

HOSTELS, FIRST LINE.

(1) WILLINGDON.

(2) AELEN.

(3) BALCONIES.

Photo by M. Doss Bros., MADRAS.



THE HOSTELS, A STREET.

Photo by M. Doss Bros., MADRAS.

An account of the building of the College and hostels would be incomplete without a word on the man who built them. Mestriar S. A. Gnanaprakasam Pillai is a familiar figure to the denizens of Loyola College. His energetic, magnetic, alert, yet modest form is to be seen constantly flitting about the grounds on his faithful bicycle. But people may not know that he is a man of large experience and that he has built a number of churches and houses of all descriptions all over the Madura Mission, of which he is the chief architect. People may not know that he is the nephew of Savarimuthu Mestriar, who built St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and its Church, and innumerable churches and houses in the south. We are fortunate in having secured for the new College the services of such a worthy nephew of such a worthy uncle. His talent, his devotion, his honesty, his careful handling of men and things have resulted in considerable saving. *Magnum Vectigal parsimonia.*

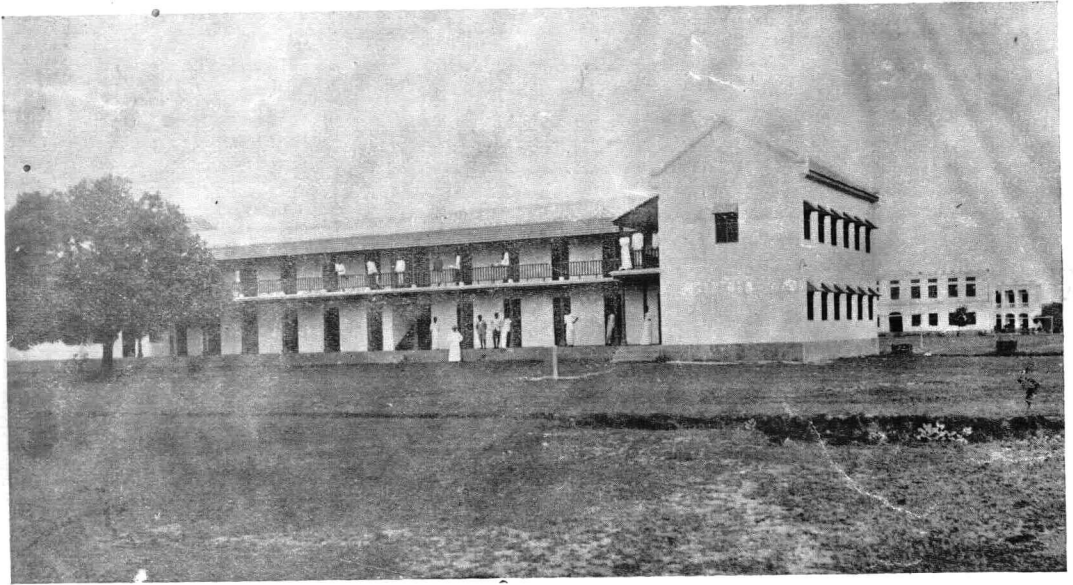
said the Romans: Saving is as good as income or donation, and, on that score alone, Mr. Gnanaprakasam Pillai deserves to be held as one of the greatest benefactors of the College, while by his talent and his success, he does honour to his country.

Loyola College shall stand as an imperishable monument to this worthy son of India.

Our narrative has brought us down to July 1927. With this date Ancient History ceases, and Modern History begins. We are now concerned with Ancient History only; Modern History is put off to next year.

To sum up, therefore, Loyola College as it now stands has taken three years to build; it has cost over four lakhs. The plans made in 1919 have been substantially carried out, although not yet completely. When will they be completed is a question the answer to which must be left to Almighty God.





THE CATHOLIC HOSTEL (The College in the Background).

Photo by M. DOSS BROS., MADRAS.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE COLLEGE.

After History, Geography: they are twin sisters. The very definition of Geography justifies this chapter. Geography is the description of man's abode, the study of the material surroundings and circumstances which mould his physique and his character, colour his life, influence his activities, shape his course. On all these counts, the geography of the College deserves a special chapter.

It is however, needless to say that it will teach the College students nothing new. It may interest their parents and friends, as well as our friends and benefactors, especially such as have no opportunity of seeing things with their own eyes.

We stand in front of the College. Till last July, this front was, alas!—we may now say so—very much as it was when the land was bought, in its primitive natural state. But the College gardener has worked wonders these last six months. These gardens are his handiwork. I am unable to say what particular school of horticulture he belongs to and whether he sought inspiration for his lay-out of them in Versailles or in Hampton Court, but people say it is pretty and effective.

Note that elegant fountain in the centre of the circle in front of the porch. There is no water in it yet, but there will be, when Jupiter Pluvius becomes less niggardly, so that there will be no fear

of our fountain interfering with the water-supply of the city.

Of the two stones you see in the corner piles of the porch, the one on the right is the first stone (described elsewhere) laid by Lord Willingdon on 10th March 1924; the other commemorates the formal opening of the College by Sir A. P. Patro, whose name is so closely associated with it. We owe him the tribute of this perpetual expression of gratitude.

The inscription runs thus:



I. H. S.

This Stone

Commemorates

The Opening of

LOYOLA COLLEGE

Madras

By the Honourable Rao Bahadur

SIR A. P. PATRO,

Kt., B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

Minister for Education

On October 12th,

1925.

A. M. D. G.

Turn your steps to the north wing, and, behold! a Post Office! Yes! In our days, a Post Office is a necessity even in such academic precincts. If the Old Grecian gods were still living, be sure

they would, by this time, have opened a Post Office on Mount Olympus, presumably with Mercury, the messenger of the gods, as P. M. G.

Our Post Office was opened on 1st November 1927, and is known as Experimental No. 233. If the experiment succeeds, there is every likelihood of its being made permanent as Loyola College P. O.

Close to the Post Office is our little Library, which already counts 10,000 volumes.

The southern wing is almost entirely occupied by the Intermediate Science Department. But this arrangement is temporary and is to last until science courses are opened in the B.A.

The space west of the College is reserved for further extensions, scientific or otherwise. In the meanwhile, it is being laid out as a cricket field. But it goes without saying that on the day that B.A. Science courses are started, cricket will have to migrate to some other part of the grounds—there is plenty of room for a field cricket elsewhere, thank Heaven!

South of the College lie the playgrounds, six tennis courts, the hockey field, badminton courts, a volley ball court and the football ground. Further east is the space reserved for the Fathers' house, which, it is hoped, will be begun in the near future.

The main avenue to the hostels takes off from the south-west corner of the College and runs between two rows of rain trees. It has no name yet. It debouches on an empty space! Is there a gap in our plans? There is a gap, or a hole—only in our purse. This place is reserved

for the future Hostel Hall, the Father Quinn Memorial Hall—for which we are inviting subscriptions. That the place should be filled very soon is an exigency of "town" planning just as much as of the well-being of the hostel population. *Natura horret vacuum*, said philosophy in olden times—Nature abhors emptiness. And so do we. Help us to fill the gap!

We now stand in front of the first row of hostels. How shall we call this road?

A street? A boulevard? An esplanade? or what? It has no name yet. Our roads and streets are all unnamed. We wait to give them the names of "old boys" who will achieve distinction in life. Prospective "grand old boys", please, don't keep us waiting too long, else we shall have to adopt the American system and call the east-west road Street 1, Street 2, etc., and the north-south roads First Avenue, Second Avenue, etc!

For the matter of that, the hostels too with a few exceptions, are still anonymous. We once debated for over an hour whether they should be named or not. We could not come to an agreement. Meanwhile the Warden and the boys, driven by practical necessities, came to a conclusion. They found a simple, natural and handy nomenclature: Block 1, Block 2, etc., which has met with universal acceptance.

Balcony Hostel, though third in order of construction, comes as No 1, as being the first in the first row, near the railway line, on the west. Next, to the east comes the Aelen Block, so called in honour of our revered Archbishop, who

besides being the father of the College in the sense that he brought us to Madras also contributed to the building fund a handsome donation. Third comes the Willington Block, so named to perpetuate the memory of the Governor who laid the first stone of the College.

Then comes the gap, waiting to be filled by the Father Quinn Memorial Hall, and, next to it, as No. 4, the Catholic Hostel. This block contains, besides the Chapel and the Warden's room, the Hostel office and the dispensary*.

Further on there may arise, God willing, a College Church.

For Nos. 5 go back towards the railway line, whence, going east, you have Blocks Nos. 6 and 7. The railway line again for Nos. 8 and 9, and back again for No. 10, which stands alone on one side of the street.

Blocks 5 to 10 are the new hostels.

Almost in a line with Nos. 5, 6 and 7 is the water tank, of about 10,000 gallons capacity, and standing 18 ft. above the ground. The room under the tank and the two adjoining wings are the bathing rooms, the Loyola Baths, or Therms. Behind the Baths is the engine room, with two motor pumps, and near by is the well, about 25 ft. deep, which supplies water for general purposes all over the hostels, and even to the Chemistry Department in the College, at a distance of nearly 600 ft.

Let us add that we are also connected with the Corporation. It is only wise to

have two independent supplies. In a hostel with 300 residents, the consumption of water is enormous, and everyone can visualize the trouble which would arise if we had only one source and if it happened to fail.

Near by is a patch of "catcha" buildings, the sheds put up in a hurry in June 1926. They will stand as long as they can, and will be replaced in brick if need arises.

Behind them is the new store, with a room for the Superintendent and another for the Storekeeper.

South of the store room is what looks like a dried-up tank, about 100 ft. long and broad, and 10 ft. deep. It is not a tank, it is an old sand quarry. Thousands of cubic feet of sand were taken out of it to fill the basement of the College building.

Looking at this big, gaping hold, you naturally wonder why it should not be filled with water and utilized as a swimming bath and for boating. The idea conjures up such a delightful vista! A cool swim in summer, and, who knows, there might perhaps be room enough for canoeing, regattas, etc.! There is only one difficulty to the realisation of this fine dream—water. Where will you get the water from? The idea occurred to us long ago, and we are still looking for a solution to the problem.

Along the western edge of this potential swimming bath is the gastronomical department, a line of mess rooms—seven of them—each with its kitchen.

* We hope soon to be able to build a separate infirmary, with dispensary and consulting room thanks to a promise of a donation made by a distinguished "old boy" of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

In an Indian hostel, this department necessarily assumes proportions unknown in the other parts of the world; not that people out here eat more than others, but on account of the caste rules and the racial customs. There are several races represented here, and the representatives of each fall into two groups—the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins. Besides, there is a European section, a Mahomedan section, and, furthermore one or two sections are so large that, for the sake of convenience, they have to be subdivided into two groups each. Thus it is there are as many as nine distinct autonomous sections, each managed by its delegate elected by the members, under the general supervision of the Superintendent.

Let us proceed along Street No. 4, towards the railway line. We stand in front of a not prepossessing building, but though unpretentious in appearance, how useful! We are far from the city, from shops, from bazaars, and our little city needs many things to make its denizens happy. So here is the Loyola bazaar. If the boys are thirsty there is the "café" to quench their thirst—a dry "café" please!—Stylish young men are particular about their good looks, they want cosmetics to nurture their nascent moustache, they want their coats cut according to fashion and, without being

"knuts" or fops, decent young men like to dress well. Here are the hair-dressing saloon, tailoring department, the foot-wear department,

Even the dhobie has a godown, and the dhobie seems to be a favourite, not because of his trade, however indispensable it may be, but because he uses a car, and his cart affords no end of merriment to some frolicsome youths. We have seen students, who otherwise had a reputation for being staid young men, having great fun giving their friends "a lift" in the cart and a rather exciting joy ride round the place.

South and east of the hostels there are still a good many acres of land, the future use of which we are not going to divulge, for the good reason that, whatever our plans, "man proposes and God disposes."

We are often asked: "Why don't you open a railway station opposite the College?" The answer is very simple: we have not got a seat on the Board of Directors of the S. I. R., and it is not in our power to open a station as we like. We approached the S. I. R. authorities twice already with a request to let us have a station. The latest reply was: Wait till the line is doubled and then come back with your request. As things are, with only one line and a very heavy suburban traffic, even a flag station is an absolute impossibility.



OUR COAT OF ARMS.

The coat of arms of the College appears on the front page of this booklet.

We can boast of no charter from the King-Emperor, no licence from the Earl Marshal or from the Royal College of Heralds authorizing us to blazon.

We cannot even say that it embodies traditions or commemorates a glorious past. The College has no past yet. It is still too young to boast of traditions.

It is not intended to herald our coming into existence, neither is it meant ostentatiously to advertise ourselves.

It is a symbol, an ideal, a badge, a memento—a symbol of the kind of work we hope to do, an ideal for our students to work up to, a standard to guide them; a badge which, it is hoped, they will remember to bear with honour and even with legitimate pride, wherever they are; a memento to keep alive in them the thought of their *Alma Mater* and of what she expects from her *alumni*.

We blazon quarterly by a cross flory, argent; on 1 and 3, or, a torch erect, handle sable, flame proper; on 2 and 4, azure, a book erect and leaved, or, crest, the monogram I.H.S., or; motto: *Luceat lux vestra*.

Which, put into English, means that the shield is divided into four quarters by a silver cross the ends of which are capped with fleur-de-lys. The first and third quarters bear, on a field of gold, a burning torch with a black handle and a flame of natural colour. The second and fourth quarters bear, on a sky-blue field, an

open book in gold. The crest is the monogram of the Society of Jesus. That monogram must naturally find a place in the shield of a college directed by the Society.

As everyone knows, the three letters I.H.S. are the first three letters in Greek capitals of the Sacred Name of Jesus which the Society bears.

The motto is taken from St. Mathew's Gospel, ch. V, v. 16, and means; Let your light shine. It explains the shield.

Now for the symbolism. Study and learning are intended to make a man a beacon light. Knowledge and education are to be sought not only for the benefit of the student, but for the benefit of others too. An educated man is expected to shed around him not only the light of knowledge, but also the light of good example. He must shine by his virtues rather more or at least not less, than by his learning.

The cross is the emblem of sacrifice. So let the educated man help his neighbour even at the cost of sacrifice. Things are worth what they cost, and this is true of moral values quite as much as in the temporal and material order. The worth of a man and the good he does, are in proportion to the sacrifices he makes. Sacrifice is the currency of love.

This is the lesson we should like our boys to learn in this College. This is the message heralded by our coat of arms, a message to be spread far and wide by the *alumni* of Loyola College, by the pen, by word of mouth, but especially by deeds and by example.



THE FOUNDATION STONES.

Photo by M. Doss Bros., MADRAS

THE FOUNDATION STONES

The honour of having been the foundation stones of Loyola College belongs to the following seventy students. It is only fitting that the names of these seventy young patriarchs should be handed down to posterity:—

Group I.—Mathematics.

Amirthalingam, K.	Ramakrishnayya, B.
Aravamudu, V.	Sagar, S.
Bhayanishanker Rao, B.	Sankara Menon, N.
Gurunathan, C.	Sasisekharan, K.
Kalyanaraman, T. V.	Satyanarayanamurti, E.
Kamaya, P.	Seshagiri Rao, R.
Kanagasabhapati, A.	Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.
Krishnan Nair, P.	Srinivasa Rao, R.
Krishna Rao, S.	Suriyanarayanan, S.
Krishnaswami, M. S.	Venkatakrishnayya, D.
Krishnayya Chetti, S.	Venkataraman, N. P.
Lakshminarayanan, D.	Venkata Rao, G.
Lakshmi Reddi, G.	Venkatasubba Rao, A.
Madanagopal Rao, T. V.	Venkatasubbayya, P.
Narasimhan, R.	Venkatesalu, R.
Narayanaswami, R.	Viraraghavayya, G.
Rajagopalan, T. S.	Yegnanarayanayya, B.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	

Group V-A.—History.

Krishnamachari, P.	Rama Kurup, P.
Krishnamurti, D. V.	Ramanathan, N.
Natesa Ayyar, P. R.	Sundararaj, A.
Pereira, J. F.	

Group V-B.—Economics.

Abraham, K. V.	Kalyanasundaram, P. S.
Adishesha, Reddi M.	Karuppaswami, S. M.
Ayyaswami, A.	Krishna Reddi, C.
Chandramurti, C.	Krishnaswami, T. R.
Costa, S. A.	Krishnaswami Pillai, A. N.
Hanumanta Rao, C.	Mohana Rama Reddi.
Kallat, F.	Mohammed Abdul Huq.
Narayana Nambiar, K.	Saldanha, M. F. P.
Paul, A. J.	Samuel, T. P.
Raghavayya, M.	Siddaramappa, I. S.
Ramachandran, A.	Sitaramayya, P.
Rama Rao, W. V.	Taveira, C. J.
Ramaswami, U. N.	Venkataraman, S. T.
Ranga Rao, D. A. S.	Venku Reddi, C.

Of these, 28 were Andhras, 7 from the West Coast, 3 from Mangalore, 2 Anglo-Indians, one Lingayyet, the rest Tamilians.

We must, however, add that this class was strengthened, in the second year by the accession of four new students, *viz.*, for Group V—A, Koshie, K. (West-Coast), Narayana Rao, D. P. (Andhra) and Venkataraman, R. (North Arcot); and for Group V—B, Duraiswami, M. (Trichinopoly).

We thus sent up 74 candidates for the B.A. Examination of March 1927. The following are the results:

Passed in English, III Class:

Amirthalingam, K.
 Bhavanishanker Rao, B.
 Gurunathan, C.
 Kamayya, P.
 Krishnan Nair, P.
 Krishnaswami, M. S.
 Lakshminarayanan, D.
 Narasimhan, R.
 Narayanaswami, R.
 Rajagopalan, T. S.
 Ramachandra Rao, C. K.
 Sagar, S.
 Sasisekharan, K.
 Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.
 Srinivasa Rao, R.
 Venkatakrishnayya, D.
 Hanumanta Rao, C.
 Karuppaswami, S. M.
 Mohana Rama Reddi, R.
 Mohammed Abdul Huq.
 Ramachandran, A.

Venkataraman, N. P.
 Venkatasubba Rao, A.
 Venkatesalu, R.
 Vegnanarayanayya, B.
 Koshie, K.
 Krishnamurti, D. V.
 Narayana Rao, D. P.
 Perreira, J. F.
 Ramaiah, N.
 Venkataraman, R.
 Abraham, K. V.
 Adishesha Reddi, M.
 Ayyaswami, A.
 Chandramurti, C.
 Costa, S. A.
 Duraiswami, M.
 Ramasawami, U. N.
 Samuel, T. P.
 Taveira C. J.
 Venku Reddi, C.

41 out of 74, or 55 p. c.

Group I—Mathematics.

I Class.

Aravamudu, V.
 Gurunathan, C.
 Lakshminarayanan, D.
 Rajagopalan T. S.
 Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.

II Class.

Amirthalingam, K.
 Bhavanishanker Rao, B.
 Krishnan Nair, P.
 Krishna Rao, S.
 Ramakrishnayya, B.
 Srinivasa Rao, R.

III Class.

Kalyanaram, T. V.
 Krishnasawmi, M. S.
 Lakshmi Reddi, G.
 Narayanaswami, R.

Seshagiri Rao, R.
 Venkatakrishnayya, D.
 Venkataraman, N. P.
 Venkatasubba Rao, A.

Of these, 28 were Andhras, 7 from the West Coast, 3 from Mangalore 2 Anglo-Indians, one Lingayyet, the rest Tamilians.

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Gurunathan, C.	Venkatesalu, R.
Kamayya, P.	Vegnanarayanayya, B.
Krishnan Nair, P.	Koshie, K.
Krishnaswami, M. S.	Krishnamurti, D. V.
Lakshminarayanan, D.	Narayana Rao, D. P.
Narasimhan, R.	Perreira, J. F.
Narayanaswami, R.	Ramanathan, N.
Rajagopalan, T. S.	Venkataraman, R.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	Abraham, K. V.
Sagar, S.	Adishesha Reddi, M.
Sasisekharan, K.	Ayyaswami, A.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.	Chandramurti, C.
Srinivasa Rao, R.	Costa, S. A.
Venkatakrishtnayya, D.	Duraiswami, M.
Hanumanta Rao, C.	Ramasawami, U. N.
Karuppaswami, S. M.	Samuel, T. P.
Mohana Rama Reddi, R.	Taveira C. J.
Mohammed Abdul Huq.	Venku Reddi, C.
Ramachandran, A.	

41 out of 74, or 55 p. c.

Group I—Mathematics.

I Class.

Aravamudu, V.
Gurunathan, C.
Lakshminarayanan, D.
Rajagopalan T. S.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.

II Class.

Amirthalingam, K.
Bhavanishanker Rao, B.
Krishnan Nair, P.
Krishna Rao, S.
Ramakrishnayya, B.
Srinivasa Rao, R.

III Class.

Kalyanaram, T. V.
Krishnasawmi, M. S.
Lakshmi Reddi, G.
Narayanaswami, R.

Seshagiri Rao, R.
Venkatakrishtnayya, D.
Venkataraman, N. P.
Venkatasubba Rao, A.

III Class — contd.

Ramachandra Rao, C. K.

Venkatasubbayya, P.

Sagar, S.

Venkatesalu, R.

Sankara Menon, N.

Viraraghavayya, G.

Sasisekharan, K.

26 of out 35, or 74 p. c. Lakshminarayanan, D. was third on the list, and first among our candidates.

Group V.-A.—History.

III Class.

Koshie, K. .

Perreira, J. F.

Krishnamachari, P.

Ramanathan, N.

Krishnamurti, D. V.

Sundararaj, A.

Narayana Rao, D. P.

Venkataraman, R.

8 out of 10, or 80 p. c.

Group V.-B.—Economics.

II Class.

Costa, S. A.

Saldanha, M. F. P.

III Class.

Abraham, K. V.

Adishesha Reddi, M.

Ayyaswami, A.

Ramachandran, A.

Chandramurti, C.

Rama Rao, W. V.

Duraiswami, M.

Ramaswami, U. N.

Hanumantha Rao, C.

Samuel, T. P.

Kallat, F.

Siddaramappa, I. S.

Ka:uppaswami, S. M.

Taveira, C. J.

Mohana Rama Reddi, R.

Venkataraman, S. T.

Mohammed Abdul Huq.

Venku Reddi, C.

20 out of 29, or 69 p. c.

Some of the unfortunate candidates who failed in March passed in September, so that the total result of the year's examinations is a fairly long list of graduates. In fact two-thirds of our first batch of candidates have won their B. A. Degree.

These foundation stones are "regular bricks"!

We should like to be able to add that all our new graduates have found work. But, alas! unemployment is no respecter of persons and institutions. It lays its iron hand on all alike. Our boys share the common lot.

Let us, however, wish them confidence and perseverance in their efforts, and may these efforts be soon rewarded!

III Class —contd.

Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	Venkatasubbayya, P.
Sagar, S.	Venkatesalu, R.
Sankara Menon, N.	Viraraghavayya, G.
Sasisekharan, K.	

26 of out 35, or 74 p. c. Lakshminarayanan, D. was third on the list, and first among our candidates.

Group V.-A.—History.

III Class.

Koshie, K.	Perreira, J. F.
Krishnamachari, P.	Ramanathan, N.
Krishnamurti, D. V.	Sundararaj, A.
Narayana Rao, D. P.	Venkataraman, R.

8 out of 10, or 80 p. c.

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II Class.

