

Loyola College



1st February, 1930.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	REMARKS.
Perreira, J. F.	1927	V-A 3	Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.
Rajagopalan, T. S.	1927	1 1	Teacher, The High School, Intoor
Rajagopalan, V. S.	1928	V-B 3	
Ramachandran, A.	1927	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramanathan, N.	1927	V-A 3	Teacher, Model H.S., Saidapet.
Ramanath Rao, S.	(1928)	V-B 3	
Rama Rao, W. V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramaswami, A. V.	1928	V-B 3	Tutor, S. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.
Ramaswami Pillai, M.	1928	V-B 3	
Ramaswami, U. N.	1927	V-B 3	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Ranganathan, M. V.	1929	V-B 3	
Ranga Rao, D. A. S.	1928	V-C 3	Nellore
Sagar, S.	1927	1 3	
Saldanha, M. F. P.	1927	V-B 2	
Sambasiva Rao, W. V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B 3	
Sankara Menon, N.	1928	1 3	Clerk, Develop. Dept., Secretariat, Madras.
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Sasisekhara Rao, P.	1928	V-B 3	
Sebastian, K. M.	1929	V-B 3	
Siddaramappa, I. S.	1928	V-B 3	
Sitarama Rao, N.	1929	1 3	c/o Mr. N. Balaramdas, Dt. Judge, Ellore.
Srinivasan, D.	1928	1 3	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.	1927	1 1	Theol. H.S., Mint Street, Madras.
Srinivasa Rao, R.	1927	1 2	Clerk, Exam. of L. F. Accts., Guntur.
Srinivasatatachari, R.	1928	V-B 2	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Srinivasavaradan, P.	1928	1 3	Clerk, Observatory, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, R.	1928	V-B 3	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Sundararaj, A.	1928	V-A 3	Prob. Dy. Tahsildar, Cuddalore.
Sundaresan, V. N.	1928	V-B 5	Post Graduate Student., Loyola College.
Swaminathan, K. S.	1928	V-B 3	Chief Auditor's Office, S.I.R., Trichy.
Taveira, C. J.	1927	V-B 3	Teacher, S. Joseph's E.H.S., Calicut.
Tiruvengkatachari, S.	1928	1 2	Board H. S., Manamadura.
Tyagarajan, V.	1928	1 2	
Vaidyanathan, V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatachalam, A.	1928	1 3	
Venkatakameswara Rao, J.	1928	V-B 2	
Venkatakrisnayya, D.	1927	1 3	
Venkatalakshminarasimha, Rao.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatanarayanan, R.	1928	V-B 2	
Venkata Rajeswara Rao, D.	1928	1 3	
Venkataraman, A. S.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkataramana Reddi, K.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkataraman, N.P.	1927	1 3	
Venkataraman, R.	1927	V-A 3	
Venkataraman, S. T.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatasubba, Rao, A.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatasubba, Rao, R.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatasubbayya, P.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatasalu, R.	1927	1 3	Clerk, Registr. of Joint Stock Cos. Office, I.G. of Registr. office, Madras.
Venku Reddi, C.	1927	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP
J. AELEN.

Photo by Doss and Bros.

SPORTS.

College Day, 26th January, 1929.

ITEMS.

NAMES.

1. *High Jump*

J. Power
E. Muthaiya

II U. C.
II U. C.

2. *Long Jump*

E. Muthaiya
J. Alexis

I U. C.
II U. C.

3. *Hurdle Race*

D. R. Spitteler
E. Muthaiya

III U. C.
II U. C.

4. *Putting the Shot*

S. C. Duraiswamy
D. R. Spitteler

III U. C.
III U. C.

5. *100 Yards Dash*

J. Alexis
E. Muthaiya

II U. C.
II U. C.

6. *Relay Race*

1. J. Alexis
2. Spitteler, D. R.
3. Lakshmanan, S. U.
4. Abdul Khader

II U. C.
III U. C.
III U. C.
I U. C.

7. *Half-mile Race*

D. R. Spitteler
T. M. Royappa

III U. C.
II U. C.

8. *Slow Cycle Race*

B. A. Anandu
K. U. Narasinga Rao

II U. C.
III Hons.

9. *220 Yards Race*

E. Muthaiya
J. Alexis

II U. C.
II U. C.

10. *Sack Fight*

M. Himayathullah
K. U. Narasinga Rao

IV Hons.
III Hons.

11. *440 Yards Race*

K. Padmanaban
D. R. Spitteler

I U. C.
III U. C.

12. *Staff Race*

Mr. J. F. Perreira
Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya

English Tutor.
Sanskrit Pundit.

13. *Tug-of-War*

1. F. Ahmed
2. S. Krishnaswamy
3. M. S. Akbar
4. Gajapathi Raju
5. Vaman Rao
6. M. Seshareddy
7. Himayathullah
8. Gopalan

IV U. C.
I U. C.
II U. C.
III Hons.
I. U. C.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1928 to December 1929.

The period which has elapsed since I last stood before you has been, I am thankful to say, one of steady developments. The institution cannot yet be claimed to have reached its normal stature and its vigour, but the growth justifies the confidence that, with God's help, it will, in course of time, attain to full manhood.

The Academic Year 1927-1928 started with an enrolment of, roughly, 600; 1928-1929 with 700. The present strength is 675. The student population in the Madras Colleges is of a rather cosmopolitan character and this College is no exception to the rule. The less so that our portals are wide open and we do not discriminate between one class and another. Thus our rolls show 413 students coming from the Tamil districts, including Madras (but some of Madras students are not of Tamil origin), 132 from the Andhra and the Canara country and 100 from the West Coast. Half a dozen hail from North India, and one—a genuine Tamil Brahmin—has come all the way from the distant Fiji Islands.

Among them are 21 Anglo-Indians, 46 Indian Christians, and 16 Mohammedans. Of all the districts Tanjore takes the lead with 93 representatives.

Of these 675 students, more than half live in the College Hostels.

In July of this year, we had to yield to the pressure of applications for accommodation in the Hostels and immediately built several new blocks.

These have now been completed and they are occupied. We have thus 14 blocks of varying patterns and dimensions aggregating 294 single rooms.

With the increasing numbers of residents, the messing accommodation had to be increased. Accordingly the old thatched buildings, put up in a hurry in 1926, were destroyed and replaced by new and larger constructions.

Yet we dare not say that we can face the future with confidence. Our experience of the rush for Hostel accommodation every month of July for the past four years warns us against unduly complacent optimism.

We need not say much on the life in and the administration of our Hostels. Hostel life and administration is largely similar in the various Colleges. All we would say is, that things have been going smoothly, a fact which may, I trust, be taken as proof that the denizens of our little city are not too unhappy.

There is, however, one feature which may be of interest to Educationists.

Residence in Hostels on the College grounds appeared to us to offer peculiar opportunities for tutorial work. As an experiment we decided in the beginning of this year, to have the hostel students regularly visited in their rooms by the English Tutors. A student in his room is like a king in his castle, and some thought that he would perhaps resent the

Group I (Mathematics.)

First Class.

Ramappayya, H.

Natesan, M. S.

Second Class.

- 1. Damodarar Nayar, M.
- 2. Muthuswami V. O.

- 3. Ramanathan, K. S.
- 4. Kamayya, P.

Third Class.

- Jagannatha Rao, P. V.
- Kedandaramayya, T.
- Narasimha Ayyangar, S.
- Narayana Reddi, R.
- Rajagopalan, N. V.
- Rajagopalan, S.
- Ramakrishnayya, D.

- Ramaswami, K. S.
- Srinivasa Ayyangar, T.
- Srinivasa Rao, A. N.
- Subbayya, K. N.
- Subrahmanyam, A.
- Subrahmanyam, C. R.
- Venkataramghavan, O. K.

Group V—B (Economics and History.)

Second Class.

Duraiswami Reddi, N.

Ramesh Rao, M.

Third Class.

- Dandeker, G. M.
- Fertnig, L. J.
- Gopalakrishnan, A. M.
- Gwynne, J. L.
- Khizer Muhammad, A. M.
- Krishnamurti, S. A.
- Mahadevan, M. S.
- Padmanabhachari, T. S.
- Peter Pinheiro.
- Ramakrishnayya, K.
- Ramalingeswara Rao, C.
- Rami Reddi, B.

- Rangayya, P. V.
- Sivayya, M.
- Srinivasachari, N.
- Srinivasan, T. R.
- Subbayya, C.
- Subbayya, J. V.
- Subrahmanyam, N. N.
- Tiruvengatatachari, T. K. T.
- Venkataramana Rao, M. N.
- Vijayaraghavan, T. M.
- Visvanathan, P.
- Sivarama Rao, K.

B. A. (Honours) Preliminary.

- Adishesayya, Malcolm S.
- Balasubrahmanyam, T. V.
- Bhupati Rao, K.
- Cyriac, K. J.
- Desikan, V. S.
- Duraiswami, C.

- Ganapati Ayyar, S.
- Jayasankaran, S.
- Krishna Ayyar, P. S.
- Krishnamurti, N.
- Madhava Menon, K.
- Manivannan, T.

encroachment on his domain and on his privacy. But the tutors were well received, and their visits as well as their objects were rightly understood and valued.

Should the result of the experiment come up to our expectation we would extend its scope—a prospect at which our students, we trust, will not be unduly alarmed.

EXAMINATIONS.

Of the 113 candidates sent up from this College for the Intermediate Examination, 56 for Group A and 57 for Group B, 27 obtained a complete pass in the former, with 13 in the First Class and 21 in the latter with one in the First Class.

In the Degree Examination 92 appeared. In English three took a Second Class and 50 a Third Class. Our Second Class candidates hold the first, third and fifth places in the Presidency (there was no First Class in the Presidency).

In Mathematics out of 39 candidates two secured a First Class, three a Second Class, and 14 a Third Class.

In Economics 47 appeared, two passed in Second Class (there was no First Class) and 24 in the Third Class.

In Honours Preliminary 34 candidates passed out of 44 sent up.

We believe that we have reason to be satisfied with the results with regard both to quality and to quantity.

STAFF.

The English department has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. A. L. Krishnan, a First Class Honours man educated in the Presidency College. Mr. T. R. Raghavan, M.A., and Mr. L. M. Aloysius, M.A., have been added to the Mathematics and the History Staff

respectively. The Language department has received a valuable addition in the person of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, a First Class Honours in Sanskrit (Presidency College). Mr. S. Narayanan, B.A., has now entered upon his duties as Physical Director.

The staff now consists of 34 teachers, 8 of whom are Fathers.

To them all we offer our unstinted thanks for their great devotion to duty and for the unflinching and ungrudging support they give the authorities in the management of this Institution. Their cheerful goodwill and their friendly disposition make our task light and pleasant, while they add to the efficiency of the College.

LIBRARY.

To the 11,000 volumes already on our shelves at the time of the last report we have added 1,500, and further considerable additions to the stock are imminent.

HEALTH.

The health of the students has been satisfactory. As a matter of fact, we seldom, if ever, have cause for anxiety on this score, and we make mention of it in deference to custom and to the expectation of the parents rather than from a sense of necessity. Most of the cases of ill-health fall under the class of ordinary ailments and the very few serious cases, whenever they occur, are at once entrusted to competent hands.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES.

There is great activity on our playgrounds every evening.

The most popular sport seems to be tennis. The demand for it was so great that we had to make three new courts,

EXAMINATIONS, MARCH, 1929.

List of Successful Candidates.

INTERMEDIATE.

First Class.

Group A.

Sannan, S.
 Duraiswami, S. V.
 Parameswaran, A.
 Narasimhan, V. K.
 Duraikkan, D.
 Krishnamurti, J.
 Srinivasamurti, O.

Ramamurti, S.
 Davey, R. E.
 Sreshtha, M. A.
 Soares, H. T.
 Sanyasi Rao, Y.
 Ramaswami, R.

Group B.

Lewis, R. J.

Second Class.

Group A.

Gladstone, A. J.
 Krishnamachari, M.
 Nagarajan, M. S.
 Narasimhan, R.
 Venkatesan, S.
 Lakshmanan, K.
 Radhakrishna Reddi, G.
 Srinivasan, P. C.
 Subbuswami, K. V.
 Vasudevan, K.
 Venkataramani, P. R.
 Rozario, E. S. de
 Madhavan, K. S.
 Moses, T. V.

Group B.

Maniyan, N.
 Nagarajan, N.

Varadakuttitatchari, R.
 Venkataraman, M. S.
 Nageswara Rao, K.
 Tirumala Rao, D.
 Rangachari, K.
 Santanakrishnan, R.
 Ramaswami Raja, K.
 Ramalingam, S.
 Ramaswami, J. N.
 Tirugnanam, T.
 Rammohana Rao, J. V.
 Venkataramani, P. R.
 Gopalan Adiodi, K. V.
 Vedantaramanujam, V.
 Royappa, T. M.
 Parker, S. J.
 Varkey, P. A.
 Krishnan Kutti, T.

Percentage of complete passes	42.5
Percentage for Group A	48.2
Percentage for Group B	36.8

10th MARCH 1924.



FATHER BERTRAM READING THE ADDRESS AND GIVING
THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

OLD BOYS.

It is some comfort to be able to say that, in these days of unemployment, some of our boys have been able to find posts.

All too few, alas! But let us hope that the example of the few fortunate ones will be a source of encouragement and hope to those who are still struggling.

The fortunate ones are perhaps not so few as we think. There may be more of them than we know.

But some of them are so modest that they omit to take us into a share of their happiness. Why? Would they be less happy if they let us know of their good fortune?

Why do you not write and let us know, Old Boys?

We have been able to get to know something of the following:—

N. V. Rajagopalan (1927-29) has found a place in the Post Office, Nellore.

U. N. Ramaswami (1925-27) is a clerk in the High Court, Madras.

T. S. Rajagopalan (1925-27, I Cl., Gr. i), after various peregrinations, has landed in the Hindu High School, Triplicane.

A. Aravamathan (1925-27, I Cl., Gr. i), after a long spell of ill-health, has found a footing in the Port Trust, Madras.

M. V. Ranganathan (1927-29) had to go further afield, but has succeeded in obtaining a post in Bombay, in the railway audit.

N. Ganapati (1926-28, I Cl. Gr. i), found success nearer home; he is in Fraser and Ross, Madras.

But the most fortunate of all is L. J. Fernig (1927-29), who has been selected as a probationary Assistant by the Imperial Bank of Madras, and is undergoing training in Coimbatore.

A. Subrahmanyam and T. M. Chacko (both 1927-29) have gone in quest of fresh laurels and are in the Sydenham College, Bombay.

More ambitious still are some others who have gone to England. There must be at least half a dozen of them actually in London. We have heard of some of them, directly or indirectly, P. Brahmayya (1926-28), V. V. Joseph (1926-28, I Cl. English and Economics), Ramesh Rao (the double second class of the year Gr. V-B), and particularly V. N. Sundaresan (1926-28) who has had the most commendable idea of keeping in touch with the Old College—for which we thank him and congratulate him. To all of them, we heartily wish every success.

We would once again request our "Old Boys" to help us keep the Register of Graduates up to date.

How many blanks in the present list, in the "Remarks" column?

Just drop a card, please, Old Boys, to tell us where you are and what you are. It would give not to us only, but, we feel confident, to many others, great pleasure to know the whereabouts of old boys and old friends.

Should not the College Annual be a sort of College Who's Who?

CHRONICLE.

2nd July 1928, College re-opens:

The usual stream of students flowing in, all excited, all full of expectations. The old students have not the long-drawn, drooping faces to be seen at the re-opening, after the Michaelmas Holidays for instance. These short vacations just give the boys a few days at home enough to taste the joys of family life but they terminate abruptly when people are in the full enjoyment of them, before they have had the full benefit of the home cure. Boys come back to College with a longing regret for home, with a sense of privation and the College offers them no particular attraction at the time, no redeeming feature to brighten them up, no cure for the home sickness. It is purely and simply getting back into harness. Just look at a class at the beginning of October! The irresistible impression borne in upon you is: What a set of night caps!

It is otherwise at the beginning of the academic year. The old students have had three months at home, enough of it, almost a surfeit. Were it not for the marriage season, which is in full swing at that period, they would find time hanging heavy on their hands.

They come back to College buoyed up by the thought that they are promoted to the higher class and by a perhaps still hazy, yet definite vision, shall we say spectre? of the examination looming on the near horizon, a prospect which is calculated to put "pep" into them. Then there is some pleasure in meeting again

old faces and places, and seeing the changes or additions, if any, made in the College during the last three months, and then curiosity. There is a new set of boys coming in. What sort of fellows are they? Good chums? Sportsmen?

So, old boys come back fresh, happy, smiling. New boys especially those from up-country are like men entering mystery land, a bit scared at first, a bit at sea. But practical considerations soon restore the equilibrium. After enrolment, the first thought is a room in the hostels. It is only after they have found a shelter that they think of looking round and getting acquainted with men and things.

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The old students coming back in July, 1928, found the place as they had left it. But, if the absence of any new feature in it was a disappointment to them, it was to be short lived. For the third time, the old story was repeated. The hostels got full to bursting within a very few days and to meet the invading tide, immediate steps had to be taken to start a new hostel. The new block, No. 11 was completed in December, and, for its 40 single rooms, there were over 150 applications two months before it was ready for occupation. It is situated to the south of the Catholic Hostel or Block No. 4.

We envy the molluscs. These interesting bivalves possess a unique privilege. They carry their house with them and their house grows with them. We do

only to hear the melancholy news that the tents pitched for us the previous evening in the Agram Plains had all been levelled by rain. Hungry and dirty we felt, but military discipline! there was no moving anywhere for two hours. Then began our march to the said plains about four miles from the station. When we reached our destination completely exhausted we had to sit down—of course on the bare and even wet ground, in rows according to Companies. Our Commandant told us that we were to stay where we were for some more hours, and, thank goodness, have our breakfast immediately in the same place. The breakfast, condemned by all of us as worthless just after it was over, was done justice to by our poor hungry stomachs. The tents having been pitched again, were allotted forthwith. They were to be our home for fourteen days; so we manifested all our latent capacities for engineering and set right the tents with much digging and more sweating. Our labours were in vain, for a heavy rain came again to work havoc among the tents. We had therefore to remove to the Pekin Barracks, for the night. The next day we re-doubled our efforts and made our tents proof against any rain. We were given two thick blankets and a rain coat, all of which served as our bedding.

On the 16th, Monday, began our real work, and it was hard work, at least in the beginning; but anyway we were soldiers and do not soldiers do marvellous things? The programme we followed day after day with a few variations now and then was as follows:—

5 a.m., Rising.

6-15 a.m., Chota-Hazri.

6-30 a.m., Physical Training.

7-15 to 9-30 a.m., Parade (bayonet fighting included).

9-30 a.m., Breakfast.

11-30 to 1 p.m., Musketry.

1 p.m., Tiffin.

2 to 3 p.m. Some left free, the rest have to do extra parade either as punishment, or as practice for competition drill.

4 p.m., Games compulsory.

6-30 p.m., Supper.

N. B.—From 6 p.m., to 9-30 p.m., we were free to go anywhere. With a late pass which was not difficult to get, we could remain outside up to 11-30 p.m., but what about waking up early in the morning the next day?

The monotony of our routine work was broken on the 21st when we had our Cross-Country Run at 5 p.m. We had to do our usual work during the day. At about 4-45 p.m., all the Cross-Country runners were asked to stand in rows, each row representing a separate College team. Every team was to consist of at least eight runners, else it was disqualified. Every College had more than eight athletes to run, but Loyola had only three, and poor Royappa, our Cross-Country runner, was about to weep, for the Sergeant-Major refused to give his little team any badge as he had given the others. A wave of enthusiasm smote the breast of every Loyola man and presently there were nine athletes of Loyola to run the four miles Cross-Country Race. The run began and Royappa kept behind half a dozen men for the first three miles; for the rest of

force of natural law? We thought it was, and we accordingly decided to introduce an elementary course of Natural Ethics on a theistic basis, in which the Nature of man, his destiny, the obligations to which he is subject, conscience, character, the standards of right and wrong, Natural Law, etc., would be studied in the light of reason. Whether or not the students appreciate the subject, its importance cannot be denied, and we hope that, in course of time, they will realise it. It is in that hope that the course has since been extended to all the classes of the College.

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Medical inspection was carried on in the usual way and with the usual result, *i.e.*, the vast majority of the boys are sound and healthy; about 25 p.c., suffer from pyorrhœa or defective vision or other ailments easy to remedy; very few cases of serious trouble. So, there is nothing very wrong with our youth.

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The second term went by, uneventful, till 4th December. That was the day fixed for the visit of the University Inspection Commission. Shall we say that we awaited the coming of the Inspection Commission with awe and trembling? It would scarcely be true to say so. We are not perfect, we know, there is much to be done yet; but we have so far done our best and no Commission would be inhuman enough to take a youth to task because he was not yet a man. We could ourselves have given the Inspectors beforehand the list of the desiderata they were going to find. They were kind enough to confine themselves to that list—which we did not give them—and so we parted good friends on

the understanding that, given time, our shortcomings would be remedied.

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A few days later, the usual selection or rather proscription-list was put up on the notice board. There was the usual wailing of the victims, accompanied by the usual promises of improvement and success if they were removed from the proscription list. It is needless to say that these promises made very little impression on the authorities. Most of the victims were students of Group A, Intermediate. It has somehow become the fashion to take Group A. Many students seem to think they would lower themselves if they took Group B. Yet many of these would-be Science students are unfit for Group A. Experience shows that, unless a candidate obtains about 50 p. c. in English, 60 p. c. in Special Mathematics and 45 p. c. in Physics, in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, he will be, in most cases, unable to make good in that Group; they have no aptitude for it, although they may otherwise be intelligent enough for other studies.

What is the use of persisting in taking a subject for which one has no aptitude? and a subject which is admittedly difficult and which requires constant application, a course such that any gap in it is hard to fill and may have fatal results. Candidates who are not decidedly good in these subjects, that is, whose marks fall short of the above standard, start on their course with a threefold handicap; they cannot hope to win the race under such conditions. No wonder we see them fail regularly in each examination and usually in three subjects—English, Mathematics and the new Science subject they take in Intermediate. And if, by any chance, they

Six days out of the week, Guru spent wandering between his home and the College. On the seventh he met his mother with a look of subdued triumph ill concealed.

"Mother" began Guru, "I went to see the professor, but I was informed by his butler that he had gone up to the hills."

"When is he expected back" enquired the mother.

"Not before a month" replied Guru calmly.

"Why didn't you tell me that before?"

"How could I have prophesied that then? I am no astrologer."

In fact, Professor M.— had gone up to Kodaikanal to be relieved of the worry

likely to be caused by the unselected veterans and partly as he said for a change.

So the week had passed and with it Guru's chance of sending his application to the Registrar. It is not to be supposed that Professor M.'s going to Kodai had ever been a secret. Guru had known it precisely seven days ago when he asked his mother for a week wherein to make his decision. It was a happy escape from an awkward dilemma.

Two years later I met Guru. He had married a poor, but good natured girl. She is devoted to him heart and soul. Why he married a poor girl, I did not ask.

PAUL VENKATARAMAN.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

This issue contains seven photographs of the ceremony which took place on 10th March 1924, the laying of the first stone by Lord Willingdon. These photographs should really have appeared in the Annual of 1928 along with the history of the College. But somehow, they had been completely lost sight of.

They have been found again and they are now published, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*.

At the time of the ceremony, the plan of the College had not been traced on the ground. The site was still in its original state. The spot where the building now stands and the place in front of it were a low-lying estuary, really forming part of the tank bed and there was no road across the tank. The problem then was how to lay out such an unpropitious site and the problem was still unsolved on 10th March 1924.

A temporary wall was erected at the spot where the fountain now stands, and the first stone was laid there.

When, in 1926, the porch was built, the stone was shifted to its present place, which had been assigned to it in our plans from the beginning.

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For four other illustrations in this issue we are indebted to the members of the College Photographic Society.

The Annual competition took place in December, 1929.

The first prize goes to Annaji Rao for his fine picture of the gardens with the Fathers' House in the background.

The second is awarded to Usman Ali, I.U.C., for a picture of a similar theme, and the third to N. A. Rangaiahari, H.U.C., for the view of the College from the Fathers' House.

the prize-winners, went on to remark on a statement made in the report on the number of sections in the culinary department of the hostels and to deprecate a tendency to particularism in this matter. We may, perhaps, state here our policy. First of all, we leave the boys perfect freedom in the choice of sections. Among such a large number of hostel residents, there is bound to be wide diversity of opinion. There is the conservative who considers it a matter of conscience to follow the caste rules in the mess room. There is the liberal and the progressive who does not consider himself bound in conscience to follow these rules, but holds health and convenience to be the sole rule of action in matters of food and drink. There is the abstemious man, the man of simple tastes, who is satisfied with a fare of Rs. 15 or 16 a month. There is the aristocrat, the comfortable man, who believes in a well-fed man, and who does not grudge Rs. 25 a month provided he gets a good meal. There is the indifferent man who does not know and does not care what he eats. There is the discriminating man, who can enjoy a good thing when he gets it, and is willing to pay for it.

We do not feel called upon to interfere with the one or the other. Every one is left to his own lights and tastes, or to follow the directions of his parents. We provide mess rooms and kitchens. It is for the boys to choose their mess rooms, and, through their delegate, to fix up the menu. But we are quite clear on one point, *viz.*, the sections, in order to be manageable, should not be too large. As most of the sections are run by the students, the task of managing a section should not be too heavy and should not

make too great a demand on a student's time, which it would if the section were large.

Then, although it is in a way now it to say: the more, the merrier, yet the quarters of culinary administration, the covers may have to be altered into: the more, the rowdier. *Quot homines, tot sententiae.* says the Latin adage, as many men, so many opinions. Similarly, we may say: as many stomachs, so many tastes. It is easier to please 50 men than to please 100. And if people are not pleased, there will arise murmurs, quarrels, parties. "Divide et impera," divide and rule whatever the application. Machiavelli has in view, is not necessarily a bad principle. In practical affairs, it may be and often is a sound policy to adopt. These are the reasons which have led us to the limits of the sections: an inferior limit, about 15, to have a right to start a new section; a superior limit, about 50, to make the sections manageable. The proof of the pudding is in the eating (to use a culinary metaphor when speaking of things culinary). The system we have adopted is working satisfactorily. We see no reason to change it.

The College Day went off as well as could be desired, and, to make a good thing last, it was followed by an extra holiday.

* * * * *
4th February, 1925. Today, our first Intercollegiate Cup! It was won by the College Hockey team, captained by Gajapati Razu. Congratulations to the team! And a holiday next day, perhaps more valued by some than the cup!

11th February. Archbishop Aelen died at 6-45 p.m. at the age of 74 years.

ingrateful to you, mother, but what I want you to understand is that there is no earthly use in goading me on to see the Professor."

"You need not point out to me so forcibly what you mean, as if I were a child. I do understand it. Obviously you have become conceited and think that your mother should not have a voice before you learned self. Well, decide! Am I to be prevailed on by an ignorant and obstinate lad or are you to act upon my advice?"

"On your advice! What an ass I shall be called if I allow myself to be dictated to by my mother?"

"An ass, is it? I wonder what your father ought to be called, when he carries out my orders to the very letter!"

"My father is Deputy Collector."

"Nonsense! He is a greater ass."

"What! How audacious you are to talk like that."

"Seemingly! But it is a fact and your father will enlighten you further."

Guru stared at his father for a solution. His father returned his stare with looks of bitter contempt and scorn. Tears as big as shining pearls trickled down his cheeks.

"Father" he inquired anxiously. "Are you unwell? Are you in pain?—you look so sad."

"My dear lad! I am alright bodily. There has been and there will be no cause to be anxious on that count. I am helplessly driven to curse the planet under which I was born."

"It is too late to think of it and quite useless too."

"That is why I am moved to tears."

"Do not weep father. Mother seems to have lost her senses. She must be mad to call you an ass. Do not worry yourself on that score. You are the master of the house. You need not take offence at the 'wild and whirling words' of silly nonsense." Guru had been reading Hamlet and the words came pat.

"I mad!" burst in the mother. "It is you that are mad. I am not hurling any words. I am speaking perfect sense. It may sound strange to you, but your father understands very well that I, and not he, am the monarch of the house."

"How dare you" shouted Guru, the blood mounting to his face, "put yourself above my father; you are an idiot."

No, I am not. Remember that I am all in all in the family and that I can disinherit you even, if you do not humble yourself and see your vathiar."

Amazement was written in every line of Guru's face.

"You go too far mother—what has my not seeing the Professor to do with the property?"

"There you are, ignorant and groping in the dark. A fine B.A. you will be! As I told you before, I can go to that extent even, while your father can say nothing against my actions, in accordance with the terms of the marriage contract."

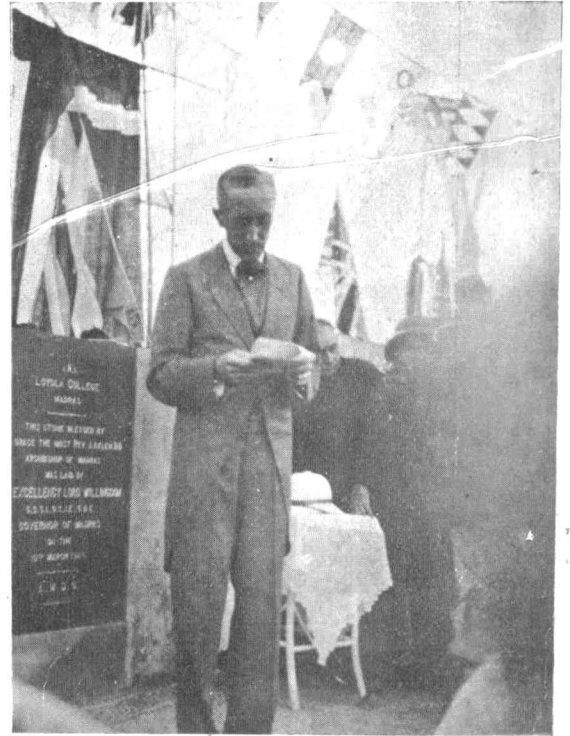
"Marriage Contract." It sounded strange in his ears. He looked up with mute wonder as a villager might stare at an elephant.

"You seem to doubt it, my young budding B.A., see for yourself," she said calmly.

10th MARCH 1924.



"WELL AND TRULY LAID".



LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

LOYOLA HOSTEL YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

The above Union came into existence on the eve of Sjt. Vallabhai Patel's visit to Madras. Rev. Fr. Sauliere, the Warden of the Hostel, is the President and Messrs. J. Ramachandra Doss and R. Subrahmanyam are the two elected Secretaries.

The first and the foremost pleasant function of the Union was the receipt on of Sjt. Vallabhai Patel to our hostel on September 4th, 1929. Sardar Vallabhai delivered the inaugural address when Mr. L. N. Govindarajan took the chair. The Sardar was presented with an address of welcome.

On 12th October, Mr. Sundaram, Pleader, Bangalore, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Yogic and Non-Yogic systems of Physical Culture accompanied by demonstrations.

A condolence meeting was held on 26th October, 1929, to record the feelings of sorrow on the death of Mr. S. Kempamma, a member of the Union.

The celebration of Deepavali this year was unique. The Secretary arranged for a series of lectures on the "Glory of our Civilization" by Sriman Pandit U. P. Krishnamacharya of Benares. Thus Deepavali festival was kept with the singing of the glory of Mother Land.

The next function was a lecture by Prof. Gurumurthi, M.A., of Madanapalle College on "Students and National Life." Mr. L. N. Govindarajan presided.

J. RAMACHANDRA DOSS,
R. SUBRAHMANYAN,

Secretaries.

C. Y. M. UNION.

"The St. John Berchmans' Study Club" is the name of a new Association, organized among the Catholics of Loyola College. In the beginning of the scholastic year (1929-30) the following notice was sent round the Catholic Hostels:—

In accordance with Rev. Fr. Carty's earnest appeal, it is proposed to start among ourselves—the Catholic Students of Loyola—a Catholic Young Men's Union, the chief activities of which will consist in the formation of a literary society or study club, where topics of Catholic interest, dogmatic, historical, biographical, will be discussed and dealt with in essay or lecture form; and Catholic dialogues will be staged from time to time. This Union will be affiliated to the Catholic Young Men's Guild of Trichinopoly, the activities of which are known through its organ, "The King's Rally."

Within a few days all the Catholic residents of the hostels subscribed to this circular, and the baby Association began to breathe the air of life. It is gratifying to see that it is growing strong and efficient. Its initial fervour has not grown dim. On the contrary the interesting and well-attended meetings, held every fortnight by this Club, are clear proofs that it is flourishing.

The following are the subjects of addresses delivered by the student members:—

'The Life of St. John Berchmans' by Mr. Mascarenhas.

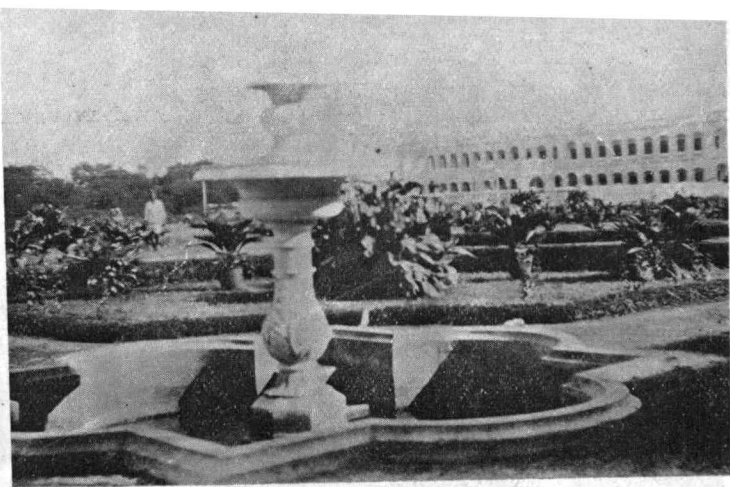
'The Inquisition' by Mr. Lawrence.



GROUP PHOTO.
THE BAZAAR OF KOLLENGODE. REV. FR. KREYELMANS, V.G.



"EVENING HOURS." Osman Ali, 1st U.C.



"THE FATHERS' EDEN." Osman Ali, 1st U. C. (2nd prize.)



"A VIEW FROM THE FATHERS' QUARTERS".
N. A. Rangachari, II U. C. (3rd prize.)



"THE FATHERS' LODGE & THE COLLEGE GARDENS
FROM THE COLLEGE."
D. Annaji Rao, IV U.C. (1st prize.)

neighbourhood. Let us say at once that Father Basenach returned at the end of June, much the better for the trip.

And now the University Examinations were on us again. Work, incessant work, work at high pressure, work carried to the breaking point, became the order of the day—and of the night. Unfortunately, of the night. Students will not believe that steady, regular, methodical work done day by day is the best preparation for an examination. They think nothing of taking leave on flimsy pretexts, of allowing gaps in their courses, of allowing arrears to accumulate to enormous proportions. They will make it up, they say, with the help of notes, and by means of an intense eleventh hour preparation. What this preparation is can be seen at a glance. The unkempt appearance, the slovenly dress, tell a tale of neglect of the elementary care due to the body. The haggard looks, the long faces, the faded features, reveal strained nerves and sleepless nights. The nearer the examination, the more accentuated the symptoms. While the examination is on, the fever is at its paroxysm, you hear of candidates sitting up not only to the small hours of the morning, but the whole night through. It is sheer suicide.

Is it any wonder if some break down entirely, some go stark mad? The wonder is that the casualties are not more numerous.

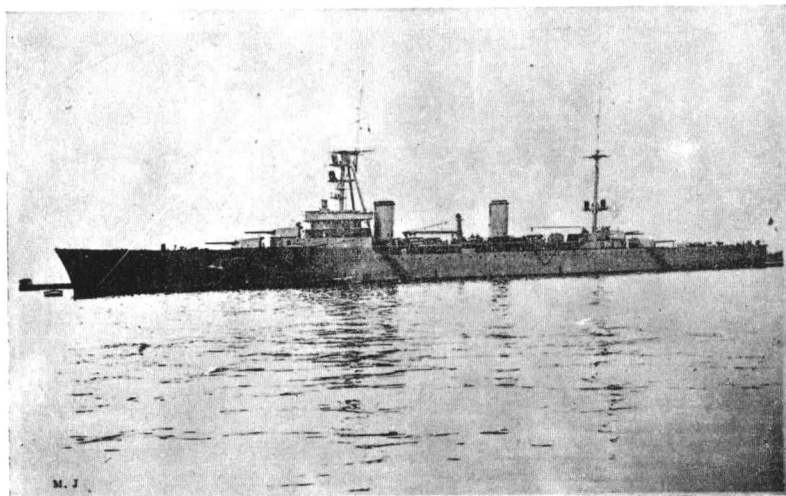
"Just so," the candidates will say, "we are able to stand the strain."

But, granting that the number of physical and mental breakdowns is not as large as could be feared—a fact for which we are thankful, after all—is this overwork of any use? The unnatural

strain is bound to tell; at a certain point the mind is saturated and cannot take in any fresh useful knowledge. And the result of forcing oneself to more work is not and can only be a confused mind, a heated imagination, loaded with a mass of crude, undigested, ill-assorted and therefore un-serviceable stuff. The nerves are strung to an unnatural pitch, if not to the verge of madness, a state quite the opposite of what is required for an examination.

What is the fit state of mind for writing an examination? Impulse, self-possession, assurance, freedom of the consciousness, of steady, methodical, intelligent preparation and the acquisition of clear, coherent, well digested and assimilated, and, therefore, handy knowledge. But the acquisition of this knowledge and of this assurance does not require sitting up the whole night just before or during the examinations. It requires only steady, methodical work throughout the course. Spread over the two or three years of your course the hours you spend, by day and by night, on your feverish preparation just before and during the examination, and you will walk to the examination as if you went to a marriage feast.

But, alas! How different the sight we see! Our candidate, after a night spent in frantic reading of books and notes, goes to his ordeal! He comes to the examination hall still reading books or notes. He often stays outside the hall after the signal bell, for a few minutes longer, to read a few more lines, happy if, in his confusion, and against the rules, he does not walk into the hall with his book or his notes in his hand or in his pocket, thereby making himself liable to the charge of mal-practice!



THE "TOURVILLE."



T. M. ROYAPPA.

vehicle of modern thought. A new complexion is thus put on the teaching of them. Composition, in modern style and on modern subjects, translation, the reading of modern books thus become necessary features of the new courses, and these require teachers whose knowledge of English equals their knowledge of Indian languages. Hence the rule lately passed by the Syndicate that at least that part of the teaching which deals with modern thought should be done by graduates.

Part III, consists of the old well-known groups remodelled.

Group I, as formerly, is Mathematics, but there is a double option under it: I-A is the old group, unchanged (Mathematics pure and applied). I-B consists of two parts, one includes only pure Mathematics, the other gives the choice of two out of five subjects, and these subjects are such that it is possible for a candidate to take a degree in pure Mathematics alone, while he is also given an opportunity to make acquaintance with a new subject, statistics.

The greatest change occurs in Group II.

The new Group includes all the Science subjects, viz., (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Botany, (e) Zoology, (f) Geology and (g) Physiology. Any of these seven subjects may be taken as main, and any of the remaining six as subsidiary.

Group III is Philosophy and Group IV History and Economics, with a double option as heretofore, viz., A. History and Economics, B. Economics and History. But the new B is rather different from the old B; it includes five subjects, so that

whereas old V-B was, not without reason, branded as a soft option, IV-B is now a respectable group. Yet, in spite of its having been made heavier, it is still a favourite in Loyola.

* * * * *

Soon after the re-opening, the hostel students were not a little surprised to receive the visit of the English tutors. Each tutor would go round to the boys of the class entrusted to his care, would sit, go through the weekly essay, inquire about the work done, the books read, etc.

Now this was an innovation, almost a revolution! A peaceful revolution, though, which was affected without bloodshed, perhaps with a little spilling of ink. And there was the usual firing of questions: Why? What? How? What is this new thing? Is it a plot? What are the College authorities after? We are already plagued with essays, so many a week, and now here are the tutors coming round to our rooms! Really, this College,!

