

Loyola College



29th January, 1931.

Loyola College



29th January, 1931.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT

January to December 1930.

I have much pleasure in placing before you a short account of the working of this College during the last Calendar Year.

The academic year 1929-30 ended with 653 students on the rolls, instead of 700 at the beginning. The present academic year started with an enrolment of 725 and the actual strength is slightly under 700. Of these 400 live in the College Hostels, which, from the outset, have been full to overflowing.

Our student population is, as usual, of a composite character and hails from widely distant places. Thus we find a dozen and a half coming from the extreme North of the Presidency and beyond, 37 from the extreme South, and 94 from the West Coast. Madras accounts for 73, Tanjore District for 104, Coimbatore and Salem for nearly 90.

Tamilians number 372 (excluding Madras), Telugus 118, Anglo-Indians 26, Muhammedans 17 and Indian Christians 60. Let us add, since we are giving statistics, that 59.3 per cent. are Brahmmins and 25 per cent. non-Brahmins, with the remark however that no particular caste is either favoured or excluded.

The experiment, begun last year of carrying out tuition work in the hostels, has proved satisfactory and tuition is now a regular feature of the institution.

Another and quite a novel feature but of a very different character, has been added to the hostels.

We have four hundred students in residence—quite a little population, good, no doubt, but, as might naturally be expected, somewhat restless and keen on diversions, as is the case with young people. It is a problem to keep them in spirits, to meet a natural need of physical activity and legitimate amusements, to soothe their nerves, to help them to keep happy and contented, and to prevent their seeking relief and satisfaction in undesirable directions.

Both the hostel rules and the distance make it difficult for them to visit the places of amusement in town. We felt they had to be given some compensation for this privation.

Accordingly, we took advantage of an offer, on favourable terms, of a cinema and we purchased it. Thus since the beginning of the academical year, our hostel students have been enjoying the cinema at home, once a fortnight, on a fee of annas four for each performance, much less than what they would actually spend if they went to town.

A visit to the College on cinema nights will enable one to judge for oneself how the students like the experiment. At all events many parents have

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT

January to December 1930.

I have much pleasure in placing before you a short account of the working of this College during the last Calendar Year.

The academic year 1929-30 ended with 653 students on the rolls, instead of 700 at the beginning. The present academic year started with an enrolment of 725 and the actual strength is slightly under 700. Of these 400 live in the College Hostels, which, from the outset, have been full to overflowing.

Our student population is, as usual, of a composite character and hails from widely distant places. Thus we find a dozen and a half coming from the extreme North of the Presidency and beyond, 37 from the extreme South, and 94 from the West Coast. Madras accounts for 73, Tanjore District for 104, Coimbatore and Salem for nearly 90.

Tamilians number 372 (excluding Madras), Telugus 118, Anglo-Indians 26, Muhammedans 17 and Indian Christians 60. Let us add, since we are giving statistics, that 59.3 per cent. are Brahmins and 25 per cent. non-Brahmins, with the remark however that no particular caste is either favoured or excluded.

The experiment, begun last year of carrying out tuition work in the hostels, has proved satisfactory and tuition is now a regular feature of the institution.

Another and quite a novel feature but of a very different character, has been added to the hostels.

We have four hundred students in residence—quite a little population, good, no doubt, but, as might naturally be expected, somewhat restless and keen on diversions, as is the case with young people. It is a problem to keep them in spirits, to meet a natural need of physical activity and legitimate amusements, to soothe their nerves, to help them to keep happy and contented, and to prevent their seeking relief and satisfaction in undesirable directions.

Both the hostel rules and the distance make it difficult for them to visit the places of amusement in town. We felt they had to be given some compensation for this privation.

Accordingly, we took advantage of an offer, on favourable terms, of a cinema and we purchased it. Thus since the beginning of the academical year, our hostel students have been enjoying the cinema at home, once a fortnight, on a fee of annas four for each performance, much less than what they would actually spend if they went to town.

A visit to the College on cinema nights will enable one to judge for oneself how the students like the experiment. At all events, many parents have expressed

their unqualified approval of the venture. They feel their boys are safer in the College than in town.

STAFF.

The remodelling of the University has had for effect to add considerably to the administrative work of Colleges, and, under the stress of necessity, the title of Vice-Principal, which has till now been largely honorary, has ceased to be a mere name.

Rev. L. Vion, S. J., our Vice-Principal, has had to put his shoulders to the administrative wheel to assist the Principal, is actually relieving him of much of this work and he does it as "to the manner born."

In the English department, two new tutors have been appointed in the person of Mr. C. B. Mascarenhas, B.A., and Mr. R. B. Baliga, B.A. (Hons.), to help in the growing work of tuition. Another tutor Mr. Fred. Perreira, B.A., left us in October, having been offered an appointment in Government Service. We regret him as he was a valuable worker not only as an efficient tutor, but also an all-round sportsman and a valuable assistant to the Superintendent of Games. He has been replaced by Mr. D. V. Krishnamurti, B.A., LL.B., one of the "70 foundation stones" of the College, like his predecessor, and an equally keen sportsman.

The Language department is, of all departments, the one which has been most altered both by changes and by additions.

Father E. Favre, S. J., has replaced Father M. J. Amescua, S. J., as a perma-

We are sorry we have to record the premature demise of Mr. T. Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., who filled the chair of Tamil from its foundation, and is too well-known to need a panegyric. He took ill early in the year and had to be relieved of his work by Mr. Madurai Mudaliar. He passed away at the end of March. We desire to place on record our appreciation of his talent and of his devotion to duty as well of his unfailing courtesy and amiability.

In his place we have appointed Mr. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, B.A., and Mr. Madurai Mudaliar, Vidwan.

The Telugu staff was strengthened by the addition of Mr. Radhakrishna Sastru, B.A., and the Malayalam staff by the addition of Mr. K. N. Sankaran Unni, B.A.

In the French department, we have found ourselves in the necessity of relieving Rev. A. Sauliere of part of his teaching work. The wardenship of the hostels is a load heavy enough for one pair of shoulders. But, although he still keeps some of his teaching work, we have thought fit to give him an assistant in the person of Mr. A. Abranaswami (French Bachelier), Fr. Sauliere continues to be the University Lecturer in French for the Diploma Course.

For similar reasons, we have had to relieve Father Vion, S. J., of part of his work as Mathematics Professor, and we have appointed one of our new fledge First Class Honours men as his assistant Mr. S. Narayanan. This appointment has enabled us to dispense with the services of the tutor appointed last year

In the History Economics department, Mr. T. S. Rajaratnam, M.A. (Edin.), Mr. L. M. Pylee, M.A., B.L., and Mr. M. Martinayya, B.A., tutor, left the service of the College. In the re-arrangement which followed their departure, Mr. A. Appadurai, M.A., was appointed to the chair of Politics, Mr. V. N. Ramaratnam was taken as Assistant Lecturer for Intermediate and Mr. C. S. Raman, B.A. (Honours), as tutor.

We are sorry to record another death among our personnel. Mr. S. A. Daniel, a young clerk in the College Office, full of life and full of good-will, succumbed to fever at the end of January. He has been replaced by Mr. P. R. Ranga Ayyangar.

This list of additions and changes may impress by its length, yet the physiognomy of the College has not been altered by them to any appreciable extent. I am happy to record, and I do so under a sense of justice, my deep appreciation of the devoted services of our staff. Where the accomplishment of duty is attended by courtesy, willingness to oblige and mutual trust, work becomes a pleasure and an impetus is given to the whole institution which is bound to tell on its tone and its achievements. I am thankful to say such is the case with our staff in this College.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

We sent up our first batch of candidates for the Honours Examination. All those that sat through the ordeal came out successful.

In Branch I, Mathematics, M. K. Hariharan headed the list in the First

Class, with S. Narayanan closely following, also in the First Class, and two other candidates passed in the Second Class.

In Branch III-B, Economics, T. K. Narayanan headed the list in "splendid isolation," being the only candidate in the First Class. He was followed by two of his classmates in the Second Class.

M. K. Hariharan has been awarded the following University prizes: the Stuart Prize, the Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu Gold Medal and the S. Anantakrishnan Gold Medal.

T. K. Narayanan is eligible for the following prizes: The G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize and the Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize.

Over and above the regular Honours students, some more candidates who had followed the courses in this College sat for and passed the M.A. Degree Examination.

The B.A. Degree Examination yielded the following results:—

English, sent up 128, passes 74; three of our candidates were placed in the Second Class (there was no First Class in the whole Presidency), and one of them, P. Narayanachar, headed the list and won the Cardozo Prize and the Lord Pentland Prize.

In Mathematics, 38 appeared, 50 per cent. passed with one in the First Class and five in the Second Class.

In Group V-b, Economics, 53 passed out of 74, with two in the Second Class. In Intermediate the results for Group A were brilliant with 40 passes out of 59 and 20 in the First Class. But alas! this brilliancy was obscured by Group B, which passed only 9 out of 55.

On the whole, and in spite of the shadow cast by Group B, we have good reasons to be satisfied with these results and I am sure our candidates will bear no grudge for the occasional prodding and goading their professors and the Principal may have thought it their duty to administer to them—for their greater good and success.

We should not omit to congratulate Messrs. Hariharan Narayanan and Narayanachar on the prizes they have won.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

The other intellectual activities besides the regular studies have been well sustained, since the revival reported last year. The Debating Society, the Group Societies and the various language sangams or sabhas have been working satisfactorily, if not all at the same pitch of enthusiasm. The Photography Association is, as in previous years, responsible for some of the illustrations of the Annual for 1931.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES.

While the general games continue in favour as heretofore, the Physical Training Department which owes its existence to the University, has added fresh vigour to and won increased popularity for physical activities. Every day, weather permitting, one of the two Intermediate Classes can be seen on the grounds between 4 and 5 p.m. But the P. T. Class over, many an enthusiast carries on the game begun or other students, who do not belong to the Physical Training Class, take possession of the courts vacated by the Intermediate students for a game of

basket ball or of volley ball. Special tournaments are at times organized by the students themselves in these two favourite sports.

The U.T.C. has worked satisfactorily throughout the year and we hope our students will continue to appreciate their right value the benefits which they are expected to derive from it, viz. power of physical endurance, respect for discipline and order, devotion to a common good, fidelity to duty even under hardship and development of character qualities without which no citizen can do of much good to his country.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

We are glad to say that the health of the students has been good.

The usual annual medical inspection though restricted to the Junior Class can yet be safely taken as giving a standard of physical fitness of the institution. Year after year the verdict is the same: few, if any, serious cases; 25 per cent. suffer from defective vision and another 25 or 30 per cent. from dental troubles (mostly pyrrhœa). These are minor troubles easy to remove and they in no way shake our conviction which we have expressed more than once our modern Indian youth, whatever its people may say, is hale and hearty.

And if the saying is true: 'a sound mind in a sound body,' it ought to follow, generally speaking, the moral health satisfactory. And it is.

We do not mean that all the boys are angels or paragons of perfection. They have their little failings—of which we

not speak in public—but it is true to say, and we do deliberately say, that the moral health is satisfactory. We are a happy family: we like boys, and we believe, the boys like their College.

There now remains to me to perform the very pleasant duty of thanking Your Excellencies for the great honour you have bestowed on us by kindly consenting to be in our midst this evening. Your presence

is, I can assure Your Excellencies, not only a great honour, but also a potent encouragement to us all in our endeavours to bring up the youth which stands before you and to prepare for the future citizens worthy of the land we live in. We are also much obliged to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly answered our invitations and honoured us with their presence this evening.

Chronicle 1929-30.

Whoever invented the Chronicle? Let his name go down to posterity as the torturer of poor writers afflicted with a failing memory, and of history students.

The word Chronicle comes from Chronos, the god of time in the old Greek mythology, who was said to devour his children as they were born. An ominous prospect for the sons of Chronos, real or metaphorical—such as Chroniclers!

One thing is certain, *viz.*, that old Chronos, or Father Time, devours time, and chronicles too devour time

(Well let us start our Chronicle. 15th January 1930, College reopens) But College was to reopen on 7th, according to the calendar. What is the reason for the change?

The students will of course give all sorts of fanciful reasons. Some may even be naive enough to think that it was due to pressure on the part of the students.

A month or so before any vacation, you are sure to hear a rumour that the commencement of the vacation is to be advanced. Boys put on an innocent air and ask the Principal: Father, is it true the vacation is advanced?

It is a case of the wish being father to the thought, and that is the way rumours are set afloat.

And if, perchance, for some reason unknown to the boys, the vacation is in fact advanced, they claim credit for it

If the vacation is not advanced, then the process is repeated with regard to the date of reopening, to have it put back. The ingenuity of the boys is wonderful indeed and worthy of a better cause. But they may rest assured that the postponing of the date of reopening was not in the least due to their manoeuvres.

* * * * *

1st February. College day.—People say it was a success; it went off well. It went off even too well. The programme was gone through by 5-30, except the last item—but, the last item was fire-works, and, at 5-30, the sun was still up. Oh! for a Gideon! not to stop the sun but to hasten its setting. As it was, we had to wait till 6-30, and we were unable to offer our visitors the sight of our fire-works.

The boys had them all to themselves, and their enjoyment of them was all the greater for the waiting.

The man who was responsible for the programme but who failed to be a Gideon was the organizer and director of the sports. If you don't want things to go in a happy go-lucky sort of way, don't take him for a director: you will be sure to be disappointed, but he will anyhow manage to get things going. I have named Mr. S. Narayanan, our Physical Director.

There was an unusually large gathering, and I fear late-comers may have found it hard to get a place. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. (

which good Hariharan follows like

as well he did. Others, perhaps, have copied him with profit. Un-
tately, the majority of the candi-
still believe in the 11th hour
ation, the programme of which is:
gulled in a few minutes, no relaxa-
-ree hours sleep a day . . . and,
consequence, a muddled head.
went mad, however, last year,
rankful to say, and that is some
t.

Will the boys study reason-
Well, then, the University
mations came on and went off. And
we too: we all went off for the
mer vacation.

before we closed, a new disease
ts appearance in our midst. Shall
it an infection, a contagion, or
a malady? The victims looked
ue worse for its attack. Many even
l to enjoy it. It nearly always
s a surprise and a pleasant sur-
although some, probably to give
lves airs, pretended to make a
ace over it, on the plea that it inter-
with their studies. The goody
boys! What was the source of the
on, let us use that word, for want
ter—? Its mode of propagation?
mptoms? Its name? The remedy?
source was very far away from
fact, it was at Delhi.

Its first victims were in every case the
parents of marriageable children.

Its symptoms and effects: Extraordi-
nary activity on the marriage market.

Its name: Sardaphobia.

The remedy: None! and no attempt
at resistance. People hastened to sur-
render to the infection, *con amore*, though
not always without inconvenience. At all
events, I know some bridegrooms har-
boured no resentment towards Harbilas
Sarda, and gladly forgave him his intru-
sion even into their examination work.

On 1st April, the infection completely
disappeared. All is normal again.

* * *

1st April 1930.—Not All Fools Day,
but commencement of the Summer Vaca-
cation. A young poet, pouring out his
soul in his maiden poems, in last year's
Annual, said :

“There's nothing so sweet, I always
maintain,

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

Provided you're leaving for the hills or
the plain, etc.”

Would you ever have thought Vijaya-
rangam capable of perpetrating such a
poem? Not as a poem I mean, but as an
expression of opinion. It has in it the ring
of a song from “Slackerdom”. But,
surely, Vijayarangam does not hail from
that country.

Beasley presided and Lady Beasley gave away the prizes.

Among the visitors were: His Grace Archbishop Mederlet, the Hon'ble the Justice Sir V. Ramesan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Venkatasubba Rao, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. W. Erlam Smith, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, Rao Bahadur P. Ranganatham Chetty, our "City Father", Rao Bahadur P. Sambandam Mudaliar, Mr. Justice C. Kunhiraman, Mr. M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar-at-law, Dr. E. V. Srinivasachari, Dr. T. Krishna Menon, Mr. H. O. & Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. Abdul Karim, D.E.O., Madras, Miss Prayer, Mr. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Mr. G. Nagaratnam Ayyar, Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, Dr. & Mrs. K. C. Chacko, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Green, Rev. & Mrs. Gordon Mathews, of the Madras Christian College, Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, Mr. P. Subramanya Ayyar of Pachayappa's College, Miss C. K. Kausalya, Miss I. Gunther, Mr. & Mrs. Franco, Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar, Rao Bahadur M. A. Tirunarayanachari, Capt. Shujat Ali, Mr. G. Krishna Rao, Jaghirdar of Myleripalayam and many others.

As in the previous years, the band of St. Patrick's, Adyar, enhanced the festive character of the occasion with its lively strains.

Visitors and residents were visibly pleased with the function, and the usual holiday granted by the President gave the boys additional time to keep the candy

melting in their mouths and to get all the possible sweetness out of it.

But where is the programme of the day and the list of winners? I am ashamed to confess that my deputy Sub Assistant chronicler who was detailed for reporting the events was more concerned with chewing sweets and enjoying the show than taking notes for the annual. Hence the blank in the chronicle. The fellow will get the sack for it!

* * * * *

2nd February to 31st March.—Nothing to record! As a matter of fact, although that period offers nothing to record, it is a period buzzing with activity! Everybody is busy . . . or buzzing but in the secret of his cubicle. It is the time for the immediate preparation for the examinations, tense and intense. No more sports, no more amusements, except a few farewell teas with photos, arranged by the various groups of the outgoing classes.

In particular, our first batch of Honours candidates is going to face the fiery ordeal of the Honours Examinations; everybody feels and many say that this batch must go to the fight not as a "forlorn hope" but to win fresh laurels for themselves and for the College. The two leaders, M. K. Hariharan, for Mathematics, and T. K. Narayanan, for Economics, are conscious that the eyes of all are on them, and they work accordingly. Hariharan would work 20 hours a day out of 24, if he were allowed to. Happily for him, there is somebody watching over him and mapping out a time table for him with a more liberal allowance for recreation, a time

which good Hariharan follows like
d.

was well he did. Others, perhaps,
I have copied him with profit. Un-
lately, the majority of the candi-
still believe in the 11th hour
ration, the programme of which is:
gulled in a few minutes, no relaxa-
three hours sleep a day . . . and,
consequence, a muddled head.
dy went mad, however, last year,
thankful to say, and that is some
ort.

en will the boys study reason-

Well, then, the University
inations came on and went off. And
d we too: we all went off for the
inner vacation.

before we closed, a new disease
its appearance in our midst. Shall
all it an infection, a contagion, or
a malady? The victims looked
the worse for its attack. Many even
ed to enjoy it. It nearly always
as a surprise and a pleasant sur-
although some, probably to give
elves airs, pretended to make a
face over it, on the plea that it inter-
with their studies. The goody
boys! What was the source of the
sion, let us use that word, for want
ater—? Its mode of propagation?
mptoms? Its name? The remedy?
e source was very far away from
n fact, it was at Delhi.

was propagated not by microbes:
rrier was the press.

worked on the nervous system, i.e.,

Its first victims were in every case the
parents of marriageable children.

Its symptoms and effects: Extraordi-
nary activity on the marriage market.

Its name: Sardaphobia.

The remedy: None! and no attempt
at resistance. People hastened to sur-
render to the infection, *con amore*, though
not always without inconvenience. At all
events, I know some bridegrooms har-
boured no resentment towards Harbilas
Sarda, and gladly forgave him his intru-
sion even into their examination work.

"On 1st April, the infection completely
disappeared. All is normal again.

* * *

1st April 1930.—Not All Fools Day,
but commencement of the Summer Vaca-
cation. A young poet, pouring out his
soul in his maiden poems, in last year's
Annual, said :

"There's nothing so sweet, I always
maintain,

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

Provided you're leaving for the hills or
the plain, etc."

Would you ever have thought Vijaya-
rangam capable of perpetrating such a
poem? Not as a poem I mean, but as an
expression of opinion. It has in it the ring
of a song from "Slackerdom". But,
surely, Vijayarangam does not hail from
that country.

Let us admit that we all share Vijaya-
rangam's feeling, I say all, not only the
students, but the staff too. The Chro-

Beasley presided and Lady Beasley gave away the prizes.

Among the visitors were: His Grace Archbishop Mederlet, the Hon'ble the Justice Sir V. Ramesan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Venkatasubba Rao, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. W. Erlam Smith, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, Rao Bahadur P. Ranganatham Chetty, our "City Father", Rao Bahadur P. Sambandam Mudaliar, Mr. Justice C. Kunhiraman, Mr. M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar-at-law, Dr. E. V. Srinivasachari, Dr. T. Krishna Menon, Mr. H. O. & Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. Abdul Karim, D.E.O., Madras, Miss Prayer, Mr. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Mr. G. Nagaratnam Ayyar, Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, Dr. & Mrs. K. C. Chacko, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Green, Rev. & Mrs. Gordon Mathews, of the Madras Christian College, Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, Mr. P. Subramanya Ayyar of Pachayappa's College, Miss C. K. Kausalya, Miss I. Gunther, Mr. & Mrs. Franco, Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar, Rao Bahadur M. A. Tirunarayanachari, Capt. Shujat Ali, Mr. G. Krishna Rao, Jaghirdar of Myleripalayam and many others.

As in the previous years, the band of St. Patrick's, Adyar, enhanced the festive character of the occasion with its lively strains.

Visitors and residents were visibly pleased with the function, and the usual holiday granted by the President gave the boys additional time to keep the candy

melting in their mouths and to get all the possible sweetness out of it.

But where is the programme of the day and the list of winners? I am ashamed to confess that my deputy Sub Assistant chronicler who was detailed for reporting the events was more concerned with chewing sweets and enjoying the show than taking notes for the annual. Hence the blank in the chronicle. The fellow will get the sack for it!

* * * *

2nd February to 31st March.—Nothing to record! As a matter of fact, although that period offers nothing to record, it is a period buzzing with activity! Everybody is busy . . . or buzzing but in the secret of his cubicle. It is the time for the immediate preparation for the examinations, tense and intense. No more sports, no more amusements, except a few farewell teas, with photos arranged by the various groups of the outgoing classes.

In particular, our first batch of Honours candidates is going to face the fiery ordeal of the Honours Examinations; everybody feels and many say that this batch must go to the fight not as a "forlorn hope" but to win fresh laurels for themselves and for the College. The two leaders, M. K. Hariharan, for Mathematics, and T. K. Narayanan, for Economics, are conscious that the eyes of all are on them, and they work accordingly. Hariharan would work 20 hours a day out of 24, if he were allowed to. Happily for him, there is somebody watching over him and mapping out a time table for him with a more liberal allowance for recreation, a time

w faces make their appearance of the learned faculties of the college. of the first fruits of our Mathematics Honours School. Mr. S. Narayanan, wreathed with the radiance of his success in the Honours Examination, but modest and smiling, exchanges student's desk for the magisterial

Mr. A. Appadurai, M.A., fresh from the ponderous and dusty tones of University Research department in Economics, ascends the chair of Politics. Mr. N. Ramaratnam has undertaken the task of keeping in order the restless students of the Intermediate History classes, introducing them to the wonders of Athens and Rome, a task to the fulfilment of which his alluring smile and his piercing gaze, with all that is behind them—will help.

Her smiling face is our new mathematics tutor, Mr. C.S. Raman, B.A. (Hons.). Happy boys, who have got smiling teachers.

Our new appointments fill the gaps left by Messrs. L. M. Pylee, T. S. Raja and M. Martinayya, who have left the office of the College.

* * *

The kindly paternal presence of our Tamil Lecturer, Mr. T. Bhaktavatsalam Pillai was sadly missed in the class. He had left us some time ago, never to return, and gone to the reward of his long and faithful

He had spent his life and his inconspicuous talent as a Tamil teacher in the cause of education.

In their place were two new accessions, Mr. P. Subramanian, B.A., and Mr. P. Subramanian, B.A., and

Mr. M. Madurai Mudaliar, Vidwan, both full of youth and full of promise.

The other languages too, except Sanskrit, had received an accession of strength. Telugu, in the person of Mr. K. V. Radhakrishna Sastri, B.A., L.T., M.R.A.S., and Malayalam, in the person of Mr. Sankaran Unni, B.A.

Even Latin went in for the luxury of a new lecturer, a permanent one this time, Father E. Favre, S. J., who replaced a temporary incumbent, Father J. M. Amescua, S. J.

The unusual strength of the Junior B.A. Class made it necessary to take on an additional English tutor. In the hopes that Mr. B. J. Baliga's devotion as tutor of the Senior B. A. might be a gift equally shared by his brother, we took on Mr. B. R. Baliga.

Later we found it necessary to replace Mr. Pereira. He has been an invaluable help not merely as English tutor but also in the social and athletic life of the College. When an application was received for a responsible person to fill a vacancy in the Government Accountant's Office we suggested his name at once. We were very sorry to lose his services but parted with him for the sake of his better prospects. He was the first of our 'Old Boys' to be employed on the staff. The success of his work justified us in appealing to two other Old Boys for tutorial posts. Mr. D. V. Krishnamurthi, B.A., LL.B. (O.B. 1925-1927) & Mr. M. Mascarenhas, B.A. (O.B. 1928-1930) joined the staff in the course of the year.

And all the teachers, old and new, fell to their work, immediately and in right

and candour. When, on a certain evening in April, after taking his ticket at Egmore, he flies past the College scarcely lit by a few straggling, flickering lights, and sees a pile of deserted buildings shrouded in the gloom of night, instead of a fairy city ablaze with electric lamps, he heaves a sigh of relief, as he stretches his legs on the seat, lies back and enjoys the swirls of his cigar. Now, begone you, boys! begone bells, and noise, and lectures and essays and books and all! Now for a little quiet and rest.

* * *

May. There is no wireless in Kodaikanal. In spite of that, there are waves, long and short, emanating from the plains, presumably from Madras, wafting rumours about the results of the examinations and there is another sort of wireless, letters, coming up and raising all sorts of expectations

Results at last! See the list elsewhere in this issue.

M. K. Hariharan passes in I class, Mathematics Honours; so also S. Narayanan. Long wireless wave from somewhere hints more about Hariharan. But we shall have to wait for the Gazette or confirmation.

It is otherwise for T. K. Narayanan. No wave, long or short is required, Narayanan is in the first class, and he is alone in the first class. It is clear.

The results help us spend the rest of the vacation cheerfully and helps resignation when the time comes to leave the cool heights of Kodaikanal for the fiery furnace of Madras.

* * *

30th June 1930. College re-opens.
Hullo! good morning, Venkittu!
Enjoyed your vac? Did you see in the College office?
No! What's up?
Old Tata is not there?
Then who is there?
The Vice-Principal.
And where is old Tata?
In his room.

And what is the Vice-Principal doing?
What is he doing? Doing the work of the Principal, admitting new boys, signing bills, applications, etc. looking into every thing!

And what is old Tata doing?

Dunno! In his room, always writing. Plenty of work he says. The Vice sends up to him all difficult and special cases.

What is the idea? There must be some reason for the change. These Jesuits never do anything without a reason.

Tata was too good, you see. They want a young man, a new broom that sweeps clean.

Then woe to us! For a new broom sweeping clean, the new man is one. We of the mathematics group know him. Fall to, boys, fall to! look out for the new broom!

But the new broom though it sweeps clean, is yet wielded by a gentle hand, and nothing dreadful has happened by the change. On the contrary, people now say that every body is the better for it, the old Principal not excluded. The old people have had their innings, let the younger folk have theirs.

* * * * *

day, and all with candidates S. S. L. C. list. Yet more coming in. In an attempt to ease demands for admission, to open a new combination—Maths, Physics and Logic, and we got the Syndicate permission subject to the condition that the strength of Group A should not be less than 10. The combination is by no means an ideal one, in fact we frankly admit it and we are not at all committed to it in I. U. C. next year. It was under pressure we opened it. The sooner we get rid of it, the better.

I had hoped to open Physics in the first week in July. Our plans were ready and allotted in time to proper quarters. Unexpected delays occurred, for reasons beyond our control, and we had to postpone the execution of this long cherished plan. Fresh difficulties have since arisen which will in all probability entail further delay.

Hostels were chockfull from the beginning, and even now, on the date of the opening, there is not an inch of vacant space left.

There was anybody in July who still entertained the dream of turning into a pond the tank or hole east of the mess rooms, he must have been disillusioned when he saw bands of earth brought to the spot, and in a short time, a new mess room rising from the pit. You may take it that the new building will have companions in the near future.

* * *

But a new object met the eyes of the boys returning to College in July: the College Chapel just rising out of the ground.

It had long been *in votis*, but, for obvious reasons, the execution had to be postponed till now. It was only about a year ago that, thanks to donations received from Europe, we found ourselves in a position to put the work in hand.

The new Chapel is of Gothic style, and the creation of our Mestriar, Mr. Gnanaprasadam Pillai, a past master in the craft of Church building—and of other buildings too, as Loyola testifies.

We long debated the question, whether the new Church was to be Gothic, or Roman, or Indian or something else in style. There is something to say for every style. Some pleaded strongly for something in the indigenous style; it would make a better appeal to the country, they said, and would be better understood of the people." But there is this.

"A Church is the house of God, a place of worship, the abode of prayer. Like a book, but a book made of stone, it must speak to the soul and to the heart. It must, in some way, express the Majesty of God; breed a spiritual, a supernatural atmosphere; breathe prayer and adoration, lift the soul and throw it up to heaven.

The Gothic style, with its pointed arches, its soaring vaults, its tall narrow windows letting in a chastened light, its slim pillars flinging aloft their sheaves of columns till their fleeting lines scatter, dissolve and vanish in the dim heights

earnest. In fact, regular lectures started on the very re-opening day in all classes.

Yes, indeed, said the boys, who appreciated this earnestness none too much; at once, they started grinding, grinding! What a College this is, for grinding!

* * * *

But, if there is grinding, there is relief too.

A few days after the re-opening, a notice appeared on the Hostel notice board:

"This evening, at 8 p.m., CINEMA, in the Intermediate English Hall."

CINEMA!!! in the College?

Now, speak of the grinding College boys! Yes, Cinema & in the College. Poor boys! It would be too hard if, after a day's grinding, you had to go to town for diversions, spend a rupee or two on bus or tram fare, refreshments, tickets for self and friends, etc., and come back, dinnerless, at midnight or later and have to negotiate the Warden's watch-dogs prowling about.... It is all so very much easier and more comfortable—and cheaper to have pictures at home!

We thought so, and taking advantage of an offer, we purchased a machine—since replaced by a more powerful and up-to-date one—and thus it is you can have your pleasures at home, easy and cheap.

It is a cinema, not the talkies. But the boys do the talkies themselves all right..

Cinema once a fortnight is the rule, and it is a beneficent rule. Ask the parents.

There is, however, my friend Kittu, who vehemently objects to the cinema. It is sheer waste of time, he protests. It is pandering to the worst instincts of the boys. It makes them thirst for unwholesome emotions and sensations; it makes them light headed, fickle minded. Besides, the pictures spoil the eyes. I never go to the pictures. I have got so much to read.

Kittu, virtuous boy! you cannot expect poor human nature in poor mortals like us to rise to your heights! Have mercy on us!

Waste of time! Would to heaven, you wasted only the time spent at the College Cinema! Pandering to bad instincts! Making boys thirst for unwholesome emotions, etc.

Well, Kittu, you are not very complimentary to your fellow-students! and for the matter of that, to the Fathers who sometimes attend. Thank God, none but decent films are shown. People go to the cinema just to have a little fun, innocent fun, and they do get it.

As for your fair-eyes, Kittu, most certainly do take care of them and perish the cinema rather than your sweet eyes!

* * * *

In the meanwhile, the College classes had been filling up. 725 was the high water mark reached by the tide.

Yet no new subject, no new course had been added.

The restrictions imposed by the Inspection Commission on Chemistry in Intermediate even limited members to 64. But there was accommodation for 80 in Mathe-

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.

By Prof. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

During Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy's address to the President, the Rev. Fr. Basenach, said the speaker had knowledge and experience in exact subjects in which the Association interested. It was therefore with great pleasure that he requested Mr. Ruthnaswamy to speak to them on the relation between economic conditions and constitutional progress.

In the midst of cheers, Mr. Ruthnaswamy said:—He was very glad of the opportunity afforded him of addressing a gathering of students. Fifteen years of his life he had had the pleasure and privilege of lecturing to students. He therefore welcomed the opportunity of addressing students once again. The best way of bringing knowledge about anything was by being forced to lecture on that subject to a group of students and that made him glad of the opportunity given him.

The question of economic conditions as related to constitutional progress was to them in India not only a matter of theoretical but also of actual interest. The influence of economic conditions on constitutional progress was not a new thing at all. On the other hand it was the study of history itself. He presented to them a few facts which would help to revive their opinions on the subject. The history of England was a commentary on the theory that constitutional developments were determined by economic conditions. As long as England remained a purely agri-

cultural country its Government was of an oligarchic or aristocratic character. Only when the country was industrialised did the Government become democratic. As a matter of fact the Industrial Revolution in England preceded the Constitutional Revolution, as evidenced by the Reform Act of 1832 by nearly a century. This illustrated the truth of the thesis. A more recent illustration of the thesis was provided in Russia. The present constitution of Russia was dominated by industrial organization. The present Soviet Constitution was largely determined by the industrial organization of Russia on the eve of the Great War. As a matter of fact the Revolution took place in the factories and in the workmen's centres.

One question occupied the minds of all thinking men in India, at the present day and that was "What is the future form of Government in India?". It was taken for granted on all sides that the future Government of the country should be of a federal form. In all countries in the world where a federal form of Government was in vogue the federalisation had invariably been preceded by certain economic conditions. It was a series of keenly felt economic needs that largely determined the federalisation of those countries. The federation of the 13 colonies of America into a United States after their secession from England was in fact dictated by hard economic facts. The commercial rivalry between the

* Report of the Inaugural Address of the Loyola College Economics Association.

overhead, the Gothic lifts the onlooker bodily off his feet and takes his breath away, raises him above the earth and makes him feel nearer to heaven; it invites recollection and prayer.

We chose the Gothic

It will interest the reader to know the dimensions of the sacred building. Length of the nave 106 ft. to which must be added 12 ft. for the tower and 18 ft. for the sacristy. Breadth of the nave 25 ft., breadth of each aisle $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The keystone of the central vault stands 50ft. above the floor; in the aisles 25 ft. The steeple will rise 150 ft.

The Church does not form a cross, as churches generally do, and it is therefore incomplete. We leave to our successors the task of completing it, *non omnia possumus omnes*. As it is, it is quite sufficient for our present needs and for some years to come.

The first stone was laid on 31st July 1930, by our Bishop, the Right Rev. A.M. Teixeira, D.D., Bishop of Mylapore.

If all goes well, we shall hope to open our new Chapel next July.

When complete according to the present plan, it will represent an expenditure

of about Rs 50,000, and it will stand as a monument to the charity and the piety of our brethren in Europe, and of their sympathy to India.

* * * *

July.—Medical Inspection. Nothing particular to note.

Recruits invited to join the U. T. C. They come forward and our contingent comes up to full strength. No bugles, no drums, this year.

(Is it discouragement? Is it pity for the ears of us, poor civilians?)

August.—Nothing to report, except that "grinding, grinding, is in full swing" says Nann.

(Don't you believe that Nann is unhappy for all that!)

September.—The usual rumours . . . Father, is it true the Michaelmas holidays are to be advanced?

Get along, lazy boy!

The Mic. Vacation starts and concludes on the scheduled dates.

November.—Half-yearly examination.

December.—Father, is it true the Christmas holidays are to begin earlier? . . . No reply.

rating agricultural activities of the country. Though India, statistically, was the first eight industrial countries of the world yet there was a very large gap between her and the other industrial countries of the world like America, France and Germany. The industrialisation of the country which, though it is still only on a small scale needed to be greatly enlarged.

Another factor to be taken into account was the lack of good communications. Communications played a great part in the effective economic organization of a country. The 199,000 miles of roads in such a vast country as India showed an extremely defective economic organization. The ideal to be attained in a country which hoped to compete economically with other countries was one road to every square mile of area of the country. But for the one million miles of British India the mileage of roads was only 199,000. This was absolutely inadequate to meet the needs of the country.

The prevalence of two systems of railways in the country was also a great hindrance to economic progress and, therefore, to constitutional progress. The railway system in India had grown somewhat in a haphazard manner with the result that two systems of railways—the broad gauge and the meter gauge—existed side by side. The result was lack of uniformity in the different railways throughout the country. It was not until after the war in certain parts like Gujerat and Madras to be obliged to make several changes in the course of a railway

in India did not provide as complete a means of transport as they ought to. This was a great nuisance and retarded the perfect organisation of communications.

(f) The financial organisation in India also played a great part in the constitutional advancement of the country. There were two systems of Government existing side by side—Central and Provincial—and therefore the supply of revenue was not proportionate to the demands made on the revenues. The Central Government had an expanding source of revenue while its expenditure was of a stationary character. But the Provincial Governments had stationary sources of revenue with expanding demands on its income. This state of affairs was largely a result of historical circumstances.

If the present distribution of revenue as between the Central and Provincial Governments was unsatisfactory what should be the lines on which a reform should be effected? The Central Government, inasmuch as the demands on it were only of a stationary character, should be allocated such sources of revenue as were stationary while the Provincial Governments, which had expanding and progressive demands on its purse owing to their nation-building activities, should be allocated such sources of revenue as would prove of an expanding character.

How then did these facts of the economic organisation of the country determine the character, nature and rate of constitutional progress in India?

colonies and the tariff wars between them were the prime factors that worked for the federation. The "Bible of the federalists," the *Federalist*, the constitutional classic drawn up by Hamilton and Madison, laid most stress on the economic aspect of federalisation and showed how necessary it was, if the commercial prosperity of the colonies was to be assured, for the colonies to form a federation. It was this need for maintaining and improving their commercial prosperity that drove the colonies into a federal union. The same was the case in the other parts of the British Empire also. The history of Canada and of Australia amplified this point. It was more the lack of commercial prosperity in the small isolated colonies and the fear of commercial war between contiguous states than any desire for political unity that caused the federation. From these instances it was easy to deduce the indisputable generalisation that economic conditions determined the character of the constitution of a country.

How could this thesis be illustrated with reference to India? Firstly, India was a predominantly agricultural country. Seventy-six per cent. of the population lived either directly or indirectly on agricultural occupations. Only 10 per cent. of the population lived in urban areas. Even of this 10 per cent. only one-fourth formed the natives of the towns they lived in. The other three-fourths were emigrants from the countryside who, after they had earned enough to see them through a year returned to the villages. So, only a minority of townsmen formed the permanent population of the towns.

Secondly, the general poverty of the people was so obvious that it did not require a patriot to realise it. Even hardened economists admitted it. The average income per head was £100 in England while in India it was as low as £8. Another fact that reflected the poverty of the people was that the rate of taxable income per head in India was only 6 per cent. while even in an Eastern country like Japan it was 20 per cent. This undoubted chronic poverty of the people determined the character and rate of constitutional progress.

Thirdly, the economic organisation of the country was very defective in several ways.

(a) The defective economic organisation arose from the poverty of the people.

(b) The defective organisation was also partly due to the peculiar and unique social customs of the country. It was only in India that caste, *i.e.*, social differences based on birth was in existence. Whereas in its beginnings caste was an occupational group it had become an occupational group based on distinctions of birth. In other countries occupational groups were formed by the free action of men and where class existed, it was largely determined by the occupation of the men concerned. In India though the caste system was slowly fading away yet it was still strong in the countryside and determined the economic life of the people.

(c) The defective industrialisation of the country formed another aspect of the backwardness of economic organisation in the country. The poor industrialisation of the country was largely due to the pre-

federalism. Hamilton had specially stressed this point. Therefore Sir Walter Layton's idea of a Provincial Fund in the Central Government on which the Provincial Governments could make a raid for financing their needs offended the federal principle. Just as no one would like to have the system of Provincial contribution broken again, so also no one would like the introduction of this system of a Provincial Fund formed out of the surplus revenues of the Central Government.

Therefore the only financial device applicable was the one that had been tried and found satisfactory in the United States in Canada and Australia. There was a clear-cut division between sources of revenues for the Central and the Provincial Governments. The suggestion of Sir Walter Layton regarding the formation of a Provincial Fund was rather a perilous experiment when several sources of revenue that have remained untapped could be so easily tapped by the Provincial Governments.

Another economic factor that determined the rate of constitutional progress was the percentage of the country's revenues that was devoted to the country's defences. A very considerable proportion of the Central Government's total revenues went to finance the defences of the country. This was a political as well as an economic factor. It was a great burden in the country that 60 per cent. of the Central revenues had to be spent on the defences. If the Provincial revenues

too were thrown in, the percentage was about 30. The huge expenditure on defences were not therefore commensurate with the revenues of the country. This great proportion of expenditure on the defences was sought to be accounted for by the fact that a large land frontier had to be perpetually guarded. But ways and means had been suggested to overcome this difficulty. It had been suggested that the Army should be divided into two parts, namely, the Imperial Army and the Indian Army, and that the former should be maintained partly by the Imperial Exchequer. It had been admitted even by the Simon Commission that the task of guarding the Frontiers of the country was an Imperial one. Therefore it was only fair to say that that Army should be maintained by the Imperial Exchequer.

Concluding, the speaker said, he had dealt with the subject in rather a rambling way with the sole object of provoking them into thought. When they approached the problem with a view to finding a solution they should be guided not only by ideals but also by the realities of the situation. They were all living in an interesting period in the history of their country when the future of their Motherland was in the making. Students in particular could contribute a great deal towards the making of the new constitution if they applied their thought to the problems and difficulties that faced them and strove to arrive at a solution based more on the realities of the situation than on ideals.

Hamilton had specially stressed this point. Therefore Sir Walter Layton's idea of a Provincial Fund in the Central Government on which the Provincial Governments could make a raid for their needs offended the federal principle. Just as no one would like to have a system of Provincial contribution like that again, so also no one would like the introduction of this system of a Provincial Fund formed out of the surplus revenues of the Central Government.

Therefore the only financial device applicable was the one that had been tried and found satisfactory in the United States in Canada and Australia. There was a clear-cut division between sources of revenues for the Central and the Provincial Governments. The suggestion of Sir Walter Layton regarding the formation of a Provincial Fund was rather a perilous experiment when several sources of revenue that have remained untapped could be so easily tapped by the Provincial Governments.

Another economic factor that determined the rate of constitutional progress was the percentage of the country's revenues that was devoted to the country's defences. A very considerable proportion of the Central Government's total revenues went to finance the defences of the country. This was a political as well as an economic factor. It was a great burden on the country that 60 per cent. of the central revenues had to be spent on the defences. If the Provincial revenues

too were thrown in, the percentage was about 30. The huge expenditure on defences were not therefore commensurate with the revenues of the country. This great proportion of expenditure on the defences was sought to be accounted for by the fact that a large land frontier had to be perpetually guarded. But ways and means had been suggested to overcome this difficulty. It had been suggested that the Army should be divided into two parts, namely, the Imperial Army and the Indian Army, and that the former should be maintained partly by the Imperial Exchequer. It had been admitted even by the Simon Commission that the task of guarding the Frontiers of the country was an Imperial one. Therefore it was only fair to say that that Army should be maintained by the Imperial Exchequer.

Concluding, the speaker said, he had dealt with the subject in rather a rambling way with the sole object of provoking them into thought. When they approached the problem with a view to finding a solution they should be guided not only by ideals but also by the realities of the situation. They were all living in an interesting period in the history of their country when the future of their Motherland was in the making. Students in particular could contribute a great deal towards the making of the new constitution if they applied their thought to the problems and difficulties that faced them and strove to arrive at a solution based more on the realities of the situation than on ideals.

He began an exhilarating display of free and delightful batting, to the accompaniment of frantic cheers and vociferous jestifications. Perfect strokes, neatly executed, emanated from his hand, as the flow of water from a mountain-stream.

Around the wicket, along the ground over the fieldmen's heads, the ball sped from Jaya's bat, damping the hopes of his opponents and shattering their expectations, time and again.

Forty minutes Jaya had reached to his mark seven runs of victory!

All of a sudden came the crash, the retreat of the tide.

The first time Jaya failed to cross the crease and the ever-green bowler claimed a wicket! Nine Wickets shattered!

The atmosphere grew tense, surcharged with suspense and anxiety. Every eye was on his legs, with hands on spectators' shoulders and craning necks, and every heart leapt up and stopped dead in amazement as Jaya once more faced the ball.

Was he as steady as before? Did his hand hesitate for the fraction of a second, and shake a wee little bit? If so, small blame to him, for who could be cool and calm in those trying moments?

In the "pin-drop" silence prevailing, the ball describing a beautiful parabola,

all unheeding the running fieldsman, who excitedly stretched his hand, with only one foot on the boundary line. It descended majestically an inch—oh just a little inch—wide of his reach, but nothing daunted, with a mighty effort, he lurched forwards and snapped it up, only to roll over, outside the bounded field.

Was it a catch?

Exultant cheers rent the skies. Every tongue was loosened in a deafening clamour. The babbling of noises grew and grew, louder and louder, shriller and shriller, and at last as it began to take shape Jaya started and rubbed his eyes. The Alarm was ringing in its loudest tone and somebody was banging impatiently at his door.

With a laugh Jaya jumped up, stopped the Alarm, seized his soap-box, tooth-brush and Kolynos, squeezed an inch of paste on brush, and whistling a gay tune stepped out into the cold morning air towards the bath-rooms with his friend.

That evening Jaya took up Cricket in practice, and found that he *had* learnt a lot about batting through his vivid dream. And in the next match he played, through his dropped catches and unsaved boundaries, he learnt the other great lesson, which his dream had not taught, *viz.* Cricket is not all batting and bowling—but *fielding* too.

AAREN,

V (Hons.).

as a class were conservative socially, culturally and politically. They were attached to an oligarchic or aristocratic form of Government. They were therefore faced with the problem of imposing a democratic form of Government on an agricultural population. Most of the countries in Europe were democratised as a result of their industrialisation. Even the City States of Italy and Belgium in the middle ages were democratised after their industrialisation. If, therefore, they in India wanted to introduce democratic Self Government in the country they would have to break into the agricultural organisation. If the future constitutional progress of the country was to be along lines of democratic Self Government then the industrialisation of the country on a larger scale than hithertofore attempted should be taken in hand and the cry of "Back to the Land" should be dropped. It was not with the simple life as envisaged by the cry of "Back to the Land" that the constitutional progress of the country was bound up. Simple life and democratic Self Government could not go hand in hand—that is, democratic Self Government on a nation-wide basis as opposed to the parochial sort of democratic Self Government to be found in the cantons of Switzerland. If, therefore, a nation-wide democratic Self Government was to be the goal aimed at in India they should remedy the defects in the economic organisation of the country referred to already.

Also, it was necessary to re-adjust the financial system obtaining in India at the present time. Sir Walter Layton (of "The Economist") in his financial supplement to the Simon Commission's Report

and Central revenues... His study of the problem had led him to advocate a peculiar arrangement whereby changes were to be made in the distribution of sources of revenue to the Central and the Provincial Governments so that the latter had certain expanding sources of revenues while the former had the stationary sources. But his statements of facts in his report itself refuted his remedy. He stated that the Provincial Governments had not tapped all sources of revenue possible. For example, there was the income-tax on lands permanently settled which but for the fact of their permanent settlement would have to pay a far higher tax than they were doing. Also he had stated that irrigation facilities were not taxed to the extent they could justifiably be taxed. Tobacco also could be taxed. He recommended the formation of Provincial Fund in the Central Government out of the Central Government's surplus revenues and suggested that the Provincial Governments could indent upon this Fund whenever there was a necessity to do so; this amounted to nothing but an exact opposite of the system of Provincial Contributions which had been in force till three years ago. Sir Walter Layton's suggestion was a new one which had not been tried in any other federal country. Therefore it was a device which needed their careful scrutiny. One criticism against it was that it offended the principle underlying all federal Governments, namely, that each part of the federation should be absolutely independent within its own sphere. Each part of it should have a right to sources of income independent of the support or demands of other parts of the federation. In his great work on

have always loved you as a woman. Why not continue as such?" But Suri was disappointed in a way he could not express mildly. Never for a moment did he think that Kamala would refuse him. Doubt had flashed across his mind. Was there any one else? Had she forestalled him. His thoughts were in a confusion of depression. "No, Suri, I do not love any one else." For the present Suri had to be content with this.

The night grew colder; the waves cast a pearly, iridescent glow, and slowly the clouds were driven out of the sky, and from the distant heights seemed to wink at one another on the earth as whispering. "You are a fool to put your trust in me," said Kamala.

With melancholy steps Prathap Math walked back along the now deserted pier, got into his car and drove to his home.

The murmur of voices assailed Suri for the first time. He was a popular figure at the club. One day he had to know if the "Star of Arabia" was a good proposition for the Viceroy's Government. Prathap wished to learn why the Government had a particular jute mill had fallen through. A third would like to know if he should vote for Mukherjee or for Prathap. After answering their questions Prathap moved on into the smoking room where he pleaded the plea of a headache. Suri followed him into one of the lounges. He took up a magazine and tried to read. But his thoughts flew back to Kamala. Women were such strange creatures. It was impossible to understand the working of the feminine mind. Prathap might sooner think of constancy in a rooster than in a woman. Prathap had never before attempt-

thought he had understood Kamala so well. He had flattered himself with the belief that he knew her every mood, but, alas, what a different creature she had turned out to be. These and thoughts of a less pleasant nature filled Suri's mind. He never drank except on two occasions, either when he was unusually happy or deeply dejected. Already he had had three Whiskies and Sodas and was about to order a fourth when he changed his mind and went home. The cold night air refreshed him, but still Kamala was uppermost in his thoughts. Did she realise how great was the pain she had inflicted on him? No, perhaps she had not wasted a second's thought on him after he had left her.

In spite of the drinks Suri could get no sleep that night. He tossed about from side to side. He communed with himself in the darkness. Surely Kamala did not mean what she said. Perhaps she had been taken unawares; when she had thought of it leisurely she would change her mind. Towards dawn Suri fell into a deep sleep. Kamala with her dark beautiful eyes—eyes like those of a gazelle seemed to beckon him from afar, she was calling him, for ever calling him. . . . He would go to her.

II.

Ten o'clock found Suri driving along Chowringhee, Calcutta, with its surging, throbbing millions seemed up and doing. Businessmen, lawyers and students—all seemed to be hurrying along—occasionally a Rolls Royce would flash past carrying some Zemindar or a Commercial Magnate, while alongside the kerb with palsied limbs lay a beggar craving your mercy. Here in India's largest city there

WAS IT A CATCH?

Six wickets down for thirty-three runs and those the pick of the team! Sixty-four runs more required for a draw, sixty-five for a win.

Wild enthusiasm prevailed among the opponents' camp. The unexpected was happening. The strongest competing team looked like being crushed, and no more formidable rivals would remain!

Will the Tail wag? That was the question of the moment.

Of the five yet to bat, four only could, by any stretch of imagination, be expected to face but a dozen balls, and then there was the untested Jaya, the keen enthusiast. Naturally all hopes, if yet one dared to hope, seemed centred on Jaya and the consciousness elated him, and strangely enough calmed and cooled him. The dormant instinct of the born cricketer was aroused, and as he walked with bat tucked safe, trying on his gloves, Jaya began to feel like a Bradman, with unlimited confidence in himself and his star.

An ardent student of cricket and its laws, had he ever missed a chance of witnessing a match and studying the game? Had he not seen with devouring eyes those great masters, Hobbs and Sutcliffe themselves, bat? Did he not know to a nicety how Naidu lifted the ball, how Ward hit a sixer, how Hobbs put away the ball and how Mustaq jumped to drive? Why then should he be afraid? Jaya felt capable and ready to do anything, however big. With the air of a real "star" he surveyed the field and took up his stand, leaning on his bat.

All eyes were straining—everyone stood on fenter-hooks. The whole game pivoted round Jaya. What would happen?

Jaya watched the bowler seeing only his hand. His sub-conscious mind noted down every movement of the hand and fingers as they imparted that subtle spin to the ball, which had beaten the giants.

On came the ball, followed by a hundred eager eyes, neither fast nor slow but spinning viciously.

Jaya was in no two minds about dealing with it. Unconsciously following the dictates of his cricket instinct, with supreme confidence he jumped to it and lifted it clear on its rise from the pitch—a glorious sixer!

Cheer upon cheer arose on all sides, for the thing beat the wildest hopes. It seemed too good to be true; too good to last, and anxiety arose, side by side with hopes.

Riotous joy filled Jaya's heart. The contact of bat with ball in one mighty sixer revealed to him the art of batting which coaches would have taken days and weeks to impart and yet not succeed. With a silent prayer to the Almighty he waited for the second ball, the last ball of that over.

Will he be able to cross-over? So much depended on that.

Jaya decided that he should, prayed that he would, felt that he could and he did with a lovely late cut through the slips.

ained. He met Kamala
 ever broached the topic which
 e her so much pain. Business
 as dull. The boycott pro-
 not without its evil effects.
 tton mill-owners made huge
 were the labourers any the
 it? Were they sufficiently
 demand a share of the
 profits? They were still on
 wages. Everywhere there
 sion in trade, but India had
 ion that she was not alone.
 n the world depression.

orning Chandra Dutt, Suri's
 d friend, called at the Bank.
 e no secrets between the two.
 nce plunged into conversation
 topic uppermost in his mind.
 he said, "I do love her, she is
 s gold. I can't be without her."

he silly old chap—in these days
 flated paper currency gold has
 of circulation. Don't set store
 he retorted. "Now look here
 things in their proper light, you
 ala, do you not?"

ms a needless question to ask."
 wish her to be always happy?"

y Kumar will see that she wants
 to add to her happiness."

that is poor consolation to me."

no, you will have the consolation
 w that the girl you loved is
 Don't brood over this, Suri, you
 all right very soon." With these
 Dutt left the Bank.

our later a peon brought in a card
 ch were printed the words "Sam.
 i, Bar-at-Law!" Suri expected to

see an European but the man who was
 ushered in had the unmistakable cut of the
 Indian. He briefly explained the object
 of his visit. He wanted to open an
 account at the Bank. Suri said that the
 Bank was at his service and then en-
 lightened him on one or two technical
 points on which he sought advice.

The visitors face seemed familiar to
 Suri. But he racked his brains in vain.
 Suddenly he exclaimed, "I say, aren't you
 Saminathan?"

The new-comer seemed to be taken by
 surprise.

"Oh, Er, I dropped that name five years
 ago, you are Harindranath."

"Surendranath," Suri corrected him.

"Oh, yes, Surendranath—you got on
 to this job after graduating?"

Suri nodded assent.

"I say why don't you take a continental
 tour, see a bit of the world, the Riviera,
 Italy and Switzerland. Don't stick in
 this awfully hot place. I haven't seen a
 fair face since I set my foot in India—
 nothing but black beggars all over."

Suri then inquired after Saminathan's
 father.

"The old fellow is still going strong
 like Johnny Walker. Hadn't the time to
 go and see him. I am staying at the
 Savoy, drop in some day," with these
 words he stalked majestically out of the
 room.

Suri smiled as his visitor left the place.
 Yes it was the same old Saminatham—
 the "Sahib" of his school days. Suri
 had known him six years earlier.
 Saminathan came of a good family. He
 was well connected on his mother's side,
 but his father was a station master in one

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

I.

The last rays of the setting sun cast a lurid tinge on the Western sky. Twilight gradually gave way to darkness and the wind grew colder; but the figure of the man standing on the farther end of the pier moved not. Silhouetted against the sky he seemed like a statue in black marble.

A keen observer would have noticed with what wistful eyes the figure gazed on the shore farther down. "Kamala" he breathed. "After all, life has been cruel to me. It was for your sake that I strove so hard, strove to attain the almost impossible, but now you care not whether this poor creature floats or sinks. Alas! "frailty thy name is woman."

Surendranath was the son of a rich Bengali merchant who had however died in straitened circumstances. On his father's death Surendranath and his mother found that their sole fortune consisted of but a couple of thousand rupees. The boy had just finished his Matriculation Examination. His idea was to find employment as a clerk in one of the Banks or commercial firms. But the mother was determined that her son should have the benefit of an University education. Surendranath was intelligent and hardworking and it was not long before he distinguished himself at the University. He, however, disappointed his professor by failing to secure a first class in Economics. In a couple of months he was appointed as a probationer in the National Bank. Two years later he was confirmed as an officer.

After his father's death life seemed to hold no rosy hopes for Surendranath. But six years had passed and it was a

different Suri that faced the world to day. However all through these lonely years one thing had buoyed up Surendranath. It was the presence of little Kamala, the daughter of another merchant—Kishen Lal. Kamala was then a mere slip of a girl, but now she was a beautiful young woman.

As Surendranath stood gazing on the waters, memories of happier days came back to him—of how he and Kamala as little children had played, building castles in the sand—of how he had once saved her when a big wave swept her off her feet and carried her into the sea. From those early days he had cherished a desire, to make her the one woman above all others. But later when he was at college practising a rigid economy, he had given up all thoughts of marriage. Nevertheless Kamala had always been in his thoughts. She was the bright star in his firmament that guided him, allured him to distinguish himself so that he might be worthy of her.

During the last two years he had watched her grow from a comely girl to a beautiful woman. She was the very embodiment of everything that was good, beautiful and lovable in Indian womanhood. It was at this shrine that Surendranath worshipped, but the goddess proved unkind. Never before was a devotee more disappointed. He had offered Kamala the best he had to give her, his position, his wealth and above all, his love. He had this evening asked her to marry him, she was the only woman who could make him happy. But Kamala thought differently. "Suri," she said, "I am sorry you have spoken to

you are not happy?"

"Can I be? God bless you and with that he left her.

She stood gazing vacantly at the gate; the tears in her eyes.

V.

It is a year since Surendra has been appointed to the Singaperumal Railway. One day while reading the paper a head line caught his eye: "Railway Tragedy in Bengal." Then he read a brief account of the accident. The driver of the Express, while passing the signals had come in collision with a goods train. The dead included the driver and the fireman and two passengers, one of them being a young boy, Kumar, Dy. Auditor of the

Railway. Suri read this with mingled feelings of sorrow and joy. But at that moment he felt sorry, sincerely and deeply sorry for Kamala who had been a wife for less than a year. He wrote to her expressing his deep sorrow at the shocking news. His words seemed idle at the moment, but still he wrote to ease himself.

Three years have gone by. Suri and Kamala are now man and wife. Kamala is now her former self, while the little babe in her arms assures Suri that after all his dreams have come true.

V. V. RADHAKRISHNAN,

IV U.C.

rich enjoying life to its full, the poor living in a continual struggle for existence.

Business at the Bank kept Suri engaged till mid-day. By lunch time he was driving to Kamala's house. His idea was to persuade her to change her mind, to bring her over to his view of thinking. He would argue with her, he was determined not to take a negative for his answer.

Kamala's house lay beyond the Penitentiary. It was not without feelings of sorrow that Suri crossed this road, for behind those lowering walls and prison bars were many of his friends, some of them who had given up their studies in the Colleges to win India's Salvation—poor blind fellows, they were but tools in the hands of wily politicians who themselves were too clever to go anywhere near the prison walls. They pulled the strings from behind the scenes while the youth of the country like dumb driven cattle swelled the prison cells. This continual shooting of officers, observance of hartals, picketing of shops and nationalisation of the salt industry—surely these were not the means of winning India's freedom. Government at best was a necessary evil. The Indian Constitutional issue based on right to govern is doomed to failure, the only test is ability to govern.

Yes, Indians in various walks of life were showing that they were more and more fitted to govern themselves. But the National Congress which is supposed to represent the people is but a babe which wants to run before it can crawl.

The women of India are playing their part. Most of the girls in the Women's Colleges have taken to khaddar. Many a time had Kamala rebuked Suri for his

persistence in using Tweeds and Silks. These and other thoughts came thronging into his mind when he suddenly found himself before Kamala's house. Babu, Kamala's little brother, came running to the car. "Kamala has gone to the station to meet my cousin," piped the youngster as if divining the object of Suri's visit.

"Which cousin is it Babu," inquired Suri for he had never heard or known Kamala speak of any cousin. "Oh, you don't know, it is Benoy Kumar who has just returned from England."

Disappointed once more, Suri returned to the Bank.

III.

Life was very much the same during the next week except that Suri was more dejected. The presence of the hitherto unknown cousin filled Suri's mind with grave misgivings. Kamala had introduced him the previous evening. "This is my friend Mr. Surendranath—this is my cousin Benoy Kumar. It appeared that Benoy Kumar had spent the last seven years of his life in England. Till last year his relations with Kamala's father were anything but friendly, but the death of Kamala's mother seemed to have changed his attitude. He was now full of sympathy for the motherless children. He had recently passed his Chartered Accountancy and was now appointed as Dy. Auditor in the Bengal Railway. Benoy Kumar was also the most handsome person Suri had seen for many a long day. With all a lover's intuition Suri guessed the presence of a rival and a serious one too.

Days passed into weeks and weeks rolled on into months and still Suri seem-

ook part in the Inter-Collegiate in the Presidency College. We invite the other Colleges next a friendly fight in the field of . . . The appreciative applause of . . . is our powder magazine and rupting questions to the speaker . . . ts.

regular meeting of the Club is an . . . ng affair. The various points of . . . ised and the question, "will the . . . be pleased to explain" and the . . . gation "I question" are the general . . . ticularly fascinating spices in . . . moteny of a dull debate. Mean- . . . the presidential bell calls back to . . . e excited ones.

novel feature an *ex-tempore* speech . . . open to the members is to be . . . der the auspices of the Debating . . .

ALEXANDER JOSHUA,

Secretary.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

—Rev. Fr. L. D. Murphy, S.J.,
M.A. (Oxon.), D.D.

President.—Mr. A. L. Krishnan,
M.A. (Hons.).

—Mr. N. Matrubhutan,

H.V.U.C.

are aware that this is the first . . . he Association's existence. The . . . did not favour the idea of any . . . sociation owing to the lack of . . . equipment, *viz.*, stage, hall, . . . etc. The question of finance, . . . a hindrance. But our President . . . congratulated on having set on . . . forward policy by boldly starting

the Association this year. The smooth working of the Association without preying upon the funds of the College is a striking example of how such a costly Association can be made use of for greater ends provided there is a backing on the part of the authorities concerned and sincerity and zeal on the part of the members themselves.

The Inaugural Address was delivered by Miss E. McDougall of the Women's Christian College. The subject chosen was "The Greek Drama." We got up a sort of variety entertainment to round off the function. It came off on Monday the 1st September, and the function was a well attended one with a vast concourse of students and a sprinkling of distinguished visitors.

The success of this small entertainment encouraged us further to stage a drama before the close of the second term. Prior to this, we arranged a Lecture on "Some fallacies in Indian Music" by Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B.A., B.L., L.T. We are greatly indebted to him for having delivered one of the most entertaining, delightful and humorous lectures on such a topic.

In the meanwhile the preparations for the drama were growing apace. We chose Tagore's "Sacrifice" in English and "Princess of Ceylon" in Tamil by Mr. C. S. Raman, B.A. (Hons.).

Both dramas were staged on December 13th under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Mr. G. P. Natesan. The acting and singing in both the English and the Tamil dramas exceeded the confident anticipations earlier entertained. The first year's work has justified the

of the small stations on the Southern Railway. But this did not in any way perturb Saminathan. He made his friends understand that his father was the Assistant Traffic Superintendent. Saminathan's highest ambition was to be thought of as an European. He had his suits which were of very ordinary material cut in the latest fashion. He never mixed with the other boys but always had a calm and dignified air. He walked erect with measured steps, his left hand invariably in his trouser pocket. His aloofness, his condescension when he spoke to others, his superior airs—all earned for him the name of "Sahib" by which he was popularly known at school. Some time later a rich uncle of his died leaving him a round sum of money. Saminathan was not slow in carrying out his cherished idea, of proceeding on a continental tour. Six years had passed and he was now back in India not Saminathan but Sam. Foxton, Bar-at-Law.

IV.

Six months rolled by. Mr. Foxton had to all intentions set up practice in Calcutta. Yet no clients had been known to have entered his chambers. One day he called at the Bank and explained to Suri that the Bengal Railway Company would need the services of an able lawyer to defend them in the complaint filed by a certain Zemindar claiming damages for personal injury while travelling. If Suri would put in a word to Benoy Kumar he would be surely taken to represent the Company. Surendranath promised to do his best.

Mr. Foxton was at the Bank early next morning but was told that he was too late. The Company had already engaged

the services of another lawyer. This piece of news seemed to upset Foxton.

"It is the work of that beggar Benoy Kumar. I knew he never liked me. But I will be even with him yet. He is going to marry that girl Kamala; serves him right, she is the stuck up sort as proud as lucifer, she is" Foxton seemed to work himself into a fury.

"We shall drop that subject Mr. Foxton," said Suri.

"Oh, yes, I hear that you were sweet on her some time before, but good thing you dropped her, she is a big flirt, she won't stick"

This was more than Suri could endure; with clenched fingers he let Foxton have a thundering one on his jaw. Foxton reeled like a drunken man and fell heavily on the floor. An hour later when Mr. Foxton regained consciousness he told the hospital assistant that he was often subject to fainting fits.

Rumours which were in the air gave way to certainty when it was announced that Benoy Kumar was to marry Kamala by the end of the next month. Suri found that Calcutta was no longer the place for him. Here it was that he had known Kamala as a little girl, learned to love her, and made himself worthy of her, here it was that he had spent his happiest days and here it was that he had entered upon his greatest sorrow. He had for some time been trying for a transfer, and now he was successful; he was posted as Branch Manager in the Singapore division.

Before leaving Suri saw Kamala. He was determined that the interview was to be as short as possible.

"I wish you all happiness" he said.

the C. Y. M. Federation, explained for greater unity among Young Men of India on the one hand and by other countries, and the fullness of such a union.

The All India Catholic Conference at Calcutta.—Its meaning and importance lucidly set forth by Rev. Fr. S. J., Secretary of the Catholic Union of Bengal.

Church and State.—A lecture by Rev. Fr. Steenkiste, S.J., on the principles which form the basis of the Church's dealings with the State, illustrated by apt examples from ancient and modern history.

AYS:—

The Syrian Rite.—Mr. M. A. Thomas.

St. John Berchmans.—Mr. T. M. Royappa.

Miracles.—Mr. F. D'Souza.

DEBATES:—

debates on:—*The Press and the Mission of India*.

Voluntary Catechists.—This section of the Union was started early in the year. Some of our members have taken up the precious hour for the instruction of the children of Nungumbaukum Parish. We are sure that such a concrete expression of what we learn and discuss in the Clubs will draw upon us the abundant blessing of God.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:—

Under the auspices of the Union a grand celebration of the 15th Centenary

of St. Augustine was organized at St. Mary's Hall, Armenian Street, on the 16th November, 1930, with the active and substantial co-operation of Catholic Students from other Colleges. Under the Presidency of Rev. Fr. P. Willekens, S.J., the following papers were read in the morning:—

(1) St. Augustine—His Life and Work—Miss Menezes, B.A.

(2) Life and Influence of St. Augustine of Hippo—Miss Rondeau.

(3) St. Augustine, the Theologian—Mr. Victor.

(4) Character and Genius of St. Augustine—Mr. M. A. Thomas.

(5) The "Confessions" of St. Augustine—Mr. S. V. Lawrence.

The programme was a great deal lightened by choral items contributed by the students of Church Park Convent, and some motets rendered by our own College Choir.

S. V. LAWRENCE,

Secretary.

TAMIL SANGAM.

The Loyola College Tamil Sangam was inaugurated in August 1930, through the efforts of Mr. K. Muthukoomaraswamy, B.A., the College Chief Tamil Lecturer recently appointed. This Sangam has supplied the long-felt want of an effective common ground for discussing and debating academic questions in Tamil Literature.

The business meeting of this Sangam was held on 13th August 1930. The

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

President.—Rev. Fr. Basenach, S.J.,
B.Sc., Ph.D.

Vice-President.—Mr. A. Appadorai, M.A.,
Mr. V. K. Narasimhan,
IV (Hons.).

Secretaries.—Mr. Koteeswara Rao,
III U.C.

The Inaugural Address of the Association was delivered by Mr. Ruffinawamy, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, on the 5th of August 1930.

A report will be found elsewhere in these pages.

On the 26th of August there was a discussion on "Unemployment among the intelligentsia," the principal speaker being Mr. A. G. Venkatachary. Many professors also participated in the discussion which unlike other discussions of the sort was characterised by its light rather than its heat.

Our next lecture was a very instructive one on "Women in Industries, with special reference to India," delivered by Miss Theresa Joseph of Queen Mary's College. The lecturer briefly summarized the position of women in Indian Industries and suggested the ways in which a betterment of their conditions could be achieved.

There was another lecture in the same week by Mr. K. T. Paul of the Y.M.C.A. on "A Square deal to the Ryot." The delegate to the Round Table Conference pleaded well for the betterment of the condition of the ryot; the lecturer of the evening might well feel that his appeal did not fall on deaf ears.

In the succeeding month Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Ayyar gave us "Some nostrums for unemployment." After his learned lecture the meeting came to a close with a few lively remarks from the Chairman, Rev. Fr. Bertram, and with a vote of thanks to both.

The last lecture previous to Christmas was from Mr. S. M. Fossil, Secretary, Crescent Society, Madras. His novel and interesting discourse on "The Islamic Theories of Finance" revealed to us how some of the modern financial maxims and theories had been very early anticipated by the Koran and the Islamic Jurists.

V. K. NARASIMHAN,

(IV Hons.),

Secretary.

THE DEBATING CLUB.

President.—Rev. Fr. Murphy.

Secretary.—Mr. A. Joshua.

Following the principles of the Parliamentary system of debate, the Loyola College Debating Club is progressing rapidly to the goal of Responsible Government. If Democracy exists anywhere in the Literary Word of the city of Loyola it is best seen in the Debating Club proceedings.

The first Birthday of the Loyola College Debating Club was celebrated on the 28th October 1930, by the elections.

Various subjects, including "The necessity of co-education of the sexes" and "Adult Franchise," have been discussed and put to vote.

members resolved to enact the drama "Vara Vikrayamu" on the and arrangements were made for performance; unfortunately at the last the "heroine" was unable to be and so the whole programme be dropped. We have to be with our sincere endeavours only with the hopes that some scenes may be acted in the variety entertainment given at the ensuing anniversary function of the Association.

A. RAMAMURTI,
III U.C.,
Secretary.

SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION.

There were three meetings conducted in the auspices of the Association in

Inaugural Address was delivered on 30th by Mr. S. Satyamurthi on the place of Sanskrit in Modern Edu-

under the presidentship of K. Balasubramanya Iyer, Mysore. Sriman Satyamurthi spoke on the development of Sanskrit in the past and said that Sanskrit once held the pre-eminent position among languages, but now no more. It is the duty of every Hindu to walk in the gardens of Sanskrit Literature and consequently benefited by such.

The President explained how he found a special interest in Sanskrit and how he began to study it late in

A paper was read by Mr. P. V. Srinivasa Raghavan on the Social Conditions of the time of Bana with M.R.Ry. as the subject. Mr. Subramania Sastry in the Chair on 13th.

Mr. P. V. Srinivasa Raghavan observed that the Social Conditions of those days were very enviable because of the deep religious fervour, marriage customs, the observance of satee, etc. The people followed a diversity of professions. He quoted from Hieu Tsang to show that idolatry was quite common. The President emphasized the necessity of mastering the text books to have a clear grasp of the subject. He added that Bana was against satee, as evidenced from his other works.

On October 14th a thesis on "Kalidasa as a Dramatist" was read by Mr. S. K. Parthasarathy of IV Class at a meeting presided over by M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A. (Hons.), Professor of Sanskrit.

The lecture delineated the various merits which go to make up the perfect dramatist. He said that the inventive genius in him, the lucidity of his style and the loftiness of the plot contributed in a large measure to his success. He also differentiated between poetry and painting, the former appealing to the emotions of man and the latter giving only the scene of action. The President added to the interest of the subject by mentioning that Sakuntala would be a miserable failure if there were no ring episode.

Owing to the lack of enthusiasm and co-operation, the Association has not attained that level of progress hoped for. We hope that in future the members will co-operate with us and make it possible to hold many more meetings and, if possible, a drama, by the end of the year.

T. SADASIVAN,
N. A. SUBRAMANIAN,

Secretaries.

existence of the Association and a prosperous future is looked forward to.

N. MATRUBHUTAN,

Secretary.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

President.—Rev. L. D. Murphy, S.J.,
M.A. (Oxon.)

Vice-President.—Mr. Sreshta.

Secretary.—Mr. S. Kannan.

Treasurer.—Mr. Ramasubramaniam.

The Inaugural Address of the Association was delivered by Mr. R. Ramaswamy, Journalist and Press Photographer, the subject being "How to begin photography." After that, there were two lectures—one by Mr. Sreshta on "The Theory and Practice of Development" and the other by Mr. S. Kannan on "Negative Defects and their Correction."

There are twenty-five members on the rolls and all of them are keen photographers. It is to be noted with special satisfaction that as many as ten are members new to photography, who were assisted in the selection of their cameras and were taught the art by experienced members of the Association.

Arrangements were made with the Photo Emporium and the Wekanduti Co. of Loyola hostel, for an all round 10 per cent. discount on photo-materials and 15 per cent. on cameras.

The library was increased by a number of new books and pamphlets. The Association subscribes for three high class photographic magazine. Good use is being made of the library which is under the charge of Mr. Ananthakrishnan of H. U.C.

Considerable additions were made to the equipment of the Dark Room of the Association. It is a good feature that the Dark Room is put to ever-increasing use. In this connection I have to thank Rev. Father Varin for the kind assistance he has always given us in regard to matters connected with the Dark Room.

Two competitions were held during the year, one under the auspices of the Association and the other under those of the College. In the "Vacations Competition" conducted by the Association four prizes were given, the first being won by Prof. V. N. Ramaratnam. For the College Competition, the subject was "Scenes from Village Life."

S. KANNAN,

Secretary.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

President.—Rev. Fr. Murphy, S.J.

Vice-President.—Mr. T. M. Royappa.

We have much to be thankful for, during this, the second year of our existence. The life and vigour which the Association is slowly, but surely acquiring, can be well gauged, from the following account of the work done during this academic year 1930-31.

LECTURES:—

(1) "*Catholic Action and Young Men*" was the title of the Inaugural Address delivered by Mr. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E., giving a clear exposition of the duties of Catholic Young Men, with a strong plea for social work.

(2) "*Federations of Catholic Young Men*"—An informal talk to the members, by Rev. Fr. P. Carty, S.J., Presi-

following office-bearers were duly elected:—

President.—K. Muthukoomaraswamy
Avl., B.A.,
College Head Tamil Lecturer.

Vice-President.—Madurai Mudaliar Avl.,
Vidwan.

Secretaries.—Iyyaswamy, IV U.C.
Srinivasan, III U.C.

Representatives.—Periaswamy, IV U.C.
Abdul Wahab, III U.C.
Parthasarathy, II U.C.
Raghavan, I U.C.

The Inaugural Address was delivered by M.R.Ry. C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliar Avl. on 29th September, 1930, with M.R.Ry. P. Sambanda Mudaliar Avl. in the Chair. The lecturer in the course of his address dwelt at great length on the importance of Tamil in modern times, and the methods by which its growth should be fostered. After the concluding remarks from the Chair and the usual vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

Some of the important topics discussed in the Sangam were "Female Education" and "The place of Kamban in Tamil Literature."

The Sangam for a number of unavoidable reasons has not found it possible to hold as many meetings as it hoped in the beginning. But it is believed that the activities of the Sangam will be enlarged in the future by the hearty co-operation of not only the members concerned but those who have the interests of Tamil culture at heart.

IYYASAMY,
SRINIVASAN,
Secretaries.

THE TELUGU LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Our Association opened for the fifth year on the 31st of July, 1930. The ever enthusiastic and growing interest culminated in the fourth annual celebration last year, when the Hon'ble Justice Sir V. Ramesam graced the occasion. The learned Judge, in his presidential address passed one or two significant remarks on the dramatic talents of some of the actors of the variety entertainment given on the occasion. Now, these remarks urged the Association to fresh activities in the present year.

The Association began with the formation of a sound constitution, giving more facilities for variety in its activities. This year, the existing Executive Committee was improved by the election of the Vice-President, Mr. K. Radhakrishna Sastry B.A. L.T., M.R.A.S., and by the election of another Executive Committee to look after the interests of the drama. It was also decided that every year, in the second and third terms, competitions should be held in essay writing, composition of verses, *ex-tempore* speech, and mono acting, all to be held in Telugu, and prizes to be distributed to the successful students.

I am sorry to state that we could conduct only a few debates this year, the subjects for discussion being: (1) "Should ladies take part in theatrical enactments?" (2) "Manual labour should be preferred to machinery" and (3) "For Literary purposes, classical languages should be given preference over the colloquial." These discussions were so enthusiastic, that one was even continued the following day for its completion.

TWO PORTRAITS.

It is my misfortune to know a certain boy
 Whose presence in the class is not a source of joy;
 For he teases all his friends and maddens all his foes:
 Is it you, this naughty youth? Well I hardly dare suppose!

I will not tell his name
 Nor the town from which he came
 I'll screen him from detection,
 Though it spