next placed before His Excellency. A reduction of grazing fees was asked for in the case of cattle, as well as an extension of grazing land in each village and permission to remove, either free or on payment, green leaves, twigs, and fencing materials from Reserved Forests for agricultural purposes. His Excellency was unable to hold out any hope of reduction of the grazing fees, which were already very low. The question of setting aside land in each village for grazing purposes was now engaging the attention of the Collector. His Excellency promised to have a talk with the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue on the third question. A complaint was made that grass which was fit for grazing purposes in the Reserved Forests was being sold as thatching grass, with the result that the supply of grass for cattle, for which permits had been taken was reduced. His Excellency asked the Collector to investigate the matter.

Rewards
for killing
wild
animals.

In the matter of granting rewards for killing wild animals the deputation urged that the maximum fixed by Government for killing different kinds of animals should be paid. The Collector promised to look into the matter and informed His Excellency that he had had so far only one complaint of inadequate reward, and barring that, he had no reason to believe that the people were not satisfied with the rewards given.

Gun
licenses.

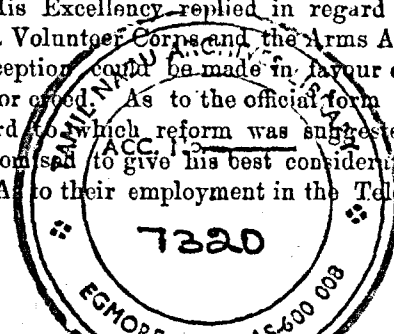
The next request was that the number of gun licenses might be increased with a view to bring about the destruction of wild animals which caused havoc to both men and cattle. It was pointed out that in the

year 1899 there were only 4,200 gun licenses issued, while in 1903 the number rose, but during the past year the number was only 4,600. The Collector informed His Excellency that he never refused any reasonable request for a gun license.

He had issued orders to his Tahsildars to find out who were the shikaris and to encourage them to take out licenses. His Excellency suggested that the best method of destroying wild animals was to organise beats.

The revival of the annual cattle fair at Kulganda 2 miles from the Mysore border, which had been discontinued, was next asked for. His Excellency remarked that he was not disposed to comply with that request, as the fair was extremely likely to bring plague into the South Canara district.

The deputation of the Roman Catholic community asked among other things that a Volunteer Corps should be formed for Roman Catholic Christians; that they should not be addressed as M.R.Ry. but as Mr. or Esquire; and that they should be taken largely into the Railway service and Telegraph Departments in the same way as Europeans and Eurasians, like whom they should also be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. His Excellency replied in regard to the formation of a Volunteer Corps and the Arms Act that no special exception could be made in favour of any religious sect or creed. As to the official form of address in regard to which reform was suggested His Excellency promised to give his best consideration to the matter. As to their employment in the Telegraph

Nov. 6,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.Deputa-
tions.
Gun
licenses.The Kul-
ganda
cattle fair.Petitions
of the
Roman
Catholic
commu-
nity.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputa-
tions.

Petitions
of the
Roman
Catholic
commu-
nity.

Moplahs
and the
Kazi Act.

Department, that Department was under the control of the Government of India, but His Excellency promised to convey to the Telegraph Department the representation made to him. In regard to railways so far as His Excellency was aware, selection was based on the consideration of the qualifications of the candidate for any particular branch, regardless of the nationality or sect to which he belonged the whole object being to supply men who were best fitted to carry on the arduous, difficult, and often dangerous duties most efficiently.

The deputation of Moplahs asked for an amendment of the Kazi Act (XII of 1880) to compel Kazis to register nikkas and talaks (forms of marriage among Muhammadans). His Excellency explained to the deputation that a similar suggestion had been made some time ago, and after full enquiry the Government were not satisfied that the Muhammadan community as a whole was agreed either as to the necessity of the reform or as to the direction which the reform should take. Moreover, it had to be remembered that the Act referred to was one which applied to the whole of India, and in view of the fact that the Muhammadan community of Southern India were not agreed on the subject, the Local Government did not think it proper to move the Government of India on the subject. The deputation further pressing the matter, His Excellency said that he would see if anything could be done in the direction indicated by them.

Recogni-
tion of
Wakf
Aala'd
Awalad.

Another point raised by the deputation was that *Wakf Aala'd Awalad* should be recognised by Civil Courts. His Excellency enquired of the deputation whether in

view of the fact that the decision of the High Court was against the representation made by them they had taken any steps to ascertain the opinions of Muhammadans throughout India. On being informed in the negative, His Excellency suggested that an attempt might be made to find out the opinions of their co-religionists in other parts of India, and if there was a consensus of opinion in favour of the reform they might ask the Muhammadan Member of the Legislative Council to take up the subject.

With regard to the remaining requests of the deputation, His Excellency informed them that if a qualified Moplah was available to be taken on as a Deputy Superintendent of Police he would be glad to consider the question of his entertainment as such, and that with regard to the employment of more Moplahs as Sub-Inspectors of Police they must address the Inspector-General on the subject. His Excellency promised to confer with the Director of Public Instruction with regard to the request that a Moplah or Malayalam-knowing Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools should be appointed in the South Canara District.

The Anjuman-i-Islam pleaded that Muhammadan employes of Government should be exempted from attending office till 2-30 P.M. on every Friday so as to enable them to attend the Mosque and perform their religious duties, and asked for certain special educational facilities for the Muhammadans of South Canara in view of their special backwardness in the matter of education. His Excellency replied to the various points raised by the deputation. He said that in the interests of the

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputa-
tions.

Recogni-
tion of
Wakf
Aala'd
Awalad.

Moplahs
and Police
Service.

Muham-
madon
commu-
nity's
petitions.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Deputa-
tions.

Muham-
madan
commu-
nity's
petitions.

Public Service it was not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule in regard to Fridays. As to exemption from payment of school fees there was no special reason why South Canara should be treated differently from other districts where the Muhammadan pupils were being charged half fees. Moreover, the question of giving free primary education was now under the consideration of the Government. As to the reservation of scholarships His Excellency added that there was a certain number of scholarships set apart for Muhammadans of the VI Circle (which include the districts of South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris). If, as represented, it was the case that Malabar Muhammadans carried away most of these scholarships it might be possible, in view of the special backwardness of the community in South Canara, to assign a certain number of those scholarships to this district. With regard to the reservation of a scholarship for the Muhammadans of South Canara to enable them to go to England for purposes of study, the request could not be complied with. There was a scholarship already awarded by the University for this purpose and it was open to any qualified Muhammadan to obtain that scholarship along with the members of other communities. The last request of the Muhammadans was that a fair share of the higher appointments should be reserved for the members of their community. His Excellency enquired of the deputation whether they could mention a single qualified Muhammadan of proper age, suitable for Government service who had been refused an appointment. The deputation was unable to quote an instance, and His Excellency was therefore saved the trouble of giving an answer to their particular prayer.

At 3-30 His Excellency accompanied by the Collector, left by motor-car to visit the District Jail.

Their Excellencies were received by Captain S. Bose, I.M.S., the Superintendent of the Jail, and was taken round the wards, the workshop, etc.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have to-day inspected the jail and am pleased to find everything in most satisfactory order. The whole place is clean and well kept. The physical condition of the prisoners appears to be remarkably good. I am well pleased at what I have seen."

It appears from the existing records that this jail was opened before 1825. It is located on the northern border of the municipal limits.

During the early period it was in charge of the Subordinate Judge of the station. Latterly it passed into the hands of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who now continues to be the Superintendent of the Jail.

It used to be guarded by the Police till 1886; since then it has been guarded departmentally.

The jail is made up of eleven wards, three cells for solitary confinement and three cells for condemned prisoners. Besides these there are seven rooms of the main building which are used for offices and store-rooms. There are also a sufficient number of out-houses, such as Civil Debtors' godown, workshop, cook-room, etc. The buildings are all in good condition. There is accommodation for 203 male and 17 female convicts, 21 male and 5 female under-trial prisoners and 11 civil debtors. Thus the jail can accommodate in all 235 male and 22 female prisoners.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE
District
Jail.

History.

Charges of
the jail.

Guard.

Accommo-
dation
and
buildings.

Nov. 6, 1907. The daily average number of prisoners imprisoned during the three years 1904 to 1906 are given below :—

MANGA-LORE.		1904.	1905.	1906.
District Jail.	Convicts	99.87	116.02	117.87
	Under-trials	9.56	21.44	18.53
	Civil	8.08	6.70	6.52

Labour. During the early part of its existence the prisoners were employed in making and repairing roads and in quarrying laterite stones. Since 1885 all the prisoners have been employed on intramural labour, such as coir work, cloth and carpet-weaving, making of money bags, rattan-work, carpentry and oil-pressing.

Diet. The prisoners are fed on ragi. The dietary articles are bought in the local market during the harvest season and stored.

Health. The comparative figures under daily average sick and mortality in the jail are given below :—

		Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Mortality.
1902		117.12	2.64	1
1903		112.00	1.90	1
1904		117.52	1.10	2
1905		144.15	1.44	2
1906		142.91	0.66	1

There were no deaths in 1907.

Status. The Government have decided to reduce this jail to the status of a sub-jail.

From the jail His Excellency proceeded to St Aloysius' College—a mile away—where he arrived at 4-20 P.M.

His Excellency, Misses Lawley and Mr. Campbell joined His Excellency at the College. Nov. 6 1907.

Their Excellencies were received by the Reverend Paul Perini, S.J., Rector and Principal, who introduced to them the Professors of the College Department, viz.—

The Rev. C. Ghezzi, S.J., Assistant Principal and Professor of English.

The Rev. J. Baizini, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. C. Perazzi, S.J., Professor of Economics.

„ L. Zerbinati, S.J., Professor of Latin.

„ J. Gioanini, S.J., Professor of Physiology.

The Rev. B. P. Rosario, S.J., Assistant Professor of English.

The Rev. D. Fernandes, S.J., Assistant Professor of History.

The Rev. G. Saldanha, S.J., Assistant Professor of History.