Poor dear boys! Really, we are not conspiring against you. But we know that your goodwill wants encouragement and guidance and an occasional gentle goading! And we thought this was a good way to give you what you really need and perhaps desire, but feel too shy to express. For heaven's sake! banish the idea of persecution! We are out to kill only laziness or negligence. This is only tutorial work, so often extolled as invaluable for education. We thought that with a large hostel at hand, we had a splendid chance to try tutorial work in our own way, in a way suited to our South Indian Colleges. We will even go farther and take you into our confidence. If the

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

THE ANDHRA VANGMAYA SAMITH.

The above Telugu Literary Association is now in the fourth year of its progress.

This year some new features are noticeable in the activities of the Association. In the ordinary meetings conducted once a week students elected presidents from amongst themselves. The inaugural address was delivered by M.R.Ry. G. J. Somayajulu Garu, Lecturer in Telugu of the Pachaiappa's College, on 'poetry and its beauties' with our Telugu Lecturer, Mr. A. Parabrahma Sastry Garu, in the chair. Later a very interesting debate was held on the Sarda Bill. Mr. T. Satyanarayana Rao of Group III Hons. supported the passing of the Bill and our Pandit opposed it on shastric grounds. Others exhibited their zeal and enthusiasm. The president Mr. J. Ramachandra Dass of IV U.C. gave his decided opinion in favour of the Bill and it was carried amidst enthusiastic cheering of the majority of the students. We are glad of this opportunity to thank Mr. Martinayya, our Tutor in Economics and himself an Andhra, for the great interest manifested in the activities of the Association not only by his presence on important occasions but also by his generous contributions. Two other meetings are worthy of mention here. Mr. K. Ranganathan spoke on 'Manava Janma Phalam' with the president in the chair. Mr. T. Satyanarayana Rao spoke on 'Youth movement' under the presidency of Mr. P. Sundararama Reddy.

Lastly Prof. B. Ramajoga Rao, the well-known Andhra Athlete, addressed the students on 'Psycho-physical culture' with practical demonstrations of the art by his pupils.

The most important addition to our Association this year is the institution of the Dramatic Society. We were able to put on the boards a Telugu Drama "Ramdoss" under the kind patronage and immediate presence of Desodharaka Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, the Editor of the well-known Telugu daily, 'Andhra Patrika.' We feel grateful to our authorities in this connection, for the generous help rendered to us and to Messrs. K. Nagaiah and Gundachar of Chittoor and Cuddapah respectively, who responding willingly to our call came down here and took prominent roles in the drama, making it a great success.

We record with satisfaction that we have been able to institute a prize to be given every year to the student of our College coming out first in Telugu in the University Examinations.

Y. A. SREE RAM,

T. D. SARASWATHY,

Secretaries.

THE LOYOLA PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Loyola Photographic Association was founded in November, 1928. Its principal object was to encourage the study and practice of photography. The office-bearers for the year are:—

President.—Rev. Fr. L. D. Murphy, S. J.

Vice-President.—Mr. P. Gopalan.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. M. A. Sreshta.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. S. Kannan.

Up to date seven meetings have been held. Of these two were business meetings, one was devoted to a debate on the "Merits and disadvantages of film and

on the north of the well, the engine room was enlarged towards the east, and, finally, engine room and store room extensions were joined by a building running north—south, destined to become the store room of the Physical Training Department. The well is thus completely enclosed.

The extreme eastern end of the store room extension was soon required for an unforeseen purpose.

We have a Collège Photographic Association—and a very active one too. But photography requires a dark room and since the Association is a Collège Association, it is the duty of the Collège to provide a dark room, a pucca, well-equipped dark room. So reasoned our young photographers. Our artists are nothing if not business men. If they were to work, they wanted a dark room. The force of their logic was recognized and they got their dark room, with facilities for water, red light, perfect darkness, etc.

* * * * *

The year 1928-29 closed with eleven blocks, aggregating 316 single rooms. "You must build more hostels," said the boys before they went home, "you won't have room enough in July."

"We knew they were right. Accordingly, early in June, Block No. 12 was begun.

July brought the usual in-coming tide. On the reopening day, nearly all the rooms were occupied, mostly by new students. The old students had reserved their rooms, and thought themselves safe; they took their time, came back by easy stages and found their rooms occupied by

others. "What! Had I not reserved my room?"—"You had. But the reservation expired on the re-opening day. You had to be here on the 1st July. It is the rule, you know!" The rule! As if a boy could think of rules during vacation!

But the late-comers were not going to be turned out so easily. They found hospitality with friends, waiting for a room in the new hostel that was building. Only, after a few days, the number of expectant lodgers was three times the number of the rooms in the new block. And that, after candidates for admission had sought and found accommodation in the neighbourhood, also in expectation of a room in the new hostel.

The third time in succession, we were driven by sheer necessity to start building in a hurry. With the permission of the educational authorities, two blocks were immediately begun.

They are now completed. Thus, the hostels at present consist of 14 blocks, aggregating 394 single rooms. Over this little city Father Saulière reigns as a paternal despot, a patriarch more than a despot. Whether the denizens of the Loyola City are happy or otherwise under his rule, it is for them to say.

* * * * *

We should, before concluding this review, say a few words on the revival of the College Societies and their work, and on the sports. But we are relieved of this duty by the Secretaries, whose reports will be found elsewhere.

We now make our bow to the reader and wish him a happy New Year.

compulsive; it only shows the man's inherent weakness that he obeys it. Consequently its presence can never remove man's responsibility for his actions.

Are these elements mere phantoms of a disordered brain? The vision of the air-drawn dagger is a hallucination, a hideous dream. So too are the Ghost of Cæsar appearing to Brutus at dead of night to warn Brutus on the eve of Phillippi and the Ghosts appearing to Richard III to torment him into despair on the eve of Bosworth Field. But others beside Hamlet do see the Ghost stalking in the moonlight before the place at Elsinore and some words are actually exchanged with it by Hamlet. But the next time it reveals its presence to Hamlet only, while his mother is frankly unable to see anything. Banquo's Ghost stalks into the Banqueting Hall; Macbeth alone sees it. The lords are amazed at the strange behaviour of the host. Lady Macbeth sees only a stool. Macbeth thinks of Banquo and the ghost appears. He takes heart and it vanishes. Evidently the dramatist's intention is to represent the tormentings of the conscience which body forth to him in strange forms and visualise the crime which he had committed. Of course on the stage the Ghost actually appears and the force of the imaginative appeal of the situation is considerably lost.

In tragedies where the supernatural is introduced, it constitutes the background to the whole drama, its appearances are well-timed to indicate the turning point in the action. The weird sisters in Macbeth

hover round the play from the beginning to the end, with their invisible but potent influence.

The joyous note of the comedies cannot admit of such unearthly beings, emblematic of horror and gloom. The airy creatures of a 'Midsummer Night's Dream' and the 'Tempest' belong to a world different from the witches and the ghosts. They are the products of the lyric fancy of Shakespeare, their deeds are never calculated to cause ruin to mortals. They sing and dance, invite man to come to the yellow sands by the ocean and enjoy; the weird sisters too in Macbeth sing and dance round the boiling cauldron—but what a contrast! Ferdinand guided by Ariel goes to happiness and joy, Macbeth meeting the weird sisters and led by them courts his tragic doom. The pranks of Puck on foolish mortals, the silly squabbles among the fairies themselves, the detached but sympathetic outlook they have on men, all contribute to the heightened lyric tone of M. N. D. The story of the 'Tempest' is more serious. Caliban is a mis-shapen wretch, ugly in body and ugly in mind. Even he with his petulant outbursts and his forced submission to man, with his human passions and human interests, appeals to us, as do not the witches from their remote and mysterious world. The Tragedy of Hamlet or that of Macbeth aided by the unearthly beings who figure in them. There is nothing to disturb human happiness in the comedies; the fairies and the elves are fair in mind and in body and contribute to the comic tone of the whole.

the kangaroo appear on those of New South Wales; the cod fish, seal and dog on those of Newfoundland. A Stamp collector easily knows the unit of currency in each country. His knowledge of geography is above the average. An enthusiastic Philatelist knows where the Solomon islands, Dahomey, Papua, Djibouti and Inhambane are. Ernest Cowby observes:—"Children have no natural taste for geography, and the first thing to do, if it is to be studied, is to awaken that taste. Tolstoy suggests the reading of travels as a means to this end. I would be tempted to add as even a more efficient awakener the collection of Postage Stamps. The ordinary boy learns more in this way than from the best of teachers." The accession of a new king, a revolution in progress, the centennial of a great event, a jubilee, and regular events occasion the issue of a new stamp. Such events are therefore learnt by a stamp collector through his stamps. The design and execution of a stamp illustrate the style of art of a country. The Great War was recording its own history in thousands of stamp collections. The late Sir John Henniker Heaton in his preface to the Imperial penny postage

claimed that he was sticking the British Empire together with a penny stamp. The adhesiveness of the overseas dominions to the mother country," remarks Melville, "has been concreted by the war and the stamp album shall demonstrate something of the miracle of Imperial unity." One can see from the stamp album that during the late war Iraq, German East Africa, N. W. Pacific Islands, Togoland, etc., were conquered by the British and that war tax on postal matter was levied in Antigua, Barbados, British Honduras, Canada, Fiji, Jamaica, New Zealand, etc. Some countries such as the British North Borneo and Strait Settlements issued what are known as the Red Cross Stamps. The proceeds that accrued from the sale of these stamps went to the relief of the orphans and the widows of the deceased soldiers.

Examples of the educative value of Philately can be multiplied *ad infinitum*. But, what has been said so far, can give an idea of it. At present there is a Photographic Association in the College, why not also a Philatelic society of the Loyola College?

T. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR.



A FRESHER'S EXPERIENCE AT LOYOLA,

The evening was bright and just suited for tennis. The four young men indulging in the game seemed resolved to take every advantage of the fine sunshine. On a rustic bench near the court, in the shade of the tarred tatty sat Fr. X.— waiting for the set then going on to finish. Along the road leading to the courts strolled a young man. He was a 'fresher' and had but that morning become an inmate of the hostel. On his nose rested a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and his longish neck drooped forward as if unable to bear the weight of knowledge in his head. Being interested in tennis, Jim, for so he was called, approached the courts and stood watching the game, his hand resting lightly on the wire netting to set off to the best advantage the cut of his coat which he had had made particularly to impress the folk at Loyola.

He had been posing long when Fr. X., happened to look round. "Marker" said he in his deep voice. The marker looked at him and then yelled at Jim "Sar", the second marker echoed "Sar"; the pickers took up the chorus in a minor key and yelled "Sar", till Jim found the whole lot yelling at him. He felt that he had committed some heinous offence which had raised a regular pandemonium there and in his terror dropped his hand to his side. The yells at once subsided and Jim learnt that all the confusion was caused by his having placed his hand on the wire netting which according to the code of Loyola is considered sacred.

As soon as he realized the nature of his crime Jim edged away from the wire netting and was on the point of retiring when the voice of Fr. X.— arrested him. "Come along and sit down young man,

you can see the game better than if you stand there," he said. Jim obeyed resting his hind quarters on the extremist edge of the bench.

"Don't you find the heat of Madras terrible?" asked Fr. X.— "Yes; It's extremely hot," replied Jim.

He had now fairly got over his fright and so began to look about him. Here he was, seated on the same bench with one of the Fathers who had just started conversing with him. He felt that according to the conventions of society it was now his turn to make some remark. He racked his brains for something to say. The weather, that convenient resort of conversation-makers had already been exhausted. He glanced around for inspiration and his eyes finally rested on the tennis courts. "One, two, three,..... nine" he counted and his face lit up. He had an idea. He resolved to start the conversation in as natural a voice as he could. Clearing his throat as a prelude to speaking, he moved one inch nearer Fr. X.— who sat deeply interested.

"Father" he began, but in endeavouring to hide his nervousness and speak with ease, he spoke as if calling upon a thief caught red-handed, to give up his booty.

"Father" he repeated, and this time with better success. "There are now nine tennis courts. If three more are opened, that will make twelve and the College can then boast of having one dozen tennis courts."

Fr. X.— nodded while a smile played about his lips. "A very good idea my lad," he said, "but where are the cows to come from."

Jim's brow contracted in a puzzled
 v. n. He could not follow the trend
 Fr. X.—'s thought and what seemed
 clear as daylight to the priest was to
 shrouded in mystery as dark as
 ies. Beads of perspiration broke out
 his brow in his efforts to trace some
 reasonable connection between cows and
 tennis courts and see why the former was
 needed for the opening of the latter. Des-
 pite his frantic efforts no ray of light
 pierced his mind and at length he was
 forced to ask, "What have cows to do
 with tennis courts?" Fr. X.—'s smile
 broadened.

SUPERNATURAL ELEMENT IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

In some of his plays Shakespeare
 introduces the supernatural to heighten
 the dramatic effect and to invest his
 important characters with dignity.
 Calpurnia says in Julius Cæsar "Heavens
 themselves blaze forth the death of
 princes." The supernatural music outside
 the palace in Antony and Cleopatra anti-
 cipates an important event and expectation
 is fulfilled in the defeat of Antony, and
 his eventual death. The dramatic effect
 of Richard III is enhanced by the
 figure of Queen Margaret who seems to
 be a supernatural being, the disembodied
 spirit of the Lancastrians, hounding the
 Yorkists with blood curdling curses: for
 she is introduced in the play long after
 she is really dead.

This element is never really made the
 dominant interest in a play. In Shakes-
 peare every character is the architect of
 his own fortune, never as in classical
 tragedy the victim of an external agency.
 In his plays, specially in his tragedies,
 character is destiny. It would be a
 mistake to absolve Macbeth from all

"You need the dung to plaster the
 courts," he said, as if that was the most
 important requisite for the opening of a
 court.

"So you see young man" he continued,
 "however things may seem essentially
 different they yet have some connection
 with each other and how before one
 opens more tennis courts one has to buy
 more cows."

Jim saw quite clearly and he saw also
 that it would take some time for him to
 get quite used to the ways of Loyola.

J. F. PERREIRA.

responsibility for the crime of Duncan's
 murder and to trace the deed to the
 promptings of the weird sisters. The
 "soliciting" by the same powers of evil
 has different effects on the natures of
 Macbeth and Banquo. Thus the witches
 only appeal to the power for evil latent in
 Macbeth's mind and kindle it to action.
 The supernatural element in the play is
 only subsidiary, for throughout Macbeth
 is master of himself and left to follow
 his own will. Similar will be the error
 in overrating the importance of the part
 played by the ghost in Hamlet. Even
 before the first appearance of the Ghost
 Hamlet suspects foul play in regard to his
 father's death, and the Ghost only con-
 firms his thoughts. The second time it
 comes only "to whet his almost blunted
 purpose." Thus in either case it is
 Macbeth's imagination and Hamlet's sus-
 picion which make them so susceptible to
 the promptings of the external agencies,
 whose influence over others like Banquo
 and Horatio is slight. The supernatural
 element evidently suggests but never is it

STAMP COLLECTION AS A HOBBY FOR STUDENTS.

"What on earth is the use of collecting Postage stamps?" is the question ordinarily put by any one who is allowed to have a look into our Postage Stamp album. Stamp collection or Philately, as it is called, is a hobby. Everyone should have a hobby. "Our pastimes and our recreation are the safety valves of our people." A man draws vitality from his hobby. It gives us a recreative occupation and a change from the daily routine of study or business responsibility. Of the various hobbies we can mention in particular the collection of coins, autographs, match labels, picture postcards, old books, etc. But stamp collection is decidedly one of the best.

Postage Stamp! It seems more wonderful than the wishing cap of the Arabian Nights. "Attached to a letter it engages the energy and service of the most powerful and civilising influences of an Empire. The swiftest steam-boats, the fastest trains and a whole army of officials are requisitioned in order that the contract of which that small Postage Stamp is the symbol, may be faithfully carried out." Who would not like to have a collection of these stamps from the various countries with their own distinctive designs? Today the hobby is everywhere esteemed an intellectual pursuit of great interest and fascination not for the rising generation alone but for all of the "seven ages of man." Stamp Collectors now range from the monarch on the throne to the errand boy in the street. Princes and peers, merchants and members of Parliament, solicitors and school boys,

"Grave old plodders, gay young friskers,
Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins"

.....all follow this Postal Pied Piper. Nankivell writes:—"Blue China has gone to the wall, autographs are losing caste, old books and first editions are on the down-grade, pipes are relegated to the lumber rooms, metallurgical cabinets are coated with dust and even walking sticks survive only in Sandringham, but Stamp collection proudly holds her own." To the leisured it affords a stimulating occupation with a spice of competition; to the busy, a recreative change; to the studious, an inexhaustible scope for profitable research; to the old, the sociability of a pastime; to the young, a hobby prolific of novelty; to the money-maker, an opening for occasional speculation and to all a safe investment and a pleasure yielding study.

It harmonises with school studies in historical and geographical directions. These vari-coloured labels garnered from all the corners of the earth tell in mute eloquence the rise and fall of kingdoms, conquests and revolutions, and the zoological, botanical, ethnological and pictorial peculiarities of countries. On the stamp of Egypt we find the pyramids; Souda shows an armed postman perched on the top of a camel with the mail for Berber and Khartoum; the Chinese send us fiercesome dragons and hiero-glyphics; Salvador shows us its smoking volcanoes; oil palm and crocodiles enliven the stamps of British North Borneo; emu, lyrebird and

LAKE-GIRT LOYOLA FARE THEE WELL!

It was thy infant form that came to view,
When first I gazed by fancy led—
A white inornate mansion peering new
Amid the silent lake o'erhead,
Crowned by the vaulting dome of western sky
With silvery rings of snowy clouds—
"Surely, a scene," I thought, "Where truth may ply
Her trade of light to yearning crowds."
Two years have sped. See how Loyola blooms!
Yet these young trees, that skirt thy grounds,
When soon they deck thy brows with leafy plumes
Enshrining thee in bowered rounds,
Thou shalt be raised where silence sleeps in dreams,
Where nature spills her sweeter charms,
Where ancient art unfolds her flowery themes
And science wins the newest palms.
A scene, alas!, once past ne'er comes again.
What mortal breathes a second spring?
So blithe is college life, 'tis not in vain
In reason's ears this note I ring:
Blest are they who join thy teaching fold,
That lifts the genial sense of youth,
May joy be theirs, and I in memory hold
Thy book of life, thy torch of truth!
Beneath his* care, whose equal none I ween,
With learned staff for kindness known
Rivalling none, thou rivalled all unseen,
Till "Lost is all our fame!" they moan.
Hark! ere I part, my loved Loyola, hark!
Oh, thou that bear'st the torch of light!
Though nought I add, yet, of thy torch a spark
I take to light my life-path bright.
Lake-girt Loyola, fare thee well! What bliss
So sweet as college life? Adieu!
The Queen of night may wane or wax; amiss
The sun-kissed fields for rain may sue,
And men may rise or fall in life's dull round,
While nature scorns earth's changing look,
Etern thou shall exist with glory crowned,
Still high thy torch, unclosed thy book.

LOYOLA COLLEGE,
2nd February 1929.

R. JAGANATHA

*Fr. BERTRAM, the Principal.

very remote. Yet, the unexpected has again happened.

It was a pleasant surprise for us to get a letter, in June from the Administrative Commandant saying that, in consequence of some changes made in the distribution of the various units among the Madras Colleges, we were going to be given a platoon and the band, a total of 62 men. This was welcome news.

Yet, many prospective candidates were disappointed. It was agreed that, except men who had already been in the force, recruitment should be confined to the Junior Classes and IV Honours, so that the recruits might be assured of a two years' training, one year being considered insufficient to turn out a decent soldier.

Recruitment went on briskly and before the end of the month, regular parades had begun.

For the time being, the band is going through the ordinary military drill; it has more to do with the rifle than with musical instruments. Yet there are a few bugles at hand for practice.

And practice there is.....

Every now and then, the sleeping echoes of the neighbourhood are rudely awakened by sudden and riotous outbursts of harsh, metallic sounds which make the frightened crows take to wing. Even the solemn stillness of the night is occasionally broken by unmelodious strains which scare the jackals on the prowl.....

It is some tiro trying to pick up his notes.....

What will it be when the drum practice begins?

Cheerio, buglers, anyhow! Beginnings are hard!

* * * * *

Our new Head Clerk is Mr. S. A. Saldanha, formerly Librarian. Mr. Lourdaswami Raj, B.A., has been appointed Librarian. A new lecturer, Mr. T. R. Raghava Sastri, M.A., and a tutor, Mr. M. S. Srinivasachari, B.A. (Hons.), have been added to the Mathematical staff. In History, the appointment of Mr. L. M. Aloysius, M.A., has already been mentioned.

The introduction of Part II, Second Language, in the B.A. class necessitates considerable strengthening of the Language staff. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A., becomes Chief Sanskrit Lecturer; Mr. L. M. Pylee, M.A., is relieved of part of his History work to take up translation in the Malayalam Department; Mr. Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., is raised to a higher grade and receives a tutor to assist him for composition in his large Tamil classes.

There are changes even among the religious staff. Father Vion becomes Vice-Principal. Father Andre, S.J., assistant to Father Sauliere, is compelled to leave us by failing health and is replaced by Father G. Gross, S.J. Later on in the year Father J. Amescua, S.J., relieved the Principal of his Latin class.

* * * * *

The hostels now claim our attention.

On returning, the old students were greatly surprised to find new buildings where they had left thatched huts. The store room was enlarged first by 15 or 20 feet to the East, then continued beyond the well. Parallel to the store room but

LOYOLA COLLEGE HOCKEY XI—1928-29



DE'ROZARIO

D. R. SPITTELER

I. F. TAYLOR

N. VEDACHALAM

E. MUTHAIVA

cial works satisfactorily (for it is only a trial) we may perhaps extend it to other subjects. The Professors will decide.

* * * * *

In the meanwhile, to meet the requirements of the new courses and the new arrangements, some additions to and changes in the Staff had been made. Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A., had been added to the English Staff to relieve Mr. Baliga of part of his work, so that he might give more time to tutorial work in IV U.C.—which he is doing with signal enthusiasm and devotion. Mr. P. Venkataraman, B.A., replaced Mr. K. D. Joseph, B.A., as tutor and he too went into the tutorial work in right earnest. The I.U.C. hostel residents know something of Mr. V. N. Ramaratnam, B.A., takes tutorial work in III U.C., and Mr. F. Perotti, B.A., in II U.C. Mr. N. S. Krishnaswami, B.A., was appointed Tamil tutor to assist Mr. Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., the Lecturer, who has large classes to deal with. For Sanskrit, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A., was added as Lecturer.

The Mathematics staff was strengthened by the addition of a tutor, Mr. M. S. Prasadachari, B.A. (Hons.), and the History staff by Mr. L. M. Aloysius, M.A., Mr. S. Narayanan, B.A., Chemistry Demonstrator, who had, for one year, been under training at the Royapettah School of Physical Training, rejoined his post, with the addition of the title of Physical Director.

* * * * *

The scheme for Physical Training fore-shadowed in last year's Annual has now come to fruition. Three times a week, from 4 to 5 p.m., the I.U.C. students

may be seen disporting themselves on the grounds, east of the hostels, under the control and guidance of Mr. S. Narayanan. They have the choice of football, hockey, playground ball, basket ball, volley ball, racing, etc.

There are playgrounds and courts enough for all. There is a quarter mile running track. And there are other things in contemplation.

There is animation on the grounds during the Physical Training period. All the boys play, and, if a visitor happens to meet them at 5 p.m., he will find them all in perspiration, and panting: a sign that they have not been idle. In fact, you will never see idle groups, gossiping or loitering about.

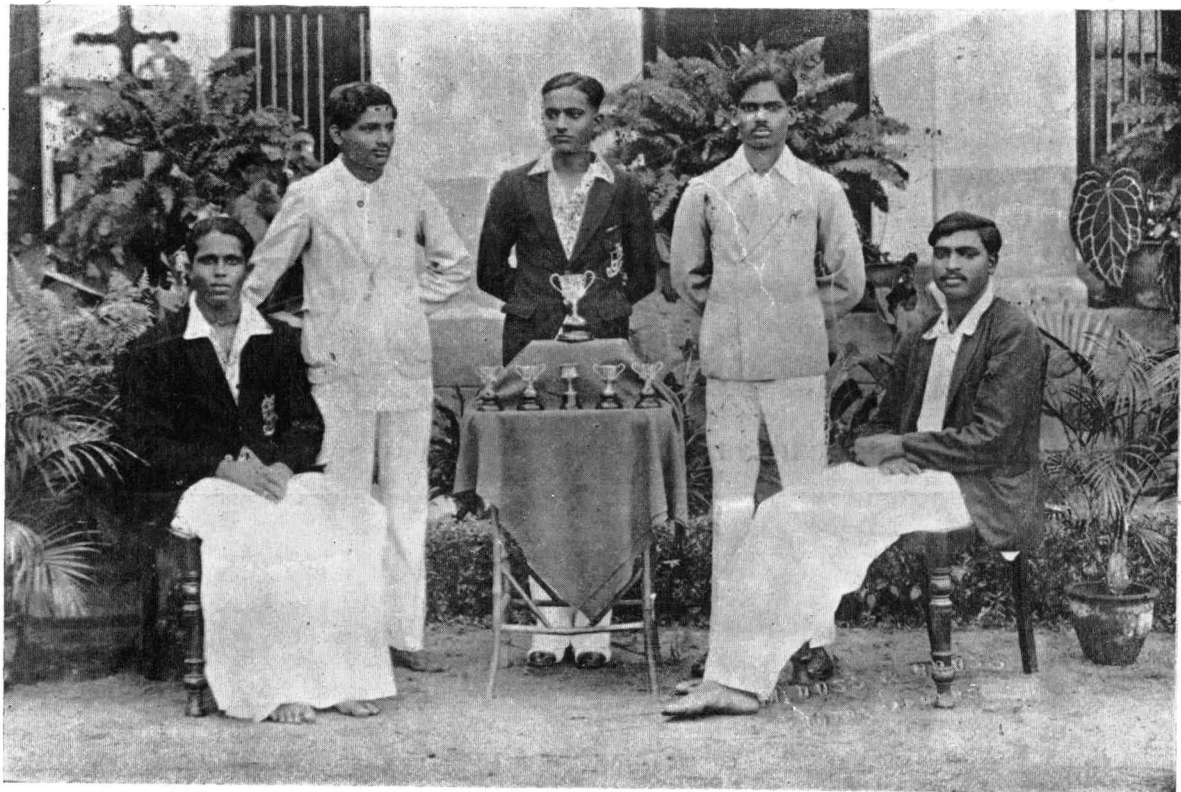
This is a satisfactory result, the very thing intended. It may not prove that the boys have developed a passion for physical exercise, but, passion or no passion, they do take physical exercise. In fact, the moment they are caught in the vortex of an interesting game, they cannot escape the influence of that interest, and so it is that, in the end, they are heart and soul in it.

Of all the games, basket ball is easily the most popular. There is also volley ball, playground ball, and the more virile games, football and hockey. Even the running track is not without its devotees, and every now and then one or two athletes can be seen having a sprint round it to keep themselves in form.

* * * * *

The U.T.C.! We have a U.T.C. contingent! When we wrote about it, in last year's Annual, the prospect of having a U.T.C. platoon in the College seemed

BADMINTON FIVES: JANUARY 1930.



(Standing)
(Seated)

K. RAYAPPA,
P. GOPALAN.

D. V. SATYANARAYANA,

M. Doss & Bros.

K. SURIYAPRAKASA,
S. NARAYANA RAO.

He sits in his place, but, with his confused mind and shattered nerves, he forgets to read the instructions, sometimes forgets to write his register number on his answer book, misreads the questions, answers one thing for another. He is unable to do a bit of cool, clear, thinking, to marshal his facts, to compose a direct, coherent, full answer. He jumbles together a number of fragmentary, unconnected, irrelevant items, picked up in the feverish revision of the previous night.

And this is what he calls answering a paper "satisfactorily"! And he is surprised that he fails, puts down failure to error in the addition of marks, to ill-will on the part of the examiner, etc. No! failure is due to none of these causes. It is due to bungling on the part of the student, and bungling is due to strained nerves.

Can it be seriously contended that a young man of 18 or 20 can, with impunity, work at high pressure for weeks on end, cutting 3, 4, or more hours from his sleep every night?

We are convinced that much of the disappointment, whether in the shape of failure or in the shape of frustrated hopes of a high pass, experienced at the examination year after year, has its cause in the overwork of the eleventh hour, whether the candidates admit it or not.

Well, our boys, such as they were, went in for the ordeal in high spirits and with high hopes, as usual. As bus after bus left the hostels, carrying its load to the appointed places, there was great excitement and vociferous cheering. The return was ordinarily much quieter, for a

number of reasons which I am not going to enumerate.

* * * * *

The examinations brought the academic year 1928-29 to a close. It should bring to a close this chronicle too, according to precedents.

But we have been seriously debating with ourselves if this record had not better follow the calendar year rather than the academic year, and we have come to the conclusion we had better, in the future, conform to the former. And we confess, in all humility, that the conclusion was arrived at largely under the influence of human weakness. The chronicler who writes in January, 1930, finds his poor rusty memory severely taxed when he has to go back one year and a half to start his record with July, 1928, and that he has to put his imagination to the rack in order to breathe life into and paint in true colours events long dead and gone.

And then, to the reader, raking up things one and a half years old looks almost like an anachronism.

So, without further apologize, we proceed.

* * * * *

With the beginning of the academic year 1929-30, the new B.A., scheme came into force. Three features in the new scheme differentiate it from the old one. Part I, English, has been lightened, so as to take only 8 hours a week, instead of 12 as heretofore, but without any lowering of the standard.

Part II, is now Second Language, as it was before 1910. But Indian languages are now to be so taught as to become the

cameras"; and the remaining four given to lectures. Mr. Somalaram gave a very interesting lecture to the Association on the theory of photography explaining the principles of light reflection involved. Mr. Raja, Art Editor of the 'Hindu,' has been a very useful friend with theoretical explanations and practical demonstrations of 'development'. Mr. R. Ramaswami, B.L., addressed us on the 'experiences of an amateur,' a distinctly useful lecture.

An important feature of last year's as well as this year's activities was the photographic Competition. The subject of a slightly difficult evokes keen competition. Last year the prize winners were N. Kanton (1st), V. Krishnaswamy (2nd) and M. Shrestha (3rd). A new feature of this year is our Dark Room, must thank here Rev. Fr. Bertram for the interest he has taken in our Association and for giving us the prizes for the Competition and also for conducting the Dark Room. For the latter we are also much indebted to Rev. Fr.

... conclusion it is our earnest hope that the photographic Association which is the first of its kind in India will maintain a steady career of progress and flourish for the future.

..... Or like a gate of steel
 blocking the sun, receive and render
 back
 the figure and its heat.

M. A. SHRESTHA,

Secretary.

THE LOYOLA COLLEGE DEBATING CLUB.

In previous years the need of a Debating Club has been keenly felt. This year in response to the continued requests by the students active steps were taken.

The formal function of electing Office-bearers took place on August 16th, 1929. The chief Professor of English, Rev. Fr. L. D. Murphy S. J., was elected ex-officio President. Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A., was elected Vice-President, and Mr. J. R. Doss was elected Secretary.

Debates were held weekly during the first term with an average attendance of about two hundred students. A strict insistence on Parliamentary order and procedure had in no way hampered the liveliness of the meetings.

The subjects discussed embraced topics of economical, social and political interest. The subject for the first debate was: "The condition of women's education in India at present is deplorable". The successive subjects were:—

"The Universal and exclusive adoption of Khadi is necessary and practicable in the interests of the nation."

"Social reform should precede political reform."

"Legislation to enforce total Prohibition."

J. RAMACHANDRA DOSS,

Secretary.

The College was closed the next day in honor of the deceased.

On 14th, a meeting of the Staff and students, arranged by K. S. Nagarajan (M.A.), was held in the Intermediate Hall, to express sorrow at the demise of the venerable Prelate.

Loyola College owes the late Archbishop a very peculiar and deep debt of gratitude. The Principal, who presided at the meeting, told the audience the share taken by the deceased in the foundation of the College. It is utter truth to say that without Archbishop Aelen, the College would not exist. It was Archbishop Aelen who, in February 1912, requested us to open a College in Madras. Undaunted by difficulties, undismayed by the world which was the grave of so many schemes, he kept pressing his request on us, till, in 1918, he found the means to commit us to start it by bringing to Madras, to take in hand the management of St. Gabriel's High School. He assisted us in the management of us, lastly by a handsome bequest of Rs. 10,000 from his private purse. A man of burning zeal and of personal action, he spent his time, his good of fortune and his energies for the benefit of the poor. His ambition, when he became Archbishop of Madras, was to see, in Madras, a Catholic College, a Catholic Seminary for Indian priests, a Country High School in the Telugu language, his large and three hospitals founded in his diocese. To the fulfilment of these ambitions he laboured strenuously and his episcopate during the eighteen years of

It was his great consolation to be able to say, shortly before his death, that he had completed the task he had set himself. Hostel No. 2 bears his name, a standing acknowledgment of our gratitude to him.

By the end of February, the usual round of farewell teas began, with the usual accompaniment of group photographs, speeches, expressions of regret for past misdeeds (so easily forgotten and forgiven) and promises to keep the Loyola flag flying through life. One of the IV U.C. student, R. Jagannathan, expressed his feelings in poetry. "Lake girl Loyola" is, in our opinion, somewhat above the ordinary level of poetic juvenile effusions, both in matter and in form. It deserves a place in this our Annual Record.

The last of these functions coincided with a farewell of another kind. On 22nd March, our Economics Professor, Father Basenach, S.J., whose health had, for some time past, been anything but satisfactory, started for home as advised by the medical authorities. He got a rousing send-off at Egmore. He should have had a neck like a giraffe to wear all the garlands that were heaped on him.

It so happened that the boatman, on its way out, in presence of the red light shining at the top of the semaphore before entering Kodambakam Station, had to stop opposite the hostels, and wait some time for the "line clear" signal. The opportunity for a fresh farewell demonstration was too good to be missed. The whole population of Loyola 'City' turned out and with their vociferous cheers, roused the sleeping echoes of the

'Lilleo' by Mr. D. Gordon.

'Evolution' by Mr. L. Thamby.

'The Infallibility of the Pope' by Mr. Thompson.

'Liberty' by Mr. M. Boothan.

M. ROYAPPA,

Secretary.

A DILEMMA AND A DECEIT.

"Think what you will" declared Guru. "I am not going to see the Professor again about it."

Such was the unshakable and final decision arrived at by Mr. Guru, as he was seated at home, when his father urged him to go and see the Professor about his application for the Degree Examination.

Who can stand calm and untroubled with his hands in his pockets, when his mother rains down torrents of reproach on his head? Guru's mother was a woman of indomitable will and inflexible determination. All excuses, however plausible and appealing, she swept aside with one scornful and emphatic "No!"

He looked at the obstinacy of her sort, and set herself the task of letting a little breeze blow into his clouded brain.

But she began raising her voice a little. "You say, you will on no account see the Professor again about your selection. Oh, ho! Matters have come to a head indeed when you flaunt your authority as a tyrant, without paying any heed to the advice of your elders. Am I a buffalo that I should have a tongue in my head and not use it? Listen to me. You know full well that we have already spent more than five thousand rupees on your education, and we expect to recover

the money thus spent on you with interest when you get married with a dowry of at least ten thousand."

"Monstrous", muttered Guru under his breath. "Am I to be sold like a prize bullock for such an enormous sum?"

"It is no selling at all, Guru. It is compensation. Am I to slave, toil all my life like a cooly without any rest and to have no comfort in my old age? When you get married, how are we to know that you will support us in our last days? I have starved and worn myself to a shadow for you. I mean to make my last days comfortable by recovering the loss incurred on you."

Guru gazed at his mother, and marvelled how the starvation process could have left so many comfortable folds of superfluous flesh.

"My plans," he was beginning to interrupt.

"You talk of your plans, *your plans* indeed. What right have you to have any plans? Is it for you to arrange your marriage?" The mere thought of such an outrage set the mother's three chins quivering with indignation. "Talk of ingratitude rather, of beastly ingratitude in return for our love and care."



LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE. THE CROWD.

... was produced the contract in
... a long parchment faded brown in
... after years of thumbing. The
... passed her short and greasy
... along the lines that ran as

... It is agreed by me and
... under my seal and hand this day,
... the three witnesses mentioned here-
... w, that in all affairs regarding the
... and management of children, the
... of my wife shall be final and legally
... and I will never on any account
... here with her rights regarding the

(Sa.) MUTHUSWAMI AYYAR,
12-2-18.....

Witnesses.
... Dhanalakshmi, M.A. (Lond.).
... Sambamurti, M.A., M.L.,
Advocate.

Mrs. Dandapani Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
... was utterly non-plussed. He sat
... in silence for a few minutes.
... a thought struck him.

... that is alright, mother. You have
... ed me of your sovereignty,
... ing to the contract your word is
... n matters of household manage-
... ut not on the hard cash and the
... lds that my father is in possession
... long again." I begin to think you
... are an ass!
... do not realise who is the real
... owner of the hard cash and the
... elds.

Guru felt as if the ground were
from under him as he murmure
"I suppose it is my father."

"No he is not."

"Then who is it?"

"In what state was your father
he married me?"

"In comfortable decency. I can
to that."

"Much good your swearing will
Your father was a poor man, with
a pie in his pocket till he married me."

Guru's eyes opened wide. He
blinking like an owl in broad daylight.
His heart was heavy. In a fit of
commiseration he thought of Hamlet
of one lesser afflicted whilst he debate
"To be or not to be that is th
question."

His face was buried in his palms and
he was very near to weeping. He look
up at his father only to see a face o
dullest apathy.

Still all was not lost.

"My mother" slowly began Guru
was foolish enough to contradict you thus
I now realise that you brought with you
on your marriage the property into the
family. Will you please grant me on
week's time to come to a definite conclu-
sion. I ask for such a long period since
I have to discuss the pros and cons in
deciding between poverty and prosperity.

"There you are grown wise." Your
request is granted.

10th MARCH 1924.



DURING FATHER BERTRAM'S ADDRESS.

fourth picture though failing to prize gives a good view of the courts. It is by Usman Ali.

College building, the Fathers' with the gardens between them, is one, which appears to possess a possible fascination for our young for many are those who attempt to fix its charms in a picture. Usman Ali was nearly all confined to that. He really deserves more prizes than, for his pictures are all very good pictures. But the judges were of opinion that his merit was sufficiently prized by the award of one prize and some encouragement was to be given next in merit.

All events, it must be recognized that the Photographic Society is "up and on" and are sure to get more success to it!

* * * * *
Tonnerville is a French cruiser of a type which visited Madras on October 12th. Some of our ambitious boys of French received such friendly present on board and made so many personal friends that they formed an Agency Reception Committee and had a deputation of officers and men to the Home at Loyola. The Committee by motor and buses to bring the visitors

OUR FIRST U. T. C. CAMP.

A new U. T. C. members of our school did not realize that they were not until they went to Bangalore for the first camp. About five hundred boys and men in military uniform, commanded by their officers and sergeants, were taken into the train. Once in the train

from the Harbour. A very enjoyable evening was spent in no way marred by the ruthless slaughter of the French tongue. The next day officers from the ship left cards with an invitation from the Commandant for 100 students to visit the ship. The hundred was understood to be a round number: the number of acceptances was round also, round about 300. The officers of the ship did everything they could to make the visit both instructive and agreeable. Their kindness and sympathetic interest left a very good impression.

* * * * *
T. M. Royappa is the holder of the U.T.C. Cross Country Cup won at Bangalore in September 1929.

* * * * *
Amongst other sports' victories the Badminton Fives are to be congratulated on pulling off the cup in Mysapore tournament.

* * * * *
Last year's winners of the Inck-Collegiate Hockey Cup deserve their picture. Three of the team (Spiteler, Narayanaswamy and Gajapathi Rajin) represented Madras University in the All India Universities' Competition. Madras got into the semi-final at Lucknow.

* * * * *
There was no end of merry-making. The two soldierly qualities of discipline and merriment which began even in the training were indeed to characterise the whole camp.

* * * * *
On the 14th September morning we reached the Bangalore Railway Station

succeed in forcing their way to the University Examination, they invariably fail in it.

