

The Leper Asylum was attached to Jeppo orphanage from the earliest times of the Jesuit Mission and was taken charge of by Father Muller in 1890. It is now attached to the Kankanádi institutions and had 75 male and 75 female in-patients in 1934 and treated on an average 177 patients daily, the total expenditure during the year coming up to Rs. 14,360. The patients are fed, clothed and treated free and are not given any work. All castes are admitted free. Government, the district board and municipality make contributions towards the expenses of the institution.

The Kanarese Evangelical Lutheran Mission runs the other private hospital which is situated at Udipi, and is for the use of women and children.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

Pages 110 to 124.—For the existing chapter substitute the following:—

Education has shown marked progress in South Kanara during the last half a century and has more than kept pace with the growth of the population. It was found at the census of 1931 that of the total population in South Kanara 89 per cent were illiterate as against 92.5 per cent at the census taken forty years earlier. This indicates a fair reduction in illiteracy during the last four decades, but the aim of Government and of the public bodies has always been the spread of more and more literacy among the people. Whereas 77 per mille of the population were literate in 1891, the number had increased to 93 in 1921 and to 114 in 1931. The increase was greatest in the headquarter taluk but was poor in Puttúr, Kárkal, Coondapoor and Kásaragódtaluks. The last decade witnessed a great expansion of elementary education, and a fair number of secondary schools in the district was also the creation of the last few years. The number of children in the secondary stage of instruction rose from 8,984 in 1926 to 9,144 in 1933, and the pupils in the elementary stage of instruction were 71,001 and 96,357 in these years. The number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools in 1892 was 1,273 and in elementary schools 16,818 and these show what great advance there has been in the spread of elementary and secondary education.

In 1921 only 16.2 per cent of the men and 2.8 of the women could read and write or, in the language of the census reports, "could read a letter written in the ordinary running hand and reply to it." The corresponding percentages increased

Census
statistics.

Literacy by
sex.

in 1931 to 17·1 and 4 and, though this increase in literacy for ten years is not worth boasting about, yet it must be considered fair in regard to women. But much yet remains to be done to bring education in the district, especially in regard to women, to the level of that of the neighbouring district of Malabar where more than six in every hundred women could read and write in the year 1931. The percentages of literates for the whole Presidency were 16 for men and 2·5 for women. South Kanara, however, occupies a high place among the districts in regard to the degree of literacy in it, coming after the Tamil districts of Tanjore, Rámnad, Tinnevelly, Madura, South Arcot and Trichinopoly and Malabar in literacy among the males and next after the last district in literacy among women, for in female education Malabar, of all districts, has the pride of place. Among towns Mangalore returned the largest number of women literates 222 per 1,000 though the district rate was only 40, Calicut coming next with 181, with the highest among district rates of 64, Madras city returning only 170 literate women per mille. Mangalore had a longer lead over its nearest rival Calicut in 1921.

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Literacy in English has also shown great progress in recent years all over the Presidency and the rate of advance is much ahead of that for ordinary literacy and in fact "its superiority in point of increase is itself increasing" as Mr. Yeatts, I.C.S., says in his interesting report on the census of 1931. While there were 5,346 literates in English in 1901, the figures in 1921 and 1931 were 13,841, and 23,147. There were more literates in English in South Kanara than in several other districts, but among sexes, for the district as a whole, 183 males and 43 females per 10,000 of the population were literates in English, a ratio which in the case of males brings this district only after such advanced and populous districts as Tanjore (293), Chingleput (219), Godavari East (201) and Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly (194 each)—Madras and the Nilgiris being excluded for obvious reasons—and in the case of women allows the district to take the first rank among all the districts in the Presidency. Among towns with the exception of Madras, Mangalore which returned 198 per thousand male literates in English holds the first place, the second best town Tanjore returning only 184. Among women too, Mangalore holds the first rank, Calicut and Palamcotta coming second and third best. The position of Mangalore town in these respects is a tribute to its advancement. The predominance of English literacy in the Tuluva country is probably a reflection of the strong Christian element in South Kanara.

In English.

A comparison of the taluk figures at the censuses of 1921 and 1931 shows that among males, Mangalore taluk as is natural returned the largest percentage of literates 19·7 and

By Taluks.

was followed by the other taluks in the following order: Udipi (17.5), Kásaragód (15.6), Kárkal (15.1), Coondapoor (14.7) and Puttúr (11.8), and the Amindivis (7.7). In point of female literacy also the first four taluks followed the same order with percentages of 5.2, 2.6, 2.3, 2.2 and the fifth place was held by Puttúr (1.9) and Coondapoor came next with 1.1 per cent, the Amindivis coming last with only a few women literates in them. The position of Mangalore and Udipi taluks is nothing unnatural seeing that their headquarter towns have a large number of colleges and secondary schools and are besides places of commercial importance.

By religions.

The Jains by virtue of the smallness of their number naturally returned the largest percentages of literates both among men and women, which were 44.2 and 12.2 respectively at the census of 1921 and they retained their place even in 1931 with percentages of 46.7 and 13.3. These percentages are misleading for they are vitiated by the smallness of the total Jain population in the district, the actual literates in the community in 1931 being only 2,078 males and 55 females. Among the other three great religious communities the Christians were the most literate and were followed by Hindus, the Muhammadans coming last. In other districts except Malabar, the Mussalmans come after the Christians, but in the case of Malabar and South Kanara the existence of a large Mápilla population goes to swell the number of illiterates among the followers of this religion. The following table shows the percentages of literacy among the followers of the three great religions and among the Jains in 1921 and 1931:—

	1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	15.8	2.1	17.5	3.3
Mussalmans	12.7	1.5	13.4	1.8
Christians... ..	21.8	0.18	24.4	13.2
Jains	44.2	12.2	46.7	13.3

The percentage would have been far higher among the Hindus were it not for the aversion of the agricultural and labouring classes and the hill tribes (who are classed among Hindus because they are not Christians or Muhammadans) to schools and to the situation of the homesteads of these people in the midst of isolated farms. The location of schools far away from the houses deters parents from sending the little ones to them, apart from their natural preference to let them assist the family in cultivation or some ancestral work to sending them to some distant school to learn to read and write and cast figures. Literacy in different parts of the district varies in inverse ratio with the agricultural and labouring population in them. The low figures for Mussalmans are as stated already due to the large percentage of Mappillas

among the district Muhammadans many of whose boys and girls do farming, fishing, fibre work or boating work for their parents and do not attend schools. The rate of advance of literacy among Christian women is greater than in the case of men, due to the influence of Christian missions in the district who always provide for the education of their congregation wherever any fair number of them happen to live.

The St. Aloysius' College and the St. Agnes' College are the only two first-grade colleges in South Kanara. The first is a college for boys belonging to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus and was opened in 1880 shortly after the mission was handed over to them, mainly for the benefit of the youths of the Roman Catholic community of South Kanara though there is no restriction to admission of pupils of other religious persuasions. It was raised to the rank of a second-grade college in 1882 and to that of first grade in 1887. It contains a secondary department which is the second largest high school in the district. The site of the present main building was given by the late Lawrence Lobo Prabhu on the western spur of the Edyah hill overlooking the town and the buildings are storeyed, spacious and lofty, affording sufficient accommodation for the teaching of the numerous classes and subjects in which the college is affiliated. There is a separate building for the vernacular classes. The college buildings cost nearly two lakhs of rupees. Hostels were first opened by the college in 1907 and now provide accommodation for Europeans, Indian Christians, Brahmins and Non-Brahmin caste Hindus. The college is affiliated in Part II languages and in Part III groups, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy and History and Economics, that is Branches I (a) and (b), II (b) and (c), III (a) and (b) and IV (a) and (b). There are no Honours courses of study in this college. In the Intermediate course, Part II, boys are coached for one of the following languages— Sanskrit, Latin, French, Kanarese and Malayalam and in Part III for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Ancient History, Modern History and Logic and Indian History and Natural Science. The college has a large library more than 20,000 volumes. Fifty-four scholarships of values ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 88 per year and fifty-two prizes and medals founded in the names of various persons connected with the college in the past are being granted. The science section of the college has been greatly extended and improved and there are five science laboratories. In the playgrounds attached to the college various European games are played like tennis, cricket, hockey and foot-ball. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 1,60,000 in 1935-36 while under receipts came Rs. 73,000 from fees and Rs. 20,005 from Government grants. It is

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Educational
Institutions,
St. Aloysius'
College.

said that a great number of its "old boys" have transferred their services from the land of their birth to other districts and the college rightly boasts that "there is 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 highest posts." The extension of the railway has brought in a large number of students from Malabar. The strength of the college classes was 342. The college hall has seating accommodation for a thousand and is utilised for examinations, dramatic performances and other functions. Attached to the college is the church dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of youth. The frescoes and tableaux with which the Italian artist Brother Moscheni, S.J., adorned its walls and ceiling in 1899-00, have made the church a great centre of attraction.

St. Agnes'
College for
Women.

St. Agnes' College, Mangalore, is the only first-grade college for women on the west coast of this Presidency. It had been affiliated to the Madras University as a second-grade college in 1921 when it was St. Ann's High School and Intermediate classes were opened that year. Three years later it took rank as a first-grade college and B.A. classes were opened in 1924 and the college was named St. Agnes' College. The college is conducted by the sisters of the order of the Apostolic Carmel, founded at Bayonne in France in 1868 by an English lady, Rev. Mother Veronica of Jesus *nee* Sophie Leeves. The governing body consists of members appointed by the Order on which the teaching staff is also represented. The strength of the college in 1935-36 was 115 and the expenditure on it Rs. 25,780 of which Government contributed Rs. 5,724 and the scholars Rs. 4,975 by way of fees, the rest being met from the funds of the Order. The total expenditure on buildings and equipment exceeds two lakhs of rupees. French, Kanarese and Malayalam are the languages taught in the college under Part II and under Part III the subjects in the Intermediate are mathematics, natural science, logic, modern and ancient history and in the B.A. classes, history and economics. There are three scholarships and eleven endowments for prizes. There is a sports club in which the girl pupils have ample opportunities for physical exercise, a literary and debating society and a dramatic and choral association which are said to add zest to the strenuous side of student life. The teaching staff includes 14 professors mostly graduates, of whom 9 are sisters of the Order of Apostolic Carmel.

Government
College,
Mangalore.

The only other college in the district is the Government College, Mangalore, which is of the second grade with a strength of 168 in the two Intermediate classes. In August 1865, as the residents of the town were unwilling to send their children to the Basel Mission School, the only school in the town, on

account of the religious instruction imparted therein, they memorialised Government to open a provincial school in their town for which they had collected an endowment of Rs. 65,000, and among the committee is found the name of Mr. (later Sir) Tiruvárúr Muthuswámi Ayyar, the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court who was subordinate judge of Mangalóre at the time. In September 1865 the school was started with classes from the lowest to the Matriculation in rented buildings (now occupied by the Basel Mission mechanical establishment) and sent its first batch of students for the Matriculation in 1867. The present college buildings which cost Rs. 28,490 were constructed in 1870. The F.A. classes were opened in 1868. The lower classes were gradually abolished one by one and the school department now consists of only classes from the fourth form upwards. The name of the school was changed to Government college in 1879. Attempts were made to abolish the college in 1885 or to transfer it to a private committee once in 1887 and again in 1895. Though the transfer was recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in 1895 Government decided to retain the institution under its control, as the proposed transfer was not proper when the Government had accepted a large endowment of Rs. 65,000 from the public. The training department with the model section was amalgamated with the college in 1925. Girl students were admitted for the first time in 1902 and their strength in July 1936 was 30 out of a total of 168 in the F.A. classes and fifteen in the high school out of a total of 116. There is a hostel attached to the college for students who may not be living with their parents or guardians in the towns. There is a College Magazine published half-yearly and a College Times, a weekly edited by the students who also publish a half-yearly Kanarese magazine in manuscript. There are 22 scholarships, prizes and medals under various endowment schemes and a sum of Rs. 13,000 represents the Sárasvat Poor Students' Fund to help the deserving and needy students of that community. The college gives instructions in several groups of subjects under Part III for the Intermediate examination.

There are twenty secondary schools for boys of which six are incomplete high schools teaching only up to the third form. These schools can be divided into four classes according to the authorities who own or manage them—Government, district board or municipality, mission and private, the last three being in receipt of Government aid for running the institutions.

The secondary department of the Government college is the only state high school which has the three upper classes, but the model school attached to the college has classes till the third form. The latter which was located in various places in the town was finally fixed up in 1923 in the college to enable

Secondary
schools.

Government.

the students under training in the secondary training school to have practical experience in teaching.

There are district board schools in all the taluk headquarters except Mangalore, and in Baindúr and Mudabidri, the last two being only middle schools. The school at Kárkal is the largest with a total strength of 463 in March 1934. The old Government middle school which worked there from 1881 to 1888 was taken over by the local fund with contribution from the residents of the taluk with K. A. Káranth as their leader (and the school observes the anniversary of his death as the Founder's day). In 1919, a request was made to open high school classes, with a fund of Rs. 8,000 subscribed by the inhabitants and on the opening of the VI form in 1922 the district board took over the institution from the Coondapoor taluk board and now spends about Rs. 10,000 annually on it. There were eighty-three girls among the pupils, the largest figure for any boys' high school in the district. The Puttúr high school comes next in importance with a strength of 452 of whom fifty were girls. The school building stands on the top of a low hill. The school was started in June 1916 by the Puttúr Education Society, a body registered under the Charitable Societies Act XXI of 1860. After two years of life in a rented building in the town the school was removed to its present buildings and was eventually handed over with all its property worth Rs. 30,000 to the district board for management from August 1921. The VI form was opened in 1922 and additional buildings have since been put up. The contribution by the district board amounts to Rs. 8,500 a year. The Education Society and the Sárasvat Poor Students' Fund Committee award a few scholarships and prizes from funds in their hands and there are well organized hostels serving the school students coming from the outlying villages and belonging to the Drávida Brahmin, Bant and Gowd Sárasvat communities.

The board high school at Udipi was started about 1865 as a rates school (maintained from subscriptions), was then made a Government middle school and subsequently on the establishment of local boards was taken over by the local board. In 1918 the school opened high school classes and sent up boys for the S.S.L.C. examination two years later. The strength in March 1934 was 420 of whom 53 were girls. The Coondapoor high school also began as a rate school in 1865, became a union school in 1871, a local fund middle school in 1875, and a high school in 1888. There are a few prizes and scholarships and among the old boys of the school is Mr. P. R. Rao, the present Financial Commissioner for Railways under the Government of India. The school is adjudged the best in the district in point of results at the public examination. The taluk board higher elementary school at Kásaragód was taken over by the district

board in 1920 and made into a high school. The public of the town had donated Rs. 10,000 to the district board as a condition precedent to the latter opening a high school in their place. The school buildings are beautifully situated and the school's strength was 265 in 1934 including 56 girls. The district board spends about Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 on the last three high schools. The board middle schools at Muddidri and Baindúr were started in 1918 by the taluk board of Coondapoor and were taken over by the district board two years later. The former school was at first held in the Chowter's palace, but as the building was considered unsafe the school had to move into a rented building in 1930. The strength in these schools is poor, owing it is said, to the opening of higher elementary schools in the surrounding villages and about Rs. 7,000 is spent every year on each of these schools, the fee income not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in either school.

There are seven secondary schools (of which there are incomplete high schools) maintained by one or other of the Christian missions. The Jesuit mission is responsible for four of them, that is the secondary department of the St. Aloysius College at Mangalore, the Kalianpúr Milagris high School and two middle schools—the Milagris and the Rozario Schools—at Mangalore. The Basel mission owns three Secondary Schools, one at Mangalore, the second called the Christian High School at Udipi and a middle school at Kásaragód. The total strength of all these schools in March 1934 in classes above the fourth was about 4,600 and the expenditure 1·8 lakhs of rupees of which 1·1 lakhs came from fees and Rs. 33,000 from provincial funds, the missions concerned meeting the difference. The Rozario School claims to be the oldest Anglo-vernacular School in the district having been started in 1856 by a Christian brotherhood and handed over by them on their leaving the district to the Cathedral church in 1869.

There are four non-mission complete secondary aided schools in the district, of which the biggest from the point of view of strength is the Kanara High School at Mangalore. Its management is under a council of Indian gentlemen. Started in 1891 by five young men who were teacher proprietors and recognized in the following year, the school was taken over by a committee of trustees who raised public subscriptions for putting the institution on a sound financial basis. In the Matriculation examinations of 1893, the first three places in the Presidency were secured by the school which immediately made it one of the most popular high schools in Mangalore. The school has since maintained its high level and is said to be the only institution in South Kanara teaching both Physics and Chemistry as optionals for the S.S.L.C. examination. It has an extensive and valuable laboratory, celebrated its silver jubilee in 1916 when the old boys collected among themselves

Mission
schools.

Other
aided
schools.

and gave a donation of Rs. 6,000 for the school. With the aid of Government grants for teaching and for extension of building the management has constructed a hostel and increased its accommodation. Four Gaud Sárasvat Venkataramana temples also contributed liberally for the school. On 15th October 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened a hall which was the gift of the old boys and sympathisers and which is used as a museum, library and reading room. It has a higher Elementary Girls' School with 420 pupils and the girls attend the high school classes after passing through all the forms in the Elementary School. There are a number of girls and depressed class boys in the school. Its library contains 7,000 volumes, and the strength of the schools in all the classes just exceeded 2,000 in 1935, with 800 pupils in classes above the fourth in the high school. There is a large hall built in the name of the religious head of the Gaud Sárasvats, Sri Bhuvanéndraswámiji, in which there is a portrait gallery of the school's patrons and national leaders, and where a few classes are also held.

The next institution in importance and numbers is the Ganapati High School at the same place. It had a strength of 535 pupils of whom 30 were girls. It started as a Sanskrit *patasala* in 1870 on the veranda of the local Umá-mahésvar temple and from 1883 was supported by the Trási brothers, and was recognized by Government. It soon developed into a middle school and was raised to a high school in 1920 when it was taken over by the Sárasvat Education society, a body registered under the Charitable Societies' Act of 1860. The school celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1930 and now owns buildings and lands worth Rs. 58,000, general equipment costing Rs. 12,000 and endowments of the value of Rs. 40,000. There are a hostel, a scout troupe as in most other secondary schools, debating clubs and manual training classes.

The Nílëshwar Rájah's High School was started as a middle school in 1918 by Srí Rája Ráma Varma of Nílëshwar for the southern portion of the Kásaragód taluk which is almost like a portion of the Malabar district with Malayalam as its main language. In 1926 it moved into a substantial building of its own costing Rs. 18,000 and presented students for the S.S.L.C. two years later. The net income of the Thalil temple is utilized for the school which has to be maintained by the Thekké Kóvilagam under a registered deed executed by the founder. More than the usual number of scholarships and fee concessions are allowed by the management for the poorer students of good ability. The strength was about 200 in March 1934.

The S. V. S. high school at Bantvál is another institution managed out of the income of a Hindu temple (the local Venkatramanaswámi temple on the banks of the Nétraváti). It was opened as an elementary school in 1892 and gradually rose

in status and importance, the middle school classes being opened in 1916. The temple authorities constructed a pile of buildings for the school at a cost of Rs. 20,000 on a site just outside the town in the midst of coconut plantations. In the floods of 1923 which destroyed a great part of Bantvál village, the school buildings collapsed and its equipments including the library were washed away. The school was closed for a few months. New buildings have been raised now and the school is a complete secondary school and has been placed under a committee of local residents.

The advance in elementary education among boys has been very striking in recent years. There has been a great demand for an expansion of elementary education by all classes of people; and the old theory that by initiating a large programme of higher and secondary education, the higher classes that usually benefited by it would help to educate the masses has long been exploded as it ignored the implications of the Indian social system. Education did not in fact filter down to the masses and women's education was completely neglected. All parties in the country therefore made popularising of elementary education the principal plank in their political platform; and special efforts are being made towards its rapid expansion. Elementary education has been made compulsory in several municipalities and in certain rural areas. It is not so in the Mangalore municipality where it is however free. A fair percentage of children of school-going age are now attending school and in 1933-34, 94 per cent of villages in South Kanara with population between 1,000 and 2,000, 98 per cent of villages with population between 500 and 1,000 and 67 per cent of villages with population between 200 and 500 and 49 per cent of villages with fewer people had elementary schools among them.

There were (in 1934) 1,179 elementary schools for boys in the district with a total strength of 86,309 pupils and the total expenditure on them was 7.32 lakhs. The corresponding figures in 1893 were 437 schools for boys with a strength of 16,011 and expenditure of Rs. 54,848. Classified according to management they were distributed in 1934 as follows:—

Management.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Expenditure. Rs.
Government	56	2,749	39,445
Municipal Council	12	2,069	23,066
Local board	628	38,637	3,68,023
Aided mission schools.	473	42,469	3,00,835
Unaided	10	385	1,352
Total			7,32,721

The percentage of the pupils in the first standard who reached the fifth standard in 1934 was however one, which shows that the boys are taken out of the school after a year or two to help their parents in their hereditary work or for earning something to maintain the family. But the percentage of male pupils in elementary schools was 10·2 of the total male population and only two other districts (Malabar and Tinnevely) showed a slightly higher percentage. Among girl pupils the percentage of pupils that reached the fifth standard was only one as in the case of boys due (apart from the causes already mentioned) to the social habits of the people who wish to stop their girls from schools as they grow in age.

Women's
education.

Demand for women's education has been considerable in this district as in most others, which is apparent from the large number of institutions of various grades for girls. In this district, as in Malabar, girls admit themselves freely in institutions for boys and the percentage of girls to the female population in 1934 in South Kanara was 4·9 which allows South Kanara the sixth place among the districts in point of girls attending schools or college. 46 per cent of villages with populations ranging from 4,000 to 5,000, 52 per cent of villages with a population of 3,000 to 4,000, 29 per cent of villages with a population of 2,000 to 3,000 and 26 per cent of villages with a population below 2,000 had elementary schools for girls. There were 34,567 girls in the district elementary schools in 1934 in 131 schools for girls, and 2,983 girls in secondary schools, which is about three-fourths of the number of girls in such schools in Malabar (4,155). In first-grade colleges there were 92 girl students, the largest figure for any district outside Madras. The only college for women is St. Agnes', which has been noticed already.

Secondary
schools for
girls.

There are six secondary schools for girls, one of them being the Government Secondary and Training School for Women and the other five belonging to the Roman Catholic mission. The Government Secondary school was started as an elementary school with three classes in 1912 in a rented building on Light House hill. In the next year, elementary training classes for girl teachers were attached to the school and in 1919 the school was raised to the status of a high school and candidates were sent for S.S.L.C. in 1922 for the first time and its present buildings on the east of the same hill were completed and occupied in January 1926. The total strength of the school from the first class to the sixth form was 440 in 1934 and the expenditure over Rs. 26,000. Of the other schools the biggest is naturally the high school department of the St. Agnes' college where the strength was 798 in 1934. Of these 658 were Indian Christians, 40 Brahmans and 93 Caste Hindus. The next school in

point of strength and importance is the St. Ann's Secondary school at Mangalore. It is only a high school teaching up to the fourth form with 411 pupils of whom 174 were Christians, 149 Caste Hindus and 66 Brahmans. The only high school for girls outside Mangalore is St. Cecilia's at Udipi. Repeated appeals were made by the residents of Udipi through the late Bishop Perini of Mangalore to start a school for girls and such a school was started in 1918 with three classes and 9 pupils. The strength rose to 50 within two months and it has now risen to about 250. Owing to the large number of elementary schools in Udipi, the number of girls in the lower classes is not large. Bishop Perini gave five acres of open ground outside Udipi to the Institute of the Apostolic Carmel for erecting the school building. The first block was ready in March 1923 and the classes shifted there. It was recognized as a middle school at first and the third form was opened within a year. With Government help, the sisters opened a hostel for the high school. In 1931, that is 13 years after it was started, it was recognized as a high school and fourth form classes were opened. The correspondent of the school Mother Eugenic, A.C., states with pride that after the opening of the fourth form "with the hardihood and daring of youth, the school went forward not wishing to leave unfinished the good work it was doing." Without any aid from Government, an additional block for the higher forms and a science laboratory were built. The students come from all parts of the district and the hostel is always full and during 1934-35, a number of applicants had to be refused admission because the school authorities were unable to find accommodation for them in the hostel.

There were two training schools for male teachers, both maintained by Government, of which one is a secondary training school and the other is an elementary training school. The strength of the former was 70 and of the latter 200. For women teachers there are three schools of which two are Government institutions. One of these is the St. Ann's training school for secondary grade and the remaining two Government elementary training schools, one at Udipi and the other in Mangalore. Both these schools had a total strength of 147. 65 per cent of the teachers were men trained in the district and there is much scope for improvement in this matter.

There were three Sanskrit colleges in the district at Udipi, Perdála and Kárkál in receipt of Government grants, 10 aided and three unaided Sanskrit schools. An account of the more important of them is given below. The Udipi Sanskrit College was founded by the Swámis of the eight mutts as a Sanskrit school in 1904. In 1913 the management of the school was transferred to a society known as Sríman Madhva Siddánta

Training
schools.Sanskrit
education.

Prabódini Sabhá registered under Act XXI of 1860, the school being raised to the rank of a Sanskrit college in the same year. Six years later it was recognised by the Madras University in Dwaita, Védánta and Nyáya branches of the Sirómani course. In 1923, further affiliation was granted in Jyóthisha. The total strength was 200 and of the college department 28. Swámis of the eight mutts gave Rs. 4,000 for an endowment. There have also been other contributors, Government making annually a liberal grant towards its expenditure. The Kárkal Bhuvanéndra Sanskrit Mahávidyálaya was opened on the advice of the Swami of Kasi mutt with the liberal endowment left by Anantha Padmanabha Kamath of Kárkal in 1869. In the curriculum of the school English and other subjects have been introduced to make the school more popular; and students are now coached for the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University. The Vidyalaya is situated in the Srínivása Ashram at Kárkal. The students reside in the Ashram itself, their boarding and lodging being looked after by the managers and the ancient Hindu ideal of Brahmachári is observed by the students in the áshram. Vocational training in weaving, dyeing, tailoring, horticulture and bakery is given. The college is recognized for the Sáhitya, Áyurvéda and Jyóthisha branches in oriental studies. There were fifty-nine students in the college in all these branches put together in 1935.

The Perdála Mahájana Sanskrit College was started by Mr. Khandige Shámbhatta in 1911 and in 1916 a spacious building was erected for the school. The institution is being managed by an association called "the Havyaka Drávida Brahmins' Vidyábhivardhaka Sangha" and was affiliated in 1920 to the Madras University for the Vidwán course (Sanskrit and Kanarese). Further recognition was obtained in 1933 for Sáhitya Sirómani and B. Vidwán (Kanarese main) courses of study. The present manager Mr. Khandige Mahálinga Bhat meets any expenditure in excess of the Government grant and the interest from endowments. The college is seven miles from Kumbala railway station on the Kumbala-Puttúr road. The strength of the college was 226 in 1935. Of the other schools the one at Rámakunja started in 1921 had a strength of 73 in 1935 and a funded capital of Rs. 4,500.

Industrial schools.

The Government Trades School at Mangalore had a strength of 56 in 1934 and teaches boys carpentry, turner's work, blacksmithy and motor repairs and incurs an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 a year. The Commonwealth Trust also teach about a dozen boys some industry and spends Rs. 1,100 of which Rs. 300 is received from Government in the shape of grants. There is the Roman Catholic Industrial Home at Jeppu which teaches boys the same subjects as in the Government Trades