The Rev. T. Noronha, S.J., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. J. Corr, S.J., B.A.

Their Excellencies were shown round the various classes where the students were at work.

After having inspected the classes Their Excellencies were shown the paintings in the College Church.

The students meanwhile assembled in the Academy Hall, where His Excellency was presented with the following address of welcome and the College Hymn was sung by the students.

We, the Rector, the staff and students of St. Aloysius' College, account it a great privilege to be allowed to welcome Address.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloysius'
College.
Address.

Your Excellency, and to offer you our dutiful homage and loyalty.

More than once have we welcomed within these walls the representative of our august Sovereign, the King-Emperor of India. But never we are sure has the expression of our enthusiasm been so whole-hearted and so full-voiced as on this auspicious day. For, if we may venture to say it, we feel a certain nearness towards Your Excellency, because of the happy circumstances in which we find ourselves. The work that is being carried on in this institution, and the workers that have sacrificed hearth and home for that work, are not strange to you. Seldom has a Governor of Madras been known to evince so profound an interest in education as yourself; and to none of your predecessors has it fallen to initiate an educational policy freighted with such blessings to the student population of the Presidency. Your progress through the countries over which you have been placed has been frequently punctuated with warm discourses to the teachers and the taught. And while your words of wise counsel have been eagerly listened to everywhere, to us they have come with a peculiar significance as from one who is familiar with the spirit in which the education of the young is here undertaken. The society which is responsible for that work is the same as the one you used to come across in a distant part of the empire, where the lasting monuments of your wise rule are patent on every side, and whose educational work was performed under your own auspices. We have comfort in the thought that the same sympathy that went out to them shall ever be with us, engaged as we are in similar pursuits. We thank Your Excellency most cordially for a proof of it already given us in the nomination of the Principal of this College to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Madras.

The educational programme of the Jesuits and its scope are, in their essentials, identical all the world over—to train the hand, the head and the heart, to equip the rising generation for the battle of life with secular and religious knowledge, and to make them worthy subjects of the British Empire. Loyalty to rulers and reverence for authority are with us not mere sense and

sentiment, but duties unspeakably sacred, flowing from the injunction "to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for the gracious permission accorded to us to greet you in our midst, and assure you of our earnest prayers to the Almighty for you and Lady Lawley. May He ever keep you, and may yours be the benisons of peace and prosperity all the days of your life.

His Excellency then replied as follows :—

"MY LORD BISHOP, REVEREND FATHERS, AND STUDENTS OF 'ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE,—I beg to thank you very sincerely for the kindly way in which you have greeted Lady Lawley and myself this afternoon. I cannot fail to be deeply touched by the generous and all too flattering words in which you have alluded to my services in other lands. And I am particularly gratified by your allusion to my past association with some of the Jesuit Fathers whose work in the educational field all over the world (inspired as it is by devotion to the service of God) is in my opinion the noblest task to which a man may put his hand.

"You refer to the work of the Society of Jesus far away in the heart of Rhodesia. It was possible for me there to be in constant touch with the 'good men and true' who were directing that work and devoting themselves thereto in a manner not unworthy of the Master whom they serve. It was my privilege to know these men well, to claim them as my personal friends, and I shall ever cherish my friendship with them, ever maintain my sympathy with them, ever rejoice that I was allowed to share with them in however small a degree in spreading the influences of Christianity and civilization in that distant land.

"No less do I sympathise with you, sir, and the brethren of your society in the same splendid work which you are doing here; and if it may be possible for me to give in some practical way proof of the sympathy which I feel, it will be to me the greatest possible pleasure.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloysius'
College.

His Excellency's
reply.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloysius'
College.
*His Excellency's
reply.*

"It is nearly 30 years ago since this college was first opened
"and from then until now its history has been one of constant
"outpouring of money, of time and of self by the Rector and
"his staff.

"My young friends, do you ever pause and ask yourselves—
"How comes it that you have access to these spacious halls and
"class rooms? that you have brought within your reach the
"golden opportunity of acquiring knowledge and thus of acquiring power (for knowledge is power) to fight the stern battle
"of life? Do you realize how great a measure of love and care
"and thought for your welfare is day by day, hour by hour,
"being freely given you? I hope you do, and I am sure that
"you will not be unworthy recipients of such generosity and
"affection. I say this with the greater confidence when I think
"of the many who have gone out from this college to serve
"their country with distinction in all parts of the Presidency
"and to give practical demonstration of the admirable training
"which they have received within these walls.

"To each and all of you I can but say 'Go and do likewise.'
"So shall you best repay the debt you owe to your College;
"so shall you prove worthy of the example of devotion to duty
"which is ever set you by those whose pupils you are!

"To the Rector and his staff I would only say that I am
"most grateful for the opportunity which I have had of seeing
"what they have accomplished here, to realize for myself what
"splendid work they are doing. I only hope and pray that God
"may prosper them in their labour of love."

History.

St. Aloysius' College was opened in 1880 by the
Fathers of the Society of Jesus to provide the Catholic
youths of South Canara with a sound liberal education.
It was affiliated to the Madras University as a Second-
grade College in 1882, and in 1887 it took rank
as a First-grade College, the only one of the kind
on the Malabar coast. It comprises a College Department
and a secondary course down to the first
form inclusive.

During the first four years the classes were held in
a rented building in Codiaboil. The present building,
which is situated on perhaps the best site in Mangalore,
dominating the surrounding country, was opened in
1885. The site was the gift of the late Lawrence Lobo
Prabhu. The total outlay on the main building was
Rs. 1,44,919, of which Rs. 25,000 was contributed by
the Catholic community of the district, Rs. 15,000 by
the Government of Madras, the remaining Rupees
1,04,919 was defrayed by the Society of Jesus and its
friends and benefactors. A new two-storied building
was added in 1900 for the use of the College Department
at a cost of Rs. 12,000, to which Government
contributed Rs. 3,866. Both the buildings are lofty
and spacious and afford excellent accommodation for
all educational purposes.

The college is maintained by the Society of Jesus, and its management is in the hands of the Rector and his Council. The Rector, who is also Principal, is appointed by the Superior-General of the Order. The present incumbent is the Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., who came into office in December 1904. In last March he was nominated an ordinary Fellow of the University of Madras. The teaching staff consists of 16 Fathers of the Society, and 18 lay teachers, the latter being employed mainly in the Lower Secondary Department.

Though primarily intended for Catholic students, the college is open to all classes, irrespective of caste or creed; distinct religious instruction being compulsory only for Catholic students. The present strength of the College is 617, which shows an increase of 105 over that of last year, and comprises College Department 71 students, High School 182, and Lower Secondary 364.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloysius'
College.
Buildings.

Staff.

Students.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloy-
sius'
College.
Results.

About 20 per cent. of the total number are not Christians.

The college has made a mark for itself year by year in the public examinations. Since 1881, 432 students have matriculated from this college; since 1883, 187 have passed their First Examination in Arts and since 1889, 90 have passed their B.A. Degree Examination in the English Language, 101 in the Second Language, and 83 in the Science (History) Division. It is a noteworthy feature in the history of this college that the great majority of its best graduates and undergraduates have transferred their services from the land of their birth to other districts. There is in fact hardly any place in India, hardly any department of public service or private enterprise, in which the alumni of this college do not hold some of the very highest posts that can fall to the share of the Indian subject of the British Crown.

In the public examinations in 1906, the college presented 32 candidates for the Matriculation and passed 15, thus securing a percentage considerably higher than that of the Presidency. In the First Examination in Arts, the college won the rare distinction of passing all the 11 students of that year's class. For the B.A. Degree Examination, the college sent up 15 candidates in the English Language, out of whom 11 passed, 15 in the Second Language all of whom passed, one of the Canarese candidates securing the first place in the Presidency; and 13 in the Science Division of whom 8 came out successful.

Hostel.

At the suggestion of the Madras University Commission, which inspected this college in August 1905, a hostel has been opened chiefly for the benefit

of students coming from out-stations. It is under the direct supervision of the Rector, and bids fair to become popular among students of all classes.

The facilities of communication brought about by the inauguration of the railway to Mangalore have already attracted to this college a contingent of students from the south. As there is every likelihood of their number increasing in the future, Malayalam has been newly added to the three second languages that were being taught in this college.

As the growing popularity of this institution is attracting students for the University classes also from neighbouring districts, the management is taking steps to have it affiliated in Mathematics and Philosophy in addition to History and Economics as heretofore. The introduction of these branches will, no doubt, entail a large outlay, but the management has thought fit to shrink from no sacrifice short of the impossible in the interests of education.

The college possesses two libraries—the Professors' library which contains about 6,000 volumes and the students' with 1,900 volumes. Attached to the students' library there is a reading-room which is regularly supplied with a variety of papers and magazines—Indian, European and American. The college has, besides, its own magazine—the Mangalore Magazine—which is published quarterly.

The St. Aloysius' College has always been famous for its out-door games and athletic sports. Its cricket teams, both senior and junior, have had the monopoly of the silver trophies ever since the Inter-School Gymkhana was started in Mangalore. The gymnasium was opened in 1900 and the feats which were performed

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Aloy-
sius'
College.
Exten-
sion.

Library.

Games.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LOKE.

St. Aloysius'
College.
Games.
Literary
Society.

by the college gymnasts in the presence of Lord Ampthill in 1901 won for them from His Excellency the encomium that they were the best he had witnessed among schoolboys.

The Literary and Debating Society founded in 1896 is in a vigorous condition. Weekly debates form part of college work. Prominent members of the community are occasionally invited to deliver lectures to the society. To create emulation, a prize for debate has been recently instituted.

Hall.

The great College hall, which has a sitting capacity of a thousand, is utilised for examinations, dramatic performances and other public functions. Musical and dramatic entertainments are given three or four times a year, and attract large and appreciative public audiences. The distribution of prizes is an annual fixture.

Chapel.

Attached to the college is the church dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of Youth. The vivid frescoes and tableaux, with which the Italian artist, the late Br. Moscheni, S.J., adorned its walls and ceiling in 1899-1900, have made the church a centre of attraction for the public, Christian and otherwise; visitors to Mangalore have pronounced it the most artistic church in India.

On leaving the college Their Excellencies returned to the Collector's residence through the town by the Lighthouse road (past the European Club), Balmatta road, Cantonment road, Mission road (past Mission Shop), Twelve Shops Bazaar, Firewood Bazaar (past Mr. Alvarez's Kerosine Godown), Port road (entering through the Southern Gate of the Customs Compound and leaving it by the Northern Gate), Golikatte

Bazaar, Cloth Bazaar, Car street (Panch Mahal), New street (past the Basel Mission High School), Dongerkeri street (past the Canara High School), Coelho street (past Mr. D. Ananthaya's house and Codialbail Chapel), Court road, and Balmatta road.

At 8 p.m. the Collector gave a dinner party at which the following ladies and gentlemen met Their Excellencies:—

Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., District Judge.

Mr. H. R. G. Hasted (Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Hasted.

Mr. B. H. Bariow-Poole, District Forest Officer.

Mr. J. L. Sutherland, Local Agent of the Bank of Madras.

Mr. A. Jackson, Local Agent, Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Lieutenant L. B. Clarke (Port Officer) and Mrs. Clarke.

Captain S. Bose, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

The Right Rev. Dr. A. Cavadini, S.J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore.

The Rev. Father P. Perini, S.J., Rector, St. Aloysius' College.

The Rev. Father H. Buzzoni, S.J., Rector, St. Joseph's Seminary.

The Rev. Father A. Muller, S.J., of Kankanady Hospital.

The Rev. Father E. Frachetti, S.J., of St. Joseph's Seminary, Jeppoo.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Hermelink, Chairman of the Mission and Theological Seminary.

Rev. and Mrs. G. Ritter, Chairman of the District Congregation.

Rev. and Mrs. I. Pfeiderer, Manager of the Basel Mission High School.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Alten Muller, General Agent and Treasurer, Mercantile Mission Branch, Mangalore.

Mr. Sherman, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, Railway Engineer.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LOKE.

Dinner.

Nov. 6,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Mr. Thompson, Chief Engineer, Madras Railway.
Mr. and Mrs. Morgan of Messrs. Morgan & Son.
Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Porteous.
Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Inspector of Schools.
Miss Ince.
Mr. R. Greenall.
Mr. H. A. Lyle.
Mr. H. Burns.

Public
entertain-
ment.

At 9-20 Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Collector, left for the Government College, where a public entertainment was given by the people of the district in honour of Their Excellencies' visit. The rest of the party had preceded Their Excellencies.

The Secretaries to the Reception Committee and the members of the Executive Committee were introduced to His Excellency by the Collector and President of the Reception Committee at the Government College. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the following items were carried out:—

- (1) English and Indian music by school girls.
- (2) Performance on the flute.

(3) Dramatic performance in English. The play was Kalidasa's Sakunthala translated into English by Sir Monier Williams. Their Excellencies and the Misses Lawley were garlanded before leaving the college for the maidan.

At the maidan Their Excellencies and party were accommodated under a shamiana and witnessed a grand illumination and display of fire-works.

At 7-50, on Thursday morning, Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Collector and the Aide-de-Camp, drove by motor-car to the Government College to see the exhibition of local products.

Nov. 7,
1907.
Exhibi-
tion of
local
products.

Their Excellencies arrived at the college at 8 A.M. and were received by M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. K. Vasantha Rao Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, and M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal, a member of the District Agricultural Association.

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

In September 1905 the landholders of Mangalore taluk formed themselves into an Agricultural Association for the Mangalore division with the object of improving agriculture. The Revenue Divisional Officer was to be the President and the Collector of the district to be the Patron of the association.

Agricul-
tural
Associa-
tions.

Two other Agricultural Associations have since come into existence for the Coondapoor and Puttur divisions respectively; and on 19th January 1906 a District Agricultural Association was formed with the Collector of the district as its President and the Divisional officers and other gentlemen as its members.

The object of all the associations is to disseminate knowledge of the best and the latest improved and approved methods of agriculture and the development of agriculture generally in the district.

The Executive Committee of the District Association has 21 members; that of the Mangalore division has 24; that of Puttur 21; and that of Coondapoor 35 members.

As 75-08 of the people of the district are engaged in agriculture, these associations can render great service to the people.

The associations have turned their attention specially to manure and cattle. Indigenous cattle are few and there are no breeding operations to improve the stock. A member of the District Agricultural Association

Cattle.

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Agricul-
tural
Associa-
tions.
Fodder
crops.

New
varieties
of seeds.

Mr. Abdullah Haji Kasim Sahib of Udipi) has, therefore, promised to make a gift of a breeding bull to the association. Fodder crops are not grown in the district now and to demonstrate the possibility of growing fodder crops and their usefulness the associations have introduced fodder crops, such as cholam in Mangalore and Coondapoor divisions and groundnut (whose stalks are excellent fodder) throughout the district, and Australian grass in Coondapoor.

The associations have introduced Banku paddy (a new variety) with success in Puttur and Coondapoor divisions; Caravonica cotton seed in all taluks, a superior variety of sugarcane from the other districts in Mangalore division, pepper in Coondapoor division and iron sugarcane mills in Mangalore and Coondapoor divisions. An improved method of transplanting paddy has also been introduced in Coondapoor division.

The receipts of the associations according to the last returns were—

	RS.
(1) District Association	1,356
(2) Mangalore Branch Association	972
(3) Puttur do.	736
(4) Coondapoor do.	258

Presenta-
tion of
medals.

After the inspection of the exhibition His Excellency was requested by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal to present medals to the winners of the Inter-School Gymkhana sports.

In complying with this request His Excellency spoke as follows:—

"Before proceeding to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors at the gymkhana sports may I say one word

"in regard to the exhibition of local products which it has been my privilege to see this morning.

"As you know, the Government are spending a considerable sum of money on the establishment of an Agricultural College at Coimbatore and also turning their attention to the establishment of Experimental Farms and Seed depots in various parts of the Presidency. We are prevented by going at more than a certain pace in these directions owing to two things; firstly, the necessity of putting limits on expenditure; secondly, in finding men of sufficient scientific training combined with practical experience to conduct experiments in a wholly satisfactory manner. As time goes on we may I hope mend our pace and extend our operations. But I am confident that if this movement for the improvement of Agriculture is to succeed, it is essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the Government through their experts with the men on the spot who are concerned and interested in the cultivation of the soil. Therefore I welcome most cordially the creation in the various districts of local Agricultural Associations and I can assure you that the Government are sincerely desirous of co-operating as far as they can with the District Associations believing that as time goes on they will do much to improve the material prosperity of the ryot."

About 250 children were given a treat in the Government College building in honour of Their Excellencies' visit. Doles of rice and cash were given about the same time to 3,000 poor people in the compound of the Taluk office.

From the Government College Their Excellencies proceeded to the St. Anne's High School of Girls—about a furlong away.

They arrived there at 9-20 A.M.

Their Excellencies were received at the main entrance under the triumphal arch by—

Rev. Mother Marie des Anges, Lady Superior.

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

St. Anne's
Girls'
School.

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Anne's
Girls'
School.

Sister Aloysia, Headmistress, St. Anne's School.
Sister Scholastica, Assistant, St. Anne's School.
Sister Mary Joseph, Headmistress, Victoria
School.

Sister Mary Leonora, Headmistress, St. Mary's.
Their Excellencies proceeded to the school hall
on the ground-floor, where the following programme
was gone through :—

- (1) Babies' Greetings.
- (2) Game and Drill (III Class).
- (3) Recitation (II Class).

They were next taken upstairs, where the rest
of the programme was—

- (4) An Address.
- (5) Recitation.
- (6) A Song.
- (7) Progress through Secondary classes upstairs
and the Primary Schools in ground-floor.
- (8) Song (Primary classes): The Red, White and
Blue
- (9) The National Anthem.

The address was as follows :—

Welcome Your Excellencies,—
We hail you Worthy representatives
Of our honoured Emperor and the Queen
How gracious, that your noble presence should
In a humble children's school be seen.
The babies have already lisped in song
Hearty welcomes, wafted 'mid sweet flowers ;
They told you how extremely glad we are
Of the honour which to-day is ours.
The little lot, when friend or stranger comes.
Hastes, her toys and play-things to produce.
And like her, to Your Excellencies we

Thus to-day ourselves will introduce.
We'll tell you all that cheers and gladdens us
Not of woes or any pain or grief ;
And to your noble selves, 'mid cares of State
Children's stories will be some relief.
We're nearly seven times hundred pupils here,
And our teachers number thirty-three,
We're proud to think that all except but eight
Here in St. Anne's learned their " A, B, C."
" We're happy, very happy in this school "
Little girls as well as big will say—
The reading, writing or the calculating
Are to us as dear as song or play.
To train us, teach and fitly educate
Earnest teachers toil with all their might ;
The infant gone through such a careful training
Grows some day to be their great delight
And here's a proof :—almost every district
'Neath Your Excellency's kindly rule
Be it north or south or east or west
Has a teacher trained in St. Anne's School.
Now with a powerful patron in our midst
All our needs and wants we might awake.
But oh ! The happy children that we are
Dream not even one request to make.
We thank you, Thank you over and o'er again.
Rare the boon that's adding to our joys,
A privilege which perhaps has been denied
Many more deserving girls and boys,
And Lady Lawley and her cheering smiles
In our memory ever will remain ;
When daily tasks seems hard or dry, we'll wish
Her smile would come and cheer us again—
The precious minutes which with us you spent
To our lives will be a golden ray.
" That health and peace and every godly gifts
" May be ever yours we proudly pray."

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Anne's
Girls'
School.

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Anne's
Girls'
School.
*His Excellency's
speech.*

His Excellency gave the following reply:—

MY LORD BISHOP, REVD. MOTHER AND CHILDREN OF ST. ANNE'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,—“I hope that the key-note of the “song to which we have listened may be the key-note of your “lives—that of *Happiness*.”

“The spot on which we stand was once the old Fort of Mangalore, the scene—over a century ago—of many a struggle “and gallant fight and hard won victory. Years have gone by! “and to-day it is a girls' school. A strange contrast! But it is “still the scene of many a struggle and many a gallant fight and “victory achieved. The victory of courage, patience, wisdom “and love over poverty, prejudice, ignorance and sin—not without “many a struggle and many a hard fought fight not the less “glorious because they are not blazoned forth by herald (as of “old) nor advertised by startling headlines (as the fashion is “to-day!). No; the work has been growing quietly, steadily and “vigorously.

“Over 30 years ago it looked as though the work of the Nuns “in Mangalore was ended—but the Revd. Mother Marie des “Ange's and her sisters came with fresh seed to sow in the barren “land; she has watered the plant; she has seen the bud break “to blossom and the blossom ripen to fruit, so that to-day the “teachers who have gone out from this institution with the lamp “of learning in their hands may be numbered not by the score but “by the hundred and the number of those who have received the “benefits of a sound education may be numbered by the thousand.

“Truly a great record! The contemplation of which will, I “hope, be some reward for the splendid work of those who are “responsible for its achievement. Revd. Mother, I hope that “your work and that of your noble comrades may grow and “prosper. The charming entertainment which you have orga- “nized in our honour has been delightful to witness, and I thank “you and those who have taken part for the pains which you “have taken to mark our visit in this way.

“Once again let me express the hope that the lives of teachers “and pupils may be crowned with happiness.”

The block of buildings now known as “St. Anne's Convent and School” stands on the site of the ancient Fort of Mangalore, famous for its gallant defence by Colonel John Campbell in 1783.

In 1859 The Right Rev. Dr. Michael Antony, o c.d., then Bishop of Mangalore, obtained a small colony of French nuns to open a Girls' School on this site. The Mother Superior was Miss Mackenzie an English lady. This circumstance coupled with the fact that the school was attended by a number of European children, the daughters of the officers of the Native Regiment then stationed in Mangalore, rendered the progress in English speaking and writing highly satisfactory. The attendance was mainly composed of the Catholic girls of the better classes in Mangalore. A boarders' department had to be opened to accommodate numbers of those that came in from out-stations, specially from North Canara. The sisters also took charge of helpless orphans and infants.

In March 1867 the whole convent was transferred to Cannanore, then a flourishing Military station. The school building had fallen to the ground, fortunately without any casualties.

On the arrival of a new Bishop, Montsignor Marie Ephrem, in 1870, a fresh batch of French nuns came to Mangalore; their sisters in religion are still working in all the schools from Mangalore to Trivandrum. They belong to the Teaching Branch of the Carmelite Order. The Rev. Mother Marie des Ange's is now the only representative of the French nuns that reopened the Girls' School in Mangalore.

Up to 1874, the school, though placed under the Educational Department, was a small concern; the

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Anne
Girls'
School.
History.

ground-floor hall of the present large building was completed in September 1874 at an outlay of Rs. 7,000, of which one-half was contributed from Provincial funds.

With the completion of the new school-house, a new era began for the school. Pupils were prepared for departmental examinations and the school was placed on the salary system.

In 1885, St. Anne's was relieved by the opening of its branch school, the Victoria Caste Girls' School, in Donghercary Street. Five years later, viz., in 1890, the school was declared by the Inspecting officer to be overcrowded. As the same observation was repeated in 1899, in spite of the outlet given by the opening of the St. Mary's School, Hampancatta, the second and third extensions of the building were undertaken. Altogether the whole building has cost Rs. 30,800, the Government contribution towards it being Rs. 8,921.

So far back as 1887, as the Director of Public Instruction was satisfied with the method of training teachers for the school and its branch schools, he proposed that the benefit might be extended to other schools. Accordingly, in the second term of 1888, three senior sisters were sent to the Presidency Training School, Madras. One year later an Upper Secondary Training department was opened in St. Anne's School. During the 16 years of its existence it has sent out 210 trained teachers. The Mangalore schools (three), Cannanore, Calicut (two), and Tellicherry (two) are wholly staffed from this source, while others are scattered all over the Presidency and some even beyond it.

At the abolition of the Higher Examination for Women, 1893, the school commenced to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination. It now counts 48 passed candidates. Most of them have taken up teaching as a profession.

St. Anne's community are now in a position to provide for the wants of the classes that do not look for a high English education. A new school will soon be built for them close to the existing High School.

Among the distinctions obtained by pupils of the school are the following:—

(1) Certificate of Merit, Worthy of Honourable Mention for English Embroidery; the Madras Needlework Exhibition, 1891.

(2) Worthy of the First Prize: Ornamental Darning on net at the same Exhibition.

(3) Highly commended for excellence in Lace: Industrial and Arts Exhibition, Madras, 1903.

(4) Gold Medal for Drawing: Exhibition in Turin, December 1898.

(5) The Krupabai Gold Medal for English, Matriculation, 1899.

(6) Small Medals for Kindergarten Occupations and Maps: the recent Madras Educational Exhibition.

The strength of the school and allied schools is at present—

St. Anne's High School	325
Victoria do.	161
St. Mary's do.	198

Nov. 7,
1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

St. Anne's
Girls'
School.
*Matricu-
lation.
The Free
Elemen-
tary
School.
Distinc-
tions.*

Strength.

Nov. 7, 1907.
MANGA-
LORE.
St. Anne's
Girls' School.
Results.

The following is a summary of the successes obtained by the school:—

Tests.	From which year.	Number passed.	Remarks.
Primary Grade Examination.	1874	348	One heading the list in the I Class.
Middle School Examination.	1875	342	
Higher Examination for Women.	1876	58	Two heading the list in the I Class.
Matriculation ...	1893	48	Five in the I Class.
Teachers' Written Test.	1892	207	Seven heading the list in I Class.

His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"Lady Lawley and I were the recipients to-day of a very charming welcome at the hands of the sisters and the pupils of St. Anne's School.

"After a delightful programme of recitations and songs which were admirably rendered we were given an opportunity of seeing some of the work of the pupils which we found to be very good.

"The visit was a great pleasure to us both."

From St. Anne's School Their Excellencies drove to the Collector's Office.

Their Excellencies were received by M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector, and M.R.Ry. K. Vasantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector, and shown round the office. The Collector presented M.R.Ry. M. Venkat

Rao Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, M.R.Ry. C. Krishna Rao, English Head Clerk, and M.R.Ry. K. Sreenivasa Rao, B.A., Land Records Tahsildar.

Nov. 7, 1907.

MANGA-
LORE.

Collector's
Office.

The Office of the Collector of South Canara was at Balmatta prior to 1837, in which year it was destroyed by fire by the Coorg insurgents. It was next located in the southernmost block of the present office, which was then a private residence. The Record Branch, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's office and the Press are located in this block now. The middle block, i.e., the block comprising the portion of the upper storey occupied by the Collector and the downstairs utilised by the Audit Branch and a portion of the records is stated to have been next built in 1860. The insufficiency of accommodation necessitated the construction in 1885 of the northernmost block occupied by the Vernacular, English, Accounts, Treasury and District Board branches, at a cost of Rs. 33,000; the rooms and the upper storey occupied by the Forest Department were added later, i.e., in 1897, at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

It is under contemplation to construct a separate building for the records to the east of the northern block, as the present rooms are insufficient and otherwise unsuitable. The latter, if Government sanction the construction of the separate building, will be utilised for providing accommodation for the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, for the other Divisional Officers when they come to Mangalore and for the Assistant Collector or Probationary Deputy Collector, whenever one is attached to the district. The estimates and plans for the new buildings were under preparation at the time of His Excellency's visit.

Nov. 7,
1907.MANGA-
LORE.Inter-
views.

Between 11-15 A.M., and 1-30 P.M. His Excellency granted private interviews to the following gentlemen :—

M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja Avargal, Heggade of Vittal.

Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., District Judge.

The Rev. J. Hermelink, Chairman of the Basel German Evangelical Mission for Southern India and head of the Theological Seminary.

Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole, District Forest Officer.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council.

M.R.Ry. O. V. Nanjundiah Garu, District Munsif, Mangalore.

M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, Puttur.

M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Head-Quarters Deputy Collector.

M.R.Ry. K. Vasanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.

Purdah
Party.

At 3-30 P.M. there was a Purdah Party at the Collector's house to enable purdah ladies to meet Their Excellencies.

Mrs. H. J. Lobo (wife of the Government Pleader) and Mrs. N. Subba Rao (wife of the Municipal Chairman) introduced to Their Excellencies the following ladies :—

Hindu Ladies.

Mrs. D. Ananthaya, wife of M.R.Ry. D. Ananthaya, Retired Deputy Collector.

Mrs. T. Bhavani Rao, wife of M.R.Ry. T. Bhavani Rao, First-grade Pleader.

Mrs. N. Venkata Rao, wife of M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao, Landholder and Municipal Councillor.

Mrs. N. Srinivasa Rao, wife of M.R.Ry. N. Srinivasa Rao, Honorary Bench Magistrate.

Mrs. U. C. Krishna Bhatt, wife of M.R.By. U. C. Krishna Bhatt, High Court Vakil. Nov. 7,
1907.

Mrs. Mahabala Hegade, wife of M.R.Ry. Mahabala Hegade, B.A., B.L. MANGA-
LORE.

Mrs. Ramaya Hegade, wife of M.R.Ry. Ramaya Hegade, Landholder. Purdah
Party.

Christian Ladies.

Mrs. Simon Alvares, wife of Mr. S. Alvares, Bench Magistrate and Merchant.

Mrs. S. S. Brito, widow of Mr. Jacob Brito, Landholder.

Mrs. J. C. Chandren, wife of Mr. J. C. Chandren, District Registrar.

Mrs. M. M. Coelho, widow of Mr. J. J. Coelho, Landholder.

Mrs. I. P. Fernandes, wife of Mr. I. P. Fernandes, Retired District Munsif.

Mrs. C. D. J. Pinto, wife of Mr. C. D. J. Pinto, District Munsif of Udipi.

Mrs. M. S. Mascarenhas, wife of Mr. M. S. Mascarenhas, Deputy Collector, Anantapur.

Mrs. A. E. C. Vas, wife of Mr. A. E. C. Vas, Sub-Engineer, D.P.W.

Mrs. S. X. Saldanha, wife of Mr. S. X. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer, D.P.W.

Mrs. M. Pias, wife of Mr. M. Pias, Merchant.

Mrs. J. J. Brito, wife of Mr. J. J. Brito, Coffee Planter.

Mrs. A. P. Fernandes, wife of Mr. A. P. Fernandes, Planter.

Mrs. J. L. Saldanha, wife of Mr. J. L. Saldanha, Retired Tahsildar.

Mrs. Joachim Pias, wife of Mr. Joachim Pias, Coffee Planter.

Some of the ladies presented specimens of their needlework. Mrs. Lobo and Mrs. Subba Rao distributed athar, sandal and pan supari to the ladies who were garlanded by Her Excellency. Before departure, the Indian ladies with Her Excellency and the Misses Lawley were photographed.

Nov. 7, 1907. At 5-5 Their Excellencies proceeded to Mercara Hill to be present at the Garden Party given by M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb N. Subba Rao Avargal. Their Excellencies were, on arrival, received by M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb N. Subba Rao Avargal and Mrs. N. Subba Rao.

MANGA-LORE.
Rao Saheb N. Subba Rao's Garden Party.

The following entertainment was provided :—

Buffalo races.
Native foot-ball.
Devil Dance.
Kolattam.
Wrestling.
In-door games of Native ladies.
Music.
Marionettes.
Bon-fire.

The buffalo races which are peculiar to South Canara were exceptionally interesting. A piece of ground about 150 yards long and 10 yards broad had been specially prepared. Each competing pair of buffaloes is driven along this course in turn. At the lower end of the pole between the buffaloes is a small triangular piece of wood. The driver stands with one foot on this piece of wood and the other on the pole. The great pace at which the buffaloes travel causes a fan-shaped sheet of water to rise from the block of wood. The winner is the pair which makes the water rise highest. The Bants keep buffaloes and train them especially for these races in which there is keen competition between villages.

The gentlemen were presented to His Excellency by the Collector at the garden party included.—

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao Avargal, Pleader, Mangalore. | Nov. 7, 1907. | |
| 2. " Devaraja Karnanthaya Ballala Avargal, Landholder, Mangalore taluk. | | MANGA-LORE. |
| 3. " P. F. X. Saldanha Avargal, Coffee Planter, Mangalore. | | |
| 4. " Bellipadi Hakra alias Narsing Rai Avargal, Landholder, Uppinangadi taluk. | | |
| 5. " Simon Alvares Avargal, Honorary Magistrate and Merchant, Mangalore. | | |
| 6. " D. Ananthaya Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector, and Member, District Board, Mangalore. | | |
| 7. " Raja Laxminath Swamiji Arasu Avargal of Vittal (Member, Puttur Taluk Board). | | |
| 8. " Isa Haji Shah Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Mangalore. | | |
| 9. " Khatav Ratanji Shet Avargal, Merchant, Mangalore. | | |
| 10. " M. Ramakrishna Rao Avargal, Landholder, Mangalore. | | |

Their Excellencies and party, accompanied by the Collector and Mr. and Mrs. Hasted, left Mangalore for Mudabidri at 7 A.M. on 8th November and reached the latter place at 9 A.M. There Their Excellencies were received by M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. M. Panduranga Kini, the Tahsildar of Mangalore, M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., the District Board Engineer, M.R.Ry. Chouter Kunhamma Shetti Avargal, Political Pensioner, and other leading members of the Jain and other communities. Their Excellencies stayed at the Local Fund Inspection shed.

Nov. 8, 1907. MUDA-BIDRI. Arrival.

At 10-15 Their Excellencies were taken from the Local Fund Inspection shed to the Bastis (temples) in

Bastis.

Nov. 8,
1907.

MUDA-
BIDRI.
Bastis.

a procession by Chouter Kunhamma Shetti (a political pensioner) and other leading Jain inhabitants of Mudabidri, who were presented to His Excellency by the Collector.

Their Excellencies' attention was first invited to a strange cocoanut tree with cocoanut plants shooting from its top. Then Their Excellencies were taken to the Guru Basti, Hire (big) Basti and lastly the thousand-pillared Basti called Hosa (new Basti). In the last-mentioned Basti, the Swami (high priest) of the Jains named Charu Kirthi Panditha Charya Varya met Their Excellencies.

1. The Hosa (new) Basti, otherwise called thousand-pillared Basti on account of its numerous pillars, is described in the inscriptions engraved on it as "Thribuvana Chudamani Chaityalaya" or the abode of Jina which is the gem of the three worlds. It is dedicated to the eighth Tirthankara Chandranath.

2. The Hale (old) Basti or Guru Basti is called after the Swami of the Jains. The presiding deity is Parishwanath, the 23rd Tirthankara.

3. The Hire (big) Basti is sacred to the 16th Tirthankara, Shanteshwara.

The first is the most important and beautiful Basti and the one that attracts visitors. It consists of three storeys and took 20 years to construct from the year 1351 of Salivahana to 1371 of the same era. It seems to have been built with contributions from the various Jain families mentioned in the inscriptions.

Guru Basti is a smaller building though of an older date. It consists only of one floor. As one enters one has two verandahs on either side with a passage (Nade) in the middle. Then one proceeds to the first room or

mantapam the ceiling of which is beautifully sculptured and supported by columns which are also carved. This mantapam appears to have been repaired with inscriptions in the year 1460 of the Salivahana. The pillars appear to be of mud and built later. This is succeeded by another room as in the new Basti also containing carved pillars. This is followed by smaller rooms receding further and further until one reaches the final one containing the image of the presiding 23rd Tirthankara. There is much less carving and ornament in this Basti than in the new Basti.

The Hire Basti, though said to be older than the other Bastis, appears to have undergone repairs latterly and it looks the most modern of the three Bastis though in importance and income it stands first. It is built in a hollow and its appearance gives colour to the tradition that originally it was a Hindu temple converted into a Basti. The Basti has a car and a car festival. There is no inscription in stone from which the date of its construction can be ascertained.

Architecturally the value of the several Bastis consists in the fact that the stone-carvers were able successfully to reproduce in stone the rich and delicate carving of wood and the style of wooden buildings.

It appears that the Bastis are unlike any buildings in India in style and that we have to go to Nepal to find other examples of the same style.

The workers came from Mysore where buildings are made chiefly of stone and not of wood, which is scarce. When the Hoysala Ballal Vishnuvardhana came a convert of Ramanujachari the Jain masters in stone appear to have left Mysore and come to South Canara where there were Jain Ruling Chiefs.

Nov. 8,
1907.

MUDA-
BIDRI.
Bastis.

Nov. 8,
1907.KARKAL.
Arrival.

Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector left Mudabidri for Karkal on the same day at 4-30 P.M. and reached the latter place at 5-30 P.M. They were received at Karkal by M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja Avargal, B.A., B.L., the Tahsildar of Udipi taluk, M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., the District Munsif of Karkal, M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Rao, the Deputy Tahsildar of Karkal, M.R.Ry. B. Vaikunta Baliga, Local Fund Supervisor, M.R.Ry. S.L. Mathias Avargal, Coffee Planter, Syed Abbas Sahib, Landholder, M.R.Ry. K. Shadasiva Bhatt Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, M.R.Ry. K. Subraya Kamthi Avargal, Landholder, M.R.Ry. M. Cherdappaya Avargal, Local Government Pleader, and other leading gentlemen of the town and its neighbourhood.

Deputa-
tion.

Soon after his arrival, a small deputation of four members representing the residents of Karkal waited on His Excellency with a few of their local grievances. Despite the fact that no previous notice had been given by the people of their intention to represent their wants to His Excellency through a deputation, His Excellency kindly consented to receive the deputation when he was informed of the desire of the people.

Redistri-
bution of
taluks.

The deputation dealt with four subjects, the first of which was in connection with the scheme of the redistribution of taluks submitted some time ago by Mr. W. S. Meyer. According to that scheme, portions of Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks are to be grouped together to form a separate taluk with its head-quarters at Mudabidri. The deputation suggested that Karkal, which was now a part of Udipi taluk, should be tacked on to the proposed new taluk and that its head-quarters

should be located at Karkal, the reasons being that Karkal was a more important town than Mudabidri, that though there was little difference between the population of the two towns according to the official statistics, that of Mudabidri was really the combined population of three villages, whereas that of Karkal was concentrated in one and that Karkal was already the seat of the District Munsif's Court and of the Taluk Cutcherry.

His Excellency pointed out that the object of the proposed redistribution was to relieve Mangalore and Uppanangadi taluks, and considering that Karkal would not be a part of the new taluk, it was rather difficult to see why it should be made the head-quarters of the proposed taluk. Moreover, Karkal would be an extreme corner if added on to the new taluk and was not so healthy a place as Mudabidri to justify its being made its head-quarters.

As for the population the Collector stated that the villages in Mudabidri were not far apart.

The opening of a Telegraph office at Karkal was the next subject for representation.

His Excellency enquired whether the residents of the locality had asked the Telegraph department to construct the line under a guarantee from the people.

The deputation replied in the affirmative and added that they were asked to guarantee Rs. 800, which they did, thinking that it was the whole sum that was to be guaranteed, but subsequently it was found that they were required to guarantee Rs. 800 every year for an indefinite number of years and the people were not able to arrange for such a guarantee. In these circumstances, the deputation requested the Government to establish, without requiring such a guarantee from the

Nov. 8,
1907.KARKAL.
Deputa-
tion.
Redistri-
bution of
taluks.Telegraph
Office at
Karkal.

Nov. 8,
1907.

KARKAL.
Deputa-
tion.
Telegraph
office at
Karkal.
Village
Courts.

people, a Telegraph office which would greatly conduce to public convenience.

His Excellency promised to look into the matter and see what could be done to help the people in the direction pointed out.

The next representation related to Village Courts which were empowered to try civil suits up to the limit of Rs. 20, or with the consent of both parties up to Rs. 100, their decisions not being subject to any appeal at present. The deputation prayed that provision should be made to enable persons to prefer appeals to District Munsifs' Courts against the decisions of village Munsifs.

The Collector remarked that the system of Benches of Village Courts had been very recently introduced in that district, and a fair trial should be given to it before any change could be thought of.

His Excellency agreed with the Collector and observed that if appeals were allowed to be taken to a District Munsif's Court it would involve the litigants in additional expense which was a matter to be considered.

The last subject was in connection with forest matters which had been dwelt upon at length by the various deputations which His Excellency received at Mangalore. As the question of the forest grievances was going to be investigated by his Excellency the deputation was content with a mere mention of the subject without details being gone into.

The members of the deputation then withdrew after thanking His Excellency for the kindness and courtesy with which he had received them and the patient hearing he had given to their representations.

Forest
matters.

At 7 P.M. there was a "Devil Dance."

After dinner His Excellency drove through the town.

Next morning Their Excellencies visited the Chathurmuka Basti, the statue of Gumata and the Halengadi Sthamba (pillar).

The Basti differs considerably in plan and general appearance from most of the Jain temples of the district and seems to bear a greater resemblance to the old Jain temples in other parts of India. It bears the earliest inscription which has been found A.D. 1334, and may have been built before the builders conceived the idea of adopting local wooden forms.

The statue was erected in A.D. 1432 by King Vira Pandia to Bahubalin, son of Vishaba, the first Tirthankara of giant race. The figure is in the shape of a nude Buddha, 45 feet in height and is cut from a single mass of granite.

The pillar is a single shaft of stone, 33 feet in height on a high pedestal. The pedestal and pillar are covered with scroll-work and other carvings.

Their Excellencies were received at these places by Lalitha Kirtha Bhataraka Swami, the religious head of the Jains of Karkal, and other leading Jains of Karkal and neighbouring villages.

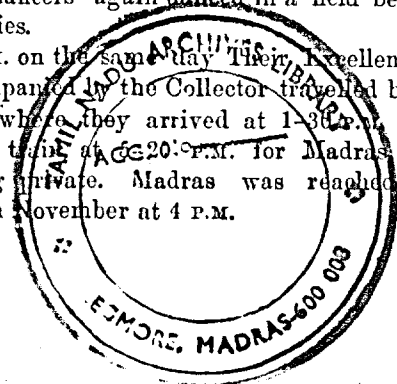
The 'Devil-dancers' again danced in a field before Their Excellencies.

At 11-10 A.M. on the same day Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector travelled back to Mangalore, where they arrived at 1-30 P.M. and left by special train at 6-20 P.M. for Madras the departure being private. Madras was reached on Sunday the 10th November at 4 P.M.

Nov. 8,
1907.

KARKAL
Devil
Dance.
Nov. 9,
1907
Bastis.

MANGA-
LORE.



INDEX.

A'

Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur,
50, 54, 67, 118.
Abdul Razak Ali Sahib, 67.
Alkâri, 30.
Achuthaya, K. P., 45, 46, 47, 54.
Addresses—
District Board's address, South
Canara, 53; Kasaragod's resi-
dents' address, Kasaragod, 46;
Municipal Council's address,
Mangalore, 51; Madras Rail-
way Agent's speech on the
opening of the Netravati
bridge, 60; Roman Catholic
Community's address at St.
Aloysius' College, 80; stu-
dents' address at the Govern-
ment College, Mangalore,
87; St. Aloysius' College ad-
dress, 107-109; St. Anne's
Girls' School address, 120-121.
Administration of South Canara,
21-36.
Africa, 77.
Agricultural Associations, 117.
Agricultural College, Coimbatore,
119.
Agriculture in South Canara, 21.
Aloysia, Sister, 120.
Alvares, S., 49, 79.
America 16, 74.

Amindivi Islands, The, 15, 21, 31.
Anantayya, Mr. D., 50, 54.
Anderson, Mr. G., 63.
Angela, Sister, 76.
Angeles, Rev. Mother Marie des, 119,
122, 123.
Antony, O. C. D., the Right Rev.
Dr. Michael, 123.
Arabian Sea, The, 15.
Arabs, 18.
Arms Act, 32.
Arsikere, 51, 56.
Arsikere-Mangalore Railway, 51,
54, 95.
Asoka's inscriptions, 17.
Azhikal-Mangalore extension, 60,
63, 64.

B

Babu Rao, Mr. B., 53.
Bachley, Rev. H., 46.
Bail Abdnl Khadri Beari Sahib, 53.
Bairasu Wodears, 17, 42.
Baizini, S.J., Rev. J., 107.
Baliapatam river, 61.
Balmatta, 127.
Bangalore, 15.
Bants of South Canara, 37.
Barkur, 17.
Barlow-Poole, Mr. B. H., 49, 82,
115; interview with His Excel-
lency, 128.
Basel German Mission, 35.

Basel Mission mechanical establishment, account of, 87; visit of Their Excellencies to, 86.
 Basel Mission Press, account of, 83; visit of Their Excellencies to, 82.
 Basel Mission Tile Works, account of, and visit of Their Excellencies to, 78.
 Basrur, 18.
 Bednore, 18, 25, 46.
 Beierbach, Mr. A., 83.
 Bekal, account of, 41.
 Bellary-Kistna Railway, 62.
 Besant, Mrs. Annie, 38.
 Bhaja Rao, Mr. P., 53.
 Bombay High Court, 29.
 Bombay Presidency, 15, 20.
 Bonham-Carter, Major H., 43, 60, 66.
 Bose, I.M.S., Captain S., 49, 53, 82, 85, 105, 115.
 Braithwaite, Mr., P. P., 82, 116.
 Bretschneider, Mrs., 87.
 British Supremacy in South Canara, 19.
 Brito House, 67.
 Bubonic Plague Hospital at Kankannadi, 35, 68, 73.
 Burma, 75.
 Burn, Mr., 82.
 Burns, Mr. H., 116.
 Buzzoni, S.J., Rev. Father H., 75, 115.
 Byron, Mr., 66.

C

Calicut, 43, 124.
 Cama, Mr., 64.

Campbell, I.C.S., A. Y. G., 1, 43, 107.
 Campbell, Colonel John, 123.
 Canara, North, 15, 29, 123.
 Canara, South, Administration of, 21-36; description of, 15; people of, 37-39; political history of, 17-20.
 Cannanore, 123, 124.
 Cattle Fair at Kulganda, 101.
 Cavadini, S.J., His Lordship Montsignor, A., 43, 75, 79, 82, 115.
 Ceresa, Sister, 76.
 Ceylon, 75.
 Chandan, K., 41.
 Chandragiri river, 40, 47.
 Chandran, Mr. J., 49.
 Charu Kirthi Panditha Charya Varya (Jain Priest), 132.
 Cherdappaya, M., 134.
 Cherumans, 44.
 Choutar (old Jain Chief), 41.
 Clarke, Lieut. L. B., and Mrs. 49, 82, 115.
 Cochin, 36.
 Coelho, Miss Benedicte, 69.
 Coelho, Miss Monica, 68.
 Coffee curing at Mangalore, 35.
 Coimbatore, 97.
 Collector's Office, South Canara, account of, 127; visit of Their Excellencies to, 126.
 Congested areas, 51, 57, 94.
 Coombla, 46.
 Coondapur, 16, 19, 21, 29; agricultural association at, 117.
 Coonoor, 43.
 Coorg, 20.

Corr, S.J., Rev. J., 107.
 Count Caesar Mattei of Bologna, 71.
 Criminal Justice, 31.

D

Davud Sahib, 67.
 Deaths caused by wild animals in South Canara, 32.
 Deputations—
 Coondapur deputation, 94; deputation of the Anjuman-i-Islam, 94, 103; Karkal deputation, 134-136; Mangalore deputation, 94; Merchants' deputation, 94; Moplahs' deputation, 94, 102; Puttur deputation, 94; Roman Catholics' deputation, 94, 101; Ullal deputation, 94.
 Deva Rao, P., 46.
 Devappa Panja, A., 54, 134.
 Diamanti, S.J., Rev. Father A. J., 75.
 Dinner party given by the District Judge, 82.
 Dinner party given by the Collector, 115.
 District Board's address, South Canara, 53.
 Divisions of South Canara, 21.
 Drainage of Mangalore, 34, 52, 57, 94.
 Dravidian Kingdoms, 17.
 Dreshler, A. O., 62.
 Dry lands, South Canara, 23.
 Durr, Rev. C. H., and Mrs., 50.
 Dutch, 18.

E

East India Company's factory at Tellicherry, 18.
 Education, South Canara, 34.
 Educational Institutions—
 Board Middle Schools of Kasargod and Puttur, 88; Ganapati Middle School, Mangalore, 88; Government College, Mangalore, 34; account of, 91-93; visit of Their Excellencies to, 87; High Schools in South Canara, 34; St. Aloysius' College, 34, 79; account of, 110-114; visit of Their Excellencies to, 106-107; St. Anne's Girls' School, account of, 123-126; Their Excellencies' visit to, 119; visitors' book, 126; Victoria Caste Girls' School and St. Mary's School, 124.
 Entertainments—
 By Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur at Brito House, Jeppoo, 67; by the people of South Canara District at the Government College, 116; by Roman Catholic community at St. Aloysius' College, 79.
 Ephrem, Montsignor Marie, 123.
 Esa Haji Sha Muhammad Sait, 67.
 Esther, Rev. Mother, 76.
 Europe, 74, 77.
 Exhibition of Local Products at the Government College, 116; account of, 117-118; Their Excellencies' inspection of, 118.

F

Factory at Kalianpur, 18; in Mangalore, 18; in Tellicherry, 18.
Fauna of South Canara, 16.
Fernandes, S.J., Rev. D., 107.
Fernandes, I. P., 49, 79.
Fernandes, Mr. L. P., 68, 73, 75.
Fernandes, N. P., 45, 54.
Fernandes, Mr. V. M., 54.
Fish-curing industry in Mangalore, 31.
Flora of South Canara, 16.
Forests of South Canara, 28-30.
Forest grievances, 100, 136.
Fort at Basrur, 18.
Frachetti, S.J., Rev. Father E., 50, 115.

G

Gabrielle, Sister, 76.
Garden Party given by Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao, 130-131; List of persons presented to Their Excellencies at, 131.
Gazetteer of places visited, 40-42.
General descriptions of South Canara, 15-16.
General Hospital at Kankanadi, 35.
Geology of South Canara, 15.
Ghezi, Rev. Father C., 50, 107.
Glattfelder, Mr. A., 50, 78.
Glattfelder, Mrs., 50.
Goa, 18.
Government College, Mangalore, 34; account of, 91-93; visit of Their Excellencies to, 87.
Government servants' investments, 97.
Govinda Kurup, T. C., 44.

Greenall, Mr. R., 82, 116.
Guilia, Sister, 76.
Gun licenses, 100.
Gurupur river, The, 40.

H

Haji Abbu Baqr Beari Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, 54.
Haller, Mr., 35.
Hanna, Mr. R. F., 61.
Harding, I.C.S., H. O. D., 48, 82, 115; interview with His Excellency, 128.
Harding, Mrs., 115.
Hart, Mr., H. A., 49, 87.
Hasted, Mr. and Mrs., 48, 82, 115, 131.
Hermelink, Mrs., 50, 83, 115.
Hermelink, Rev. J., 50, 83, 115, interview with His Excellency, 128.
Hewson, Mr., 66.
Hills in South Canara, 15.
Holeyas of South Canara, 38.
Honours, Presentation of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to the Rev. Father A. Muller, S.J., 58; Presentation of Rao Sahib Sanad to M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Avargal, 58.
Hosdrug, 46.
Hospitals—Bubonic Plague Hospital, Kankanady, 35; account of, 73; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Female and male General Hospitals, Kankanady, account of, 74; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary, Kankanady, account of

74; St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, Kankanady, 35; account of, 69-70; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, account of, 76; visit of Their Excellencies to, 75; Wenlock Hospital, account of, 85; visit of Their Excellencies to, 85; visitors' book, 85; Women and Children's Hospital, account of, 84; visit of Their Excellencies to, 84; Visitors' book, 84.
Hyder Ali, 19, 25.

I

Ince, Miss, 43, 82, 116.
Industries in South Canara, 35.
Inspections.—Basel Mission Mechanical establishment, account of 87; visit of Their Excellencies to, 86; Basel Mission Press, account of, 83; visit of Their Excellencies to, 82; Basel Mission Tile Works, account of and visit of Their Excellencies to, 78; Bubonic Plague Hospital, Kankanady, 35; account of, 73; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Collector's office, South Canara, account of, 127, visit of Their Excellencies to, 126; District Jail, Mangalore, account of, 105, 106; visit of His Excellency to, 105; Visitors' book, 105; Exhibition of local products, 116; account of, 117, 118; Their Excellencies' inspection of, 118; Female and Male General Hospitals, Kanka-

nady, account of, 71; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Government College, Mangalore, 34; account of, 91-93; visit of Their Excellencies to, 87; Inspection of Bastis at Karkal, 137; Inspection of Bastis at Mudabidri, 131-133; St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, account of, 110-114; visit of Their Excellencies to, 106, 107; St. Annie's Girls' school, Mangalore, account of, 123-126; visit of Their Excellencies to, 119; Visitors' book, 126; St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, 35; account of, 69, 70; visit of Their Excellencies to 68; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Jeppoo, account of, 76; visit of Their Excellencies to, 75; Wenlock Hospital, account of and visit of Their Excellencies to, 85; Visitor's book, 85; Women and Children's Hospital, account of, 84; visit of Their Excellencies to, 84; Visitors' book, 84.

Institution.—Basel Mission Mechanical establishment, account of, 87; visit of Their Excellencies to, 86; Basel Mission Press, account of, 83; visit of Their Excellencies to, 82; Basel German Mission Tile Works, account of and visit of Their Excellencies to, 78; Bubonic Plague Hospital, Kankanady, 35; account of, 73; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Collector's office, South Canara, account of, 127; visit of Their Excellencies

to, 126; District Jail, Mangalore, account of, 105, 106; visit of His Excellency to, 105; Visitors' book, 105; Female and Male General Hospital, Kankanady, account of, 71; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary, Kankanady, account of, 74; St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, Kankanady, 35; account of, 69, 70; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Jeppoo, account of, 76; visit of Their Excellencies to, 75; Wenlock Hospital, account of, 85; visit of Their Excellencies to, 85; Visitors' book, 85; Women and Children's Hospital, account of, 84; visit of Their Excellencies to, 84; Visitors' book, 84.

Interviews at Mangalore, 128.
Irrigation in South Canara, 23.

J

Jackson, Mr. A., 49, 82, 115.
Jails—District Jail, Mangalore, account of, 105, 106; visit of His Excellency to, 105; Visitors' book, 105.

Jain, Bastis, 38.
Jain Chiefs of Karkal, 17.
Jain remains, 38.
Jamaludin Sahib, Muhammed, 67.
Joseph, Sister Mary, 120.
Joshua and Sons, Messrs. L., 83.
Juenini, Rev. Father, 50.

K

Kadiri Hills, 57.
Kalianpur, 18.
Kankanady, 35.
Kankanady Institutions, 35, 68-75.
Karkal, 17; account of, 42; Deputation at, 134-136; inspection of Bastis at, 137; visit of Their Excellencies to, 124.
Kasaragod, 15, 20, 21, 29; account of, 40.
Kasaragod Residents' address, 46.
Kollatiri dominions, 19.
Kothandaram Mudaliyar, V., 62.
Krishna Bhat, U. C., 50, 117.
Krishna Nayar, K., 49, 131.
Krishnan Nayar, V. K., 44.
Krishna Rao, C., 127.
Krishna Rao, G., 53.
Krishna Sulaya, K., 54.
Krishnayya, Mr. U., 53.
Kumbala, 40.
Kunhali Sahib, K., 46.
Kunhanima Shetti, C., 131.
Kunhi Mahin Katti Haseb, H., 45.
Kunyanna Chetti, 41.

L

Lakshminarayanappayya, Mr. K., 50.
Land tenures of South Canara, 23.
Landing and Shipping fees in Mangalore, 36.
Laura, Sister, 76.
Lawley, Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady, 1, 43, 46, 47, 48, 52, 78, 81-88, 116.

Lawley, His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur, 1, 43, 46, 47, 52, 78, 106, 116.

Speeches:—At St. Aloysius' College, 103, 110; at St. Anne's Girls' School, 122; at Government College, 89, 90; at Netravati bridge, 64-66; at the presentation of honours, 58, 59; at the presentation of medals, 118, 119; in reply to Kasaragod Residents' address, 47; in reply to Municipal and District Board's addresses, 55-58; in reply to Roman Catholic Community's address, 81.

Lawley, Miss, 1, 43, 46, 52, 107, 116.
Lawley, Miss C., 1, 43, 46, 47, 52, 107, 116.

Lawrence, Lobo Prabhu, 111.

Leggatt, Mr. Brooke, 43.

LeMarchand, Mr., 43.

Leonora, Sister Mary, 120.

Leper Asylum at Kankanady, 35, 68-70.

Limitation of Arrack Shops, 97.

Lobo, A. J., 50, 53, 79.

Lobo, Mrs. H. J., 128.

Lobo, Mr. J., 50.

Local Self-Government in South Canara, 33.

Luchmanaswami Mudaliyar, 61.

Luthi, Rev. B. and Mrs., 50.

Lyle, Mr., 61, 63, 65, 82, 116.

M

Mackenzie, Miss, 123.

Madapaya, Mr. H., 54.

Maddalona, Sister, 76.

Madnur, 15.

Madras, 15, 26, 137.

Madras Railway, 83, 65, 87.

Malabar, 15, 29, 46.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles, 48.

Malim, Mr., 88.

Malpe, 36, 53.

Mangalore, 15, 21, 34, 36, 40, 131, 137; Basel Mission Mechanical establishment, account of, 87; visit of Their Excellencies to, 86; Basel Mission Press, account of, 83; visit of Their Excellencies to, 82; Basel German Mission Tile Works, account of and visit of Their Excellencies to, 78; Bubonic Plague Hospital, Kankanady, 35; account of, 73; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Collector's Office, South Canara, account of, 127; visit of Their Excellencies to, 126; Dinner Parties at Mangalore, 82, 115; District Board's address, South Canara, 53; District Jail, Mangalore, account of, 105, 106; visit of His Excellency to, 105; Visitors' book, 105; Drainage, 34, 52, 57, 94; Exhibition of local products, 116; account of, 117-118; Their Excellencies' inspection of, 118; Female and Male General Hospital, Kankanady, account of, 71; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; Government College, Mangalore, 34; account of, 91-93; Students address at, 87; visit of Their

Excellencies to, 87; Municipal Council's address, Mangalore, 51; Netravati bridge, Madras Railway Agent's speech on the opening of the, 60; Roman Catholic Community's address, 80; Sanitation, 51, 57, 94; St. Aloysius' College, account of, 110—114; address presented by the Rector, Staff and Students at, 107—109; visit of Their Excellencies to, 106, 107; St. Anne's Girls' School, account of, 123—126, address at, 120, 121; visit of Their Excellencies to, 119; Visitors' book, 126; St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, 35; account of, 69, 70; visit of Their Excellencies to, 68; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, account of, 76; visit of Their Excellencies to, 75; Water-supply, 34, 52, 57, 94; Wenlock Hospital, account of and visit of Their Excellencies to, 85; Women and Children's Hospital, account of, 84; visit of Their Excellencies to, 84; Visitors' book, 84.

Mappilas, 30.
Maria, El padron de Sancta, 17.
Maria, Sister, 76.
Marsh, Mr. J. G. R., 61.
Mascarenhas, Mr. F. J., 53.
Mascarenhas, Mr. S. L. D., 68.
Mathias, S. L., 124.
Mathilde, Sister, 76.
Mayan Sahib, V. C., 87.
McLeod, Mr. H. T., 62.
Mettupalaiyam, 43.

Meyer, Mr. William. S., 134.
Morgan, Mr. C. H. and Mrs., 50, 82, 116.
Moscheni, S.J., Brother A., 71, 72, 78, 114.
Mudabidri, account of, 41; description of Bastis at, 132, 133; Inspection of Bastis at, 132, 133; Their Excellencies' visit to, 131.
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahador, Khan Sahib, 45, 82.
Muhammad Schammed Sahib, 46, 47.
Muhammad Tahir Bapu Sahib, 49.
Muller, Mr. H. Alten, 50, 53, 54, 78, 86, 115.
Muller, S.J., Rev. Augustus, 50, 68, 73, 77, 79, 115.
Municipal address, Mangalore, 51.
Municipality of Mangalore, 33.
Munro, Captain (Sir Thomas), 19, 25.
Murdoch, I.C.S., Mr. D. D., 73.

N

Nanjundiah Garu, O. V., interview with His Excellency, 49, 128.
Napier, Mr., 61, 62, 65.
Narasiah Shanbhogue, Mr. M., 45.
Narasimha Prabhu, M., 46.
Narasimha Raja, R. V., interview with His Excellency, 128.
Narayana Menon, P., 48, 52, 117, 126; interview with His Excellency, 128, 131.
Narayana Menon, Mr. P., 46, 54.

Narayana Rao, Mr. C. G., 49.
Nepal, 133.
Netravati Bridge, The, 59, 60, 61, 96.
Netravati river, The, 40.
Noronha, S.J., Rev. T., 107.
Northern India, 77.

P

Pagani, S.J., the Right Rev. D. N., 71.
Pallikere, 45.
Panduranga Kini, 131.
Papaghai Bridge, 60.
Parry & Co., Messrs., 30.
Paris, 74.
Parties—Dinner Party given by the District Judge, 82; Dinner Party given by the Collector, 115; Garden Party given by Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Garu, 130—131; Pundah Party at the Collector's House, 128, 129.
Payasavalli river, The, 61.
Payyanur, 43.
People of South Canara, 37—39.
Perazzi, S.J., Rev. Father, 50, 107.
Perini, S.J., Rev. Father P., 50, 79, 82, 107, 111, 115.
Pfeiderer, Rev. and Mrs. I., 115.
Pier at Mangalore, 36.
Pier tolls at Mangalore, 36.
Pinto, Diwan Bahadur A., 50, 54, 79.
Pius, X., His Holiness Pope, 71.
Plebst, Mr. G., 78, 83.
Podanur, 43.
Police of South Canara, 32.

Political History of South Canara, 17—20.
Population—of Kasaragod, 40; of Mangalore, 40; of South Canara, 37.
Porteous, Mr. and Mrs., 82, 116.
Ports of South Canara, 36.
Portuguese, 16, 17.
Pulaiyans, 44.
Puttur, 20, 21; Agricultural Association at, 117.
Purdah Party, 128; list of ladies presented to Their Excellencies at, 128—129.
Presentation of medals to the winners of Inter-school Gymkhana sports, 118.
Presentations to Their Excellencies—at the Basel Mission Press, 83; at Brito House by Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur, 67; at the Female General Hospital, Kankanady, 68; at the Garden Party, 131; at the Kasaragod Railway Station, 45; Members of the District Board, South Canara, 54; Members of the Municipal Council, Mangalore, 52; at the Purdah Party, 128—129; at the pandal at Jeypee, 48—50; at the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, 107.

R

Rafaele, Sister, 76.
Raghavendra Rao, Mr. U., 53.
Railways—Arsikere-Mangalore Railway 51, 54, 95; Azhikal-

Mangalore Extension, 60, 63, 64;
 Bellary-Kistna Railway, 62;
 Madras Railway, 63, 65, 87;
 Railway Extension, 53, 56;
 Railway Extension to Udupi, 96;
 in South Canara, 35, 46, 51, 55.
 Railway time-table, 138-141.
 Rainfall in South Canara, 15.
 Ramakrishnayya, Mr. Y., 54.
 Rama Naik, Mr. K., 54.
 Raman Nayanar, V. K., 43.
 Ramanujachari, 133.
 Ramasawmi Aiyar, V. B., 45.
 Rama Rao, R., 50, 51, 134.
 Rama Rao, R., 45, 54; interview
 with His Excellency, 128.
 Redistribution of taluks, 134.
 Registration Dept. in South Canara,
 33.
 Representation on Taluk Boards,
 96.
 Ritter, Rev. G., 50, 83, 115.
 Ritter, Mrs., 50, 115.
 Rivers—The Baliapatam river, 61;
 the Chandragiri river, 40, 47;
 the Gurupur river, 40; the
 Netravati river, 40; the Payasa-
 valli river, 61.
 Rivers in South Canara, 15.
 Road and Toll—Netravati Bridge,
 96.
 Roads and Streets over which Their
 Excellencies drove through Man-
 galore Town.—Balmatta Road,
 114, 115; Cantonment Road, 114;
 Car Street, 115; Cloth Bazaar,
 115; Coelho Street, 115; Court
 Road, 115; Dongerkeri Street,

115; Fire-wood Bazaar, 114;
 Golikatte Bazaar, 114, 115; New
 Street, 115; Port Road, 114;
 Twelve Shops Bazaar, 114.
 Roberts, Lord, 35.
 Roberts, Miss E., 84.
 Roman Catholic Community's
 address, 80.
 Rosario, S.J., Rev. B. P., 107.
 Rossi, S.J., Very Rev. Father, 50.
 Roy, Mr. R. M., 49.

S

Saldanha, Rev. G., 107.
 Saldanha, Mr. A. P. P., 50.
 Saldanha, Mr. S. X., 49.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. L., 53.
 Saldanha, P. F. X., 49, 79.
 Salt Administration in South
 Canara, 30.
 Sanitation, 51, 57, 94.
 Scholastica, Sister, 120.
 Schools and Colleges—Board Middle
 Schools of Kasargod and Puttur,
 83; Ganapati Middle School,
 Mangalore, 88; Government
 College, Mangalore, 34; account
 of, 91-93; visit of Their Ex-
 cellencies to, 87; High School
 in South Canara, 34; St. Aloy-
 sius' College, Mangalore, 34, 79;
 account of, 110-114; visit of
 Their Excellencies to, 103-107;
 St. Anne's Girls' Schools, Man-
 galore, account of, 123-126; visit
 of Their Excellencies to, 119;
 Visitors' book, 126; Victoria
 Caste Girls' School and St. Mary's
 School, Hampancatta, 124.

Seringapatam, 19.
 Settlement in South Canara, 24-28.
 Shadasiya Bhatt, K., 134.
 Sherman, Mr. C. M., 49, 82, 115.
 Sherman, Mrs., 49.
 Silva, Miss Rosa, 68.
 Simferdenfer, Mr. and Mrs., 50.
 Sivappa Naick of Bednore, 49, 44.
 South Africa, 64.
 Srinivasa Rao, K., 127.
 Srinivasa Rao, N., 49.
 Srinivasa Pai, 49.
 Stokes, Mr. H., 86.
 Stokes, Mrs., 87.
 St. Francis Leper Guild, London,
 69.
 St. Mary Isles, 17.
 Strange, Mr. A. Burroughs, 63.
 Subba Rao, Rao Sahib, N., 49, 51,
 48; interview with His Excel-
 lency, 128, 130.
 Subba Rao, Mrs., 128, 129, 130.
 Subba Rao, Mr. P., 50.
 Subbaraya Shanbhogue, K., 45, 54.
 Sutherland, Mr. J. L., 82, 115.
 Syed Abbas Sahib, 50, 67, 134.

T

Tanjore, 95.
 Telegraph office at Karkal, 135.
 Tellicherry, 18, 124.
 Ellis, Miss Annie, 68.
 Thompson, Mr. H. J., 59, 60, 65, 82,
 116.
 Tippu, 19, 25, 81.
 Tians or Ilavans of Malabar, 38.

Torne, Captain T. G. J., 1, 43.
 Trivandrum, 123.
 Tuluva Kingdom, 40.
 Tuticorin, 36.

U

Udaya Varma Mutharsen, 45.
 Udupi, 21, 30, 53, 134.
 Uppinangadi, 16, 21, 29, 39, 42,
 134.

V

Vaccination in South Canara, 59.
 Vaikunta Bagtha, Mr. Manjeshwar,
 45.
 Vaikunta Baliga, Mr. B., 134.
 Vas, Mr. A. E. C., 50.
 Vas, Miss Stella, 68.
 Vasanta Rao, K., 49, 53, 54, 117,
 126; interview with His Excel-
 lency, 128.
 Vasco De Gama, 17.
 Vasudeva Pai, Mr. A., 49, 52.
 Vasudeva Rao, 134.
 Venkataramana Aiyar, 68.
 Venkatarama Pai, Diwan Bahadur
 A., 45.
 Venkata Rao, M., 49, 127.
 Venkata Rao, N., 53.
 Venkata Rao, U. D., 54.
 Vetturana, 43.
 Vijianagar, 17, 18, 25, 41.
 Village Courts, 136.
 Vincenza, Sister, 76.
 Vittal, 20, 22.
 Vittal Hegade, 19.

W

Water-supply, Kankanady institutions, 72.

Water-supply, Mangalore, 34, 52, 57, 94.

Weaving industry in Mangalore, 35.

Weigle, Rev. G., 83.

Wenlock, Lord, 80.

Western Ghats, 15, 23.

Williamson, Mr. A. and

Z

Zerbinati, S.J., Rev. L., 107.