It would be only wise of them to recognize their limitations in time, and to take a subject which they can tackle.

But Science has such a glamour, it has been so very much "boosted" these last years, that many boys think it below their dignity to take History. Failing in Mathematics and Science is apparently considered by them more desirable and more honourable than passing in History.

And parents are found who encourage their sons in that attitude! We know cases of parents deciding to make engineers of their sons before they knew if their sons had any aptitude for Mathematics, and when results showed that they had none and insisting on their being kept in Group A, at all costs. Such action is only asking for disappointment and failure.

It should be realized, now especially, in these days of unemployment, that education is no longer an immediate preparation for employment but a general training of mind and will, an introduction to the knowledge of values and standards, the formation of character, acquirements which, though invaluable in any walk of life and the best condition of success in any career, cannot yet be said to be immediate preparation for any one of them in particular. If so, the development of the faculties of a young man should be on congenial lines, by means of studies suited to his aptitudes. A young man cannot be expected to develop by means of a training which goes against the grain.

26th January, 1929, College Day

A lovely day! Bright sunshine tempered by the fleeting shadows of white fleecy clouds riding through the air, and bathing in an ocean of blue. The grounds, the play-grounds carpeted with a thick soft growth of freshly mown grass, smiled invitingly to the inmates of the College and to the visitors. The lively strains of the band from St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, helped visitors and residents to attune themselves to the occasion.

By 4-30 p.m., a numerous and distinguished gathering had assembled, when the Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbaroyan, M.A., E.C.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Chief Minister and Pro-Chancellor of the University, who had kindly consented to preside at the function, arrived.

Tea was served, after which the visitors were invited to witness the concluding items of the programme of the day. A novel feature in the sports was the participation of the Staff in them. The Staff race was won by Mr. F. Perreira, B.A., English Tutor, and Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Sastri, Siromani, Sanskrit Lecturer. No wonder! they had youth on their side against their more demure colleagues! In the tug-of-war, the Staff had to yield to the superior weight of the students team. The Staff took their defeat magnanimously! Youth must be encouraged!*

The sports over, the Principal read the Annual Report, which appeared in last year's Annual.

The President, after paying a tribute of praise to the institution and congratulating

* A list of last year's sports' prize-winners will be seen on page 38.

ance he took the lead which he kept to the end and won the beautiful Indian Cross-Country Cup. Christian possessing average runners secured best number of points and was given a magnificent trophy. This Country Race is a memorable one as a new record was established by three men finishing the four miles of ninety-four.

The next great event was our Route of ten miles to Lal Bagh and back, which came a few days later. We had with us all the way our rifles and equipment but what of that since the band of the second Battalion Madras Pioneers accompanied us delightfully as we marched on.

The programme for the fortnight's sports was dominated in athletic sports which commenced on the 28th September when the Sports Committee was 'At Home' to the important people of Bangalore.

There was quite a good gathering of guests present. The system followed in these sports was not individual competition as usual, but team competition. Every College was to present a team of four men to compete in every item. Therefore every item looked like a Relay-Race. Loyola's inexperience was unprepared for this system and therefore it did not take part in sports. Christian College possessing a number of average runners with her champion Mr. Chandy snatched away the two magnificent trophies, the Athletic Cup and the Willingdon Shield. Loyola has learnt a lesson and she will put forth all her efforts next year.

On the 29th September our camp dispersed, and we returned home very much strengthened morally though a bit reduced physically. We have learnt that strict discipline and hard labour are the characteristic features of a soldier's life.

U. T. C.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Home for the holidays! Pack up your box,

What matters its bursting, if only it locks?

Purchase your ticket and jump in the train,

Rattle away to your dear home again.

At home the clasp of a father's hand

And the touch of a grandmother's lips

Are far more cheering and much more grand

Than a thousand and one knowing tips.

There's nothing so sweet, I always maintain,

As the view of the College, when seen from the train

Provided you're leaving for hills or the plain

Where lectures and lessons cease to torture the brain.

P. Ramakrishna Vijayarangam (I U.C.).

not suggest that students, like molluscs, bring their house with them but we wish hostel blocks grew automatically with the number of boys. But alas! it is not so. The problem of hostel accommodation crops up afresh every year. The more rooms there are, the more rooms are wanted.

It is not quite correct, though, to say there was no new feature on the grounds at the re-opening. The foundations had been laid, in February, 1928, of a new residence for the Fathers, to the South East of the College building, and, on 2nd July, the construction was in a fairly advanced stage. The Fathers moved into their new house on 3rd October, and vacated their old residence, Nabob's Gardens, which has since been sold. Visitors are pleased to say that the new construction is worthy of its neighbours but what we value most is that it is infinitely better suited to our requirements and therefore more comfortable than the old house was.

The students found a few new faces among the lay staff. Mr. T. R. H. Peck, M.A., who, had it depended on him, would have been in Loyola from the very beginning, was at last able to see his long cherished wish accomplished. He joined the staff at the beginning of the year. Unfortunately his health, which had been all then anything but satisfactory, completely broke down. He had to leave after a couple of months.

His place was taken by Mr. N. Balakrishna Ayyar, M.A., who had already seen several years service in the Hindu College, Tinnevely.

The Mathematic's staff was strengthened by the accession of Messrs. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A.,; V. A. Mahalingam, M.A., and K. A. Adivaraha, B.A. (Honours), partly to cope with the additional work of the Honours Courses partly to fill up the vacancy caused by Mr. M. V. Seshadri, B.A. (Honours), leaving the College.

But a familiar face was not to be seen any longer. Rev. H. Burrows, S. J., after three very successful years as Professor of History, appreciated by both staff and students had to return home. His work was divided among the rest of the staff. Mr. T. S. Rajaratnam, M.A. (Edin.) being transferred from the English to the History Department. Mr. M. Martinayyar, B.A., joined the staff as Tutor, History and Economics.

With the staff thus constituted and with an enrolment of over 600, the work started.

Soon after re-opening, a notice appeared on the notice board: Moral Philosophy for III U.C. What was this new feature in the College Course? Was it part of the University Curriculum? Was it religious instruction? What was it? What was the use or object of it?

This is an age of religious neutrality. The Government, the University, are committed to a policy of religious neutrality. We have no compulsory course of religious instruction to be attended by all students. We give students of other persuasions than our own the benefit of the conscience clause. But what about morality? Is it not fit that College students should know the fundamental principles of morality, the import and the binding

ance he took the lead which he kept
to the end and won the beautiful indi-
Cross-Country Cup. Christian
possessing average runners secur-
best number of points and was
a magnificent trophy. This
Country Race is a memorable one
new record was established by
three men finishing the four miles
of ninety-four.

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of ten miles to Lal Bagh and back,
came a few days later. We had
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bringing up the total to nine; and the courts are never empty. The other games however (including major games) have got their votaries and the proof of the interest taken in them is the two cups won this year, one for hockey and the other for badminton.

Compulsory Physical Training has been introduced in the Junior Intermediate Class, and there is little doubt that its beneficial effects will be felt ere long.

A long-cherished desire on the part of the students has at last been fulfilled. We have a U. T. C. Unit. We are thankful to the Administrative Commandant, Captain K. R. O'Brien, for thus meeting our wishes and we hope that our men will take full advantage of the favour done them and show their appreciation by becoming efficient soldiers, and setting to their friends an example of obedience, regularity and endurance.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

There has been a welcome revival and remarkable activity in the various academic associations—especially in the Debating Society, which held a number of interesting and successful debates. The Photographic Association has stood the test of time, having lived one year and done good work too.

But I am sorry to say that an invitation for an essay competition accompanied with a promise of prizes failed to arouse interest and met with a disappointing response.

TONE AND DISCIPLINE.

The best definition or a description of the College, especially the residential College, would perhaps be a happy family. It is, indeed, a family in which teachers and students meet in free, easy, friendly

intercourse, instinct with mutual trust, mutual respect and mutual benevolence. And it is a happy family. For where these sentiments reign, there is necessarily happiness. And the serenity of this happy life is scarcely ruffled by the little incidents inseparable from College Life. The boys do not resent superiors, sometimes taking their failings to task, certain that severity is inspired by a desire of their greater good, and the superiors while occasionally obliged to spur flagging goodwill know how to temper severity with kindness.

This atmosphere of mutual good is, we believe, the most favourable for the moral development of the students, for under its influence the young man spontaneously opens heart and mind to receive the guidance of his directors, easily makes it his own and thus gets habituated to follow the path shown to him.

And what is guidance if not discipline, not discipline of constraint but the discipline of a free-being summoning to his assistance all that is best in his nature.

Judged on these standards the tone and discipline of the College, we have no hesitation in saying, are all that can be desired.

CONCLUSION.

It now remains for us to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. O. C. Beasley for his great kindness in having consented to preside on this occasion. We are particularly happy to have Mrs. Beasley in our midst and we thank her for coming to give away the prizes.

We are also much obliged to the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence this evening.

OBITUARY.

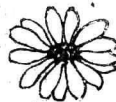
deplore the untimely death of three students which occurred in the month of the year 1929.

V. Raman Nambiar had completed the intermediate course, Group B. He was a good student every way, of excellent behaviour and polite manners, kindly and serviceable to all. There was every prospect of success before him, when, on the eve of the examination, he was carried off by smallpox.

A class mate of his, A. B. Anandu of an respectable catholic family of Tanjore, was a young looking young man of a friendly disposition, and an enthusiastic member of the College Photographic Association, who failed in the Intermediate Examination at home with high expectations of success during the vacation. The poor boy did not know that his days were numbered! At the end of the vacation he was laid ill with fever. He was brought to the General Hospital, Madras, in spite of all efforts, he succumbed to the illness in July.

Sadder still is the demise of S. Kempanna, Gro. a IVth U.C. student. Who, seeing that young man of strong square build, would not have said he had a long future before him. He was, the first year, Captain of the College football team, but had to relinquish the office after a short time. In some manner for which nobody could account, his health began to fail, and instead of a fine strapping athlete, there was to be seen a young man with a hollow chest, sunken cheeks and languid eyes. He went home to recruit his health, came back, but there was little improvement. He started the second year of the B.A. course, but had to interrupt it again. Finally, a letter from his father, Mr. S. Puttanna, brought the sad news that he had passed away on the 24th October.

To the bereaved families, we offer our deep and sincere condolence, and we pray that He, who, in his inscrutable wisdom has smitten them may vouchsafe to heal their sorrowing hearts and comfort them in their bereavement.



10th MARCH 1924.



ARRIVAL OF LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Group A, 30 out of 56, or 60 per cent.

Group B, 27 out of 57, or 47.4 per cent.

We regret to say that Raman Nambiar, T.V., a Group B candidate and a good student, died of small-pox on the eve of the examination. Another candidate of the same Group had to absent himself owing to ill-health.

If these two casualties are taken into account, the percentage of complete passes in Group B rises to 38.

Language, 77 out of 113, or 68 per cent.
1. Sh Rao, M.
5. Fertnig, L. J.

B. A. English.

Second Class.

Third Class.

- J.
- an Nayar, C. K.
- Sharan, M. S.
- Nayar, M. V.
- Gupta, U.
- Rao, P. V.
- P.
- amayya, T.
- mi, V. O.
- Ayyangar, S.
- Reddi, R.
- S.
- ayya, D.
- K. S.
- H.
- vyangar, T.
- no, A. N.
- n, A.
- an, C. R.
- K.
- am Pillai, V. S.
- an, K.
- P. S.
- nni Raja, K. C.

- Dandekar, G. M.
- Duraiswami Reddi, M.
- Eapen, S.
- Gopalakrishnan, A. M.
- Gwynne, J. L.
- Jagannathan, N. C.
- Kannan, T. K.
- Khizer Muhammad, A. M.
- Krishnamurti, S. A.
- Kuttunni Raja, K. C.
- Mahadevan, M. S.
- Padmanabhachari, T. S.
- Peter Pinheiro.
- Rajagopal Chetti, A.
- Ramakrishnayya, K.
- Ramalingeswara Rao, C.
- Rami Reddi, B.
- Rangayya, P. A.
- Sekharan, U. K.
- Sivayya, M.
- Srinivasan, R. L.
- Subbayya, Y. V.
- Thiruvēnkatatatachari, T. K. T.
- Vijayaraghavan, T. M.
- Visvanathan, P.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1928 to December 1929.

The period which has elapsed since I last stood before you has been, I am thankful to say, one of steady developments. The institution cannot yet be claimed to have reached its normal stature and its vigour, but the growth justifies the confidence that, with God's help, it will, in course of time, attain to full manhood.

The Academic Year 1927-1928 started with an enrolment of, roughly, 600; 1928-1929 with 700. The present strength is 675. The student population in the Madras Colleges is of a rather cosmopolitan character and this College is no exception to the rule. The less so that our portals are wide open and we do not discriminate between one class and another. Thus our rolls show 413 students coming from the Tamil districts, including Madras (but some of Madras students are not of Tamil origin), 132 from the Andhra and the Canara country and 100 from the West Coast. Half a dozen hail from North India, and one—a genuine Tamil Brahmin—has come all the way from the distant Fiji Islands.

Among them are 21 Anglo-Indians, 46 Indian Christians, and 16 Mohammedans. Of all the districts Tanjore takes the lead with 93 representatives.

Of these 675 students, more than half live in the College Hostels.

In July of this year, we had to yield to the pressure of applications for accommodation in the Hostels and immediately built several new blocks.

These have now been completed and they are occupied. We have thus 14 blocks of varying patterns and dimensions aggregating 294 single rooms.

With the increasing numbers of residents, the messing accommodation had to be increased. Accordingly the old thatched buildings, put up in a hurry in 1926, were destroyed and replaced by new and larger constructions.

Yet we dare not say that we can face the future with confidence. Our experience of the rush for Hostel accommodation every month of July for the past four years warns us against unduly complacent optimism.

We need not say much on the life in and the administration of our Hostels. Hostel life and administration is largely similar in the various Colleges. All we would say is, that things have been going smoothly, a fact which may, I trust, be taken as proof that the denizens of our little city are not too unhappy.

There is, however, one feature which may be of interest to Educationists.

Residence in Hostels on the College grounds appeared to us to offer peculiar opportunities for tutorial work. As an experiment we decided in the beginning of this year, to have the hostel students regularly visited in their rooms by the English Tutors. A student in his room is like a king in his castle, and some thought that he would perhaps resent the

nhan, N. S.
ga Rao, K. U.
rathi, T. N.
riharan, V.
nd Rao, K.

Vasudevan, S.
Venkataraman, R.

These Results give the following percentages:—

Rao, P. N.	English 57.6
eyer, C. B.	Mathematics 51
rayana, A.	Economics 55.3
san, M. A.	Preliminary 79.5

sa Rao, A.
nanyan, K. A.
nanyan, L.
nanyan, P. M.
nanyan, V. (Venkataraman)
nanyan, V. (Venkateswaran)
m, M.
rajan, G.
athan, A.
Rao, B.
jan, R.

Ramesh Rao, who is first in the Presidency in English, also takes a second class in Economics. M. S. Natesan, to a second class in English with the third rank, adds a first class in Mathematics.

To them, as also to Fernig (second class in English), to Ramappayya (first class in Mathematics) and to Duraiswami Reddi (second class in Economics), we offer our hearty congratulations.

13.	V. S. Krishnaswamy	1. English
14.	M. S. Akbar	2. Mathematics
15.	Gajapati Raju	3. Economics
16.	V. S. Natesan	4. Preliminary
17.	M. S. Natesan	5. English
18.	M. S. Natesan	6. Mathematics
19.	M. S. Natesan	7. Economics
20.	M. S. Natesan	8. Preliminary
21.	M. S. Natesan	9. English
22.	M. S. Natesan	10. Mathematics
23.	M. S. Natesan	11. Economics
24.	M. S. Natesan	12. Preliminary
25.	M. S. Natesan	13. English
26.	M. S. Natesan	14. Mathematics
27.	M. S. Natesan	15. Economics
28.	M. S. Natesan	16. Preliminary
29.	M. S. Natesan	17. English
30.	M. S. Natesan	18. Mathematics
31.	M. S. Natesan	19. Economics
32.	M. S. Natesan	20. Preliminary
33.	M. S. Natesan	21. English
34.	M. S. Natesan	22. Mathematics
35.	M. S. Natesan	23. Economics
36.	M. S. Natesan	24. Preliminary
37.	M. S. Natesan	25. English
38.	M. S. Natesan	26. Mathematics
39.	M. S. Natesan	27. Economics
40.	M. S. Natesan	28. Preliminary
41.	M. S. Natesan	29. English
42.	M. S. Natesan	30. Mathematics
43.	M. S. Natesan	31. Economics
44.	M. S. Natesan	32. Preliminary
45.	M. S. Natesan	33. English
46.	M. S. Natesan	34. Mathematics
47.	M. S. Natesan	35. Economics
48.	M. S. Natesan	36. Preliminary
49.	M. S. Natesan	37. English
50.	M. S. Natesan	38. Mathematics
51.	M. S. Natesan	39. Economics
52.	M. S. Natesan	40. Preliminary
53.	M. S. Natesan	41. English
54.	M. S. Natesan	42. Mathematics
55.	M. S. Natesan	43. Economics
56.	M. S. Natesan	44. Preliminary
57.	M. S. Natesan	45. English
58.	M. S. Natesan	46. Mathematics
59.	M. S. Natesan	47. Economics
60.	M. S. Natesan	48. Preliminary
61.	M. S. Natesan	49. English
62.	M. S. Natesan	50. Mathematics
63.	M. S. Natesan	51. Economics
64.	M. S. Natesan	52. Preliminary
65.	M. S. Natesan	53. English
66.	M. S. Natesan	54. Mathematics
67.	M. S. Natesan	55. Economics
68.	M. S. Natesan	56. Preliminary
69.	M. S. Natesan	57. English
70.	M. S. Natesan	58. Mathematics
71.	M. S. Natesan	59. Economics
72.	M. S. Natesan	60. Preliminary
73.	M. S. Natesan	61. English
74.	M. S. Natesan	62. Mathematics
75.	M. S. Natesan	63. Economics
76.	M. S. Natesan	64. Preliminary
77.	M. S. Natesan	65. English
78.	M. S. Natesan	66. Mathematics
79.	M. S. Natesan	67. Economics
80.	M. S. Natesan	68. Preliminary
81.	M. S. Natesan	69. English
82.	M. S. Natesan	70. Mathematics
83.	M. S. Natesan	71. Economics
84.	M. S. Natesan	72. Preliminary
85.	M. S. Natesan	73. English
86.	M. S. Natesan	74. Mathematics
87.	M. S. Natesan	75. Economics
88.	M. S. Natesan	76. Preliminary
89.	M. S. Natesan	77. English
90.	M. S. Natesan	78. Mathematics
91.	M. S. Natesan	79. Economics
92.	M. S. Natesan	80. Preliminary
93.	M. S. Natesan	81. English
94.	M. S. Natesan	82. Mathematics
95.	M. S. Natesan	83. Economics
96.	M. S. Natesan	84. Preliminary
97.	M. S. Natesan	85. English
98.	M. S. Natesan	86. Mathematics
99.	M. S. Natesan	87. Economics
100.	M. S. Natesan	88. Preliminary

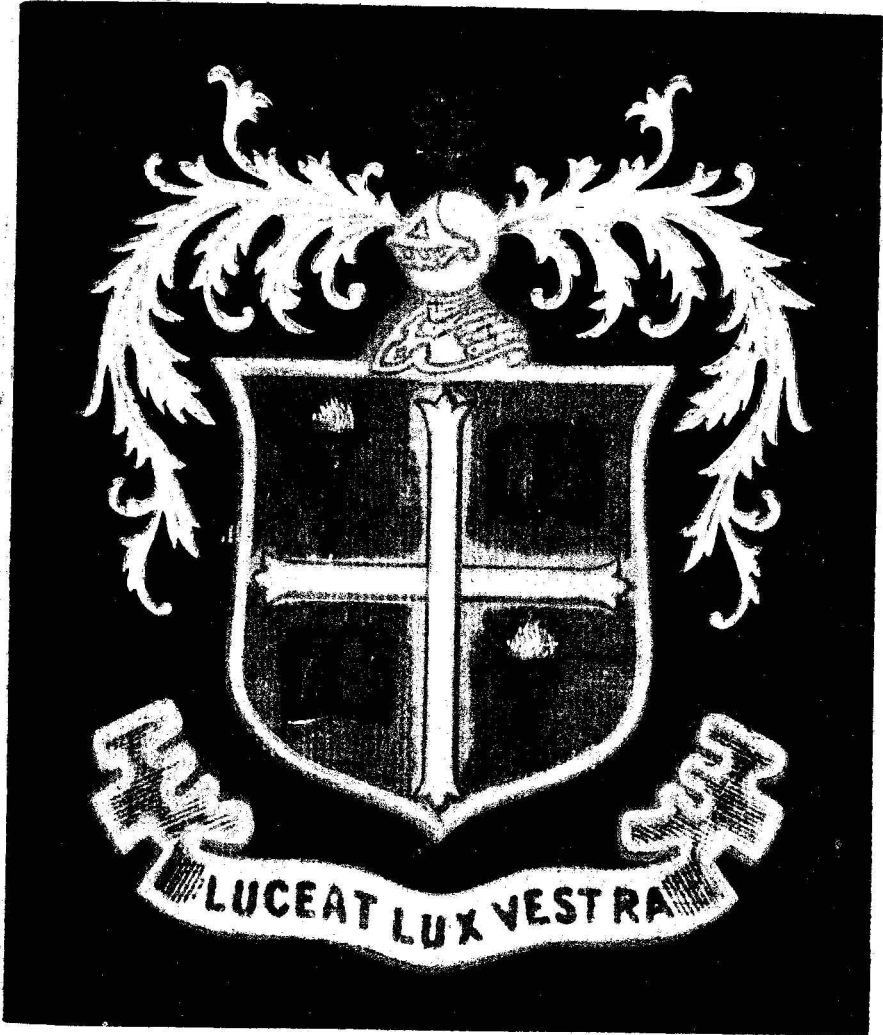




THE LATE ARCHBISHOP
J. AELEN.

Photo by Doss and Bros.

Loyola College



1st February, 1930.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	YEAR.	GROUP.	REMARKS.
Tutor, I. O. M. College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Teacher, The High School	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
M. K. V.	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Teacher, Model High School	1927	V-A	1927	V-A	
Madurai, K.	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Tutor, S. Xavier's College	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Madurai, A.	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	
Asst., M. H. S. Gudivattam	1927	V-A	1927	V-A	Asst., M. H. S. Gudivattam
112, Gower Street, London W.C.	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	112, Gower Street, London W.C.
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
S. Xavier's College, Bombay	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	S. Xavier's College, Bombay
Trichinopoly	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Trichinopoly
Fraser & Ross, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Fraser & Ross, Madras
Clerk, Taluk Office, Gudur	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Clerk, Taluk Office, Gudur
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Sivaganga	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Sivaganga
Estate Overseer, Tirupati (Raffnad District)	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Estate Overseer, Tirupati (Raffnad District)
Clerk, Exam. of L. F. Accs., Vizagapatam	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Clerk, Exam. of L. F. Accs., Vizagapatam
Varkalai (Travancore)	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Varkalai (Travancore)
Law College, Poona	1927	V-A	1927	V-A	Law College, Poona
Karimba P.O., via Olavakot	1927	V-A	1927	V-A	Karimba P.O., via Olavakot
Engineering College, Bangalore	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Engineering College, Bangalore
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Proddatur	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Proddatur
A. G.'s Office Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	A. G.'s Office Madras
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Tutor, Loyola College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Tutor, Loyola College, Madras
Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools, Darma	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools, Darma
Parlakimedr	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Parlakimedr
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
Law College, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College, Madras
University Research Student, Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	University Research Student, Madras
Law College Madras	1927	V-B	1927	V-B	Law College Madras

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	REMARKS.
Perreira, J. F.	1927	V-A 3	Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.
Rajagopalan, T. S.	1927	1 1	Teacher, The High School, Inoor
Rajagopalan, V. S.	1928	V-B 3	
Ramachandran, A.	1927	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramanathan, N.	1927	V-A 3	Teacher, Model H.S., Saidapet.
Ramarath Rao, S.	(1928)	V-B 3	
Rama Rao, W. V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Ramaswami, A. V.	1928	V-B 3	Tutor, S. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.
Ramaswami Pillai, M.	1928	V-B 3	
Ramaswami, U. N.	1927	V-B 3	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Ranganathan, M. V.	1929	V-B 3	
Ranga Rao, D. A. S.	1928	V-C 3	Nellore
Sagar, S.	1927	1 3	
Saldanha, M. F. P.	1927	V-B 2	
Sambasiva Rao, W. V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B 3	
Sankara Menon, N.	1928	1 3	Clerk, Develop. Dept., Secretariat, Madras.
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Sasisekhara Rao, P.	1928	V-B 3	
Sebastian, K. M.	1929	V-B 3	
Siddaramappa, I. S.	1928	V-B 3	
Sitarama Rao, N.	1929	1 3	c/o Mr. N. Balaramdas, Dt. Judge, Elore.
Srinivasan, D.	1928	1 3	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y.	1927	1 1	Theol. H.S., Mint Street, Madras.
Srinivasa Rao, R.	1927	1 2	Clerk, Exam. of L. F. Accts., Guntur.
Srinivasatatchari, R.	1928	V-B 2	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Srinivasavaradan, P.	1928	1 3	Clerk, Observatory, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, R.	1928	V-B 3	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Sundararaj, A.	1928	V-A 3	Prob. Dy. Tahsildar, Cuddalore.
Sundaesan, V. N.	1928	V-B 5	Post Graduate Student, Loyola College.
Swaminathan, K. S.	1928	V-B 3	Chief Auditor's Office, S.I.M., Trichy.
Taveira, C. J.	1927	V-B 3	Teacher, S. Joseph's E.H.S., Calicut.
Tiruvēkatachari, S.	1928	1 2	Board H. S., Manamadura.
Tyagarajan, V.	1928	1 2	
Vaidyanathan, V.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatachalam, A.	1928	1 3	
Venkatakameswara Rao, J.	1928	V-B 2	
Venkatakrishnayya, D.	1927	1 3	
Venkatalakshminarasimha, Rao.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatarayanan, R.	1928	V-B 2	
Venkata Rajeswara Rao, D.	1928	1 3	
Venkataraman, A. S.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkataramana Reddi, K.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkataraman, N. P.	1927	1 3	
Venkataraman, R.	1927	V-A 3	
Venkataraman, S. T.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatasubba, Rao, A.	1927	1 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatasubba, Rao, R.	1928	V-B 3	
Venkatasubbayya, P.	1928	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatasalu, R.	1927	1 3	Clerk, Registr. of Joint Stock Cos. Office, I.G. of Registr. office, Madras.
Venku Reddi, C.	1927	V-B 3	Law College, Madras.