Costa, S. A.	Saldanha, M. F. P.
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III Class.

Abraham, K. V.	Adishesha Reddi, M.
Ayyaswami, A.	Ramachandran, A.
Chandramurti, C.	Rama Rao, W. V.
Duraiswami, M.	Ramaswami, U. N.
Hanumantha Rao, C.	Samuel, T. P.
Kallat, F.	Siddaramappa, I. S.
Karuppaswami, S. M.	Taveira, C. J.
Mohana Rama Reddi, R.	Venkataraman, S. T.
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With the list of graduates, we open the register of "Old Boys", in the hope that it will enable the "Old Boys" to keep in touch with one another and carry on, in some way, relations of "friendship" begun in college days.

It would be surprising if an "Old Boys" Association was not started in the more or less near future. If so, the register will assist its promoters in finding members.

N. B.—The year mentioned in the Register is that in which the degree was taken in convocation. We put 1928 in the case of such as have not yet taken the degree, on the supposition they will take it this year.

We invite correction and information, as the case may be, if the entries are faulty and defective. We would earnestly request the "Old Boys" to help us to keep the Register up to date.



LOYOLA COLLEGE.

VI. Register of Graduates.

NAME.	Year.	Group.	Class.	Remarks.
Abraham, K. V.	1927	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Adishesha Reddy, M.	1927	V-B	3	Postgr Stud. Loyola Hostels.
Airthalingam, K.	1927	I	2	
Ayyaswami, A.	1927	V-B	3	
Bhavanishanker Rao, B.	1927	I	2	
Chandramurti, C.	1927	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Costa, S. A.	1927	V-B	3	College of Commerce, Bombay.
Duraiswami, M.	1927	V-B	3	
Gurunathan, C.	1927	I	1	Nellore.
Hamumanta Rao, C.	1927	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Kalyamaraman, T. V.	1928	I	3	Sivaganga.
Karuppaswami, S. M.	1927	V-B	3	
Koshie, K.	1927	V-A	3	
Krishnamurti, D. V.	1928	V-A	3	Law College, Poona.
Krishnan Nayar, P.	1927	I	2	
Krishna Rao, S.	1928	I	2	
Krishnaswami, M. S.	1927	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Lakshminarayanan, D.	1927	I	1	Clerk, A. G.'s Office, Madras.
Lakshmi Reddy, G.	1928	I	3	
Madanagopal Rao, T. V.	1927	I	3	
Mohana Rami Reddy, R.	1927	V-B	3	Teacher, Theos. H. S., Madanapalle.
Mohammed Abdul Huq	1927	V-B	3	Parlakimedi.
Narasimhan, R.	1928	I	3	
Narayana Rao, D. P.	1927	V-A	3	
Narayanaswami, R.	1927	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Perreira, J. F.	1927	V-A	3	Cochin.
Rajagopalan, T. S.	1927	I	1	
Ramachandran, A.	1927	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	1927	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Ramanathan, N.	1927	V-A	3	Teacher, Model H. S., Saidapet.
Ramaswami, U. N.	1927	V-B	3	
Ranga Rao, D. A. S.	1928	V-B	3	Nellore.
Sager, S.	1927	I	3	
Saldanha, M. F. P.	1928	V-B	2	Mangalore.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B	3	
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Siddaramappa, I. S.	1928	V-B	3	
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.	1927	I	1	Teacher, Theol. H. S., Mint Street
Srinivasa Rao, R.	1927	I	2	Teacher, Muthialpet H. S. Madras.
Sundararaj, A.	1928	V-A	3	31, Allimal St., Trichinopoly.
Taveira, C. J.	1927	V-B	3	Calicut.
Venkatakrishtnayya, D.	1927	I	3	
Venkataraman, N. P.	1927	I	3	
Venkataraman, R.	1927	V-A	3	
Venkataraman, S. T.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatasubba Rao, A.	1927	I	3	Teacher, St. Gabriel's H. S., Madras
Venkatesalu, R.	1927	I	3	
Venku Reddy, C.	1927	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.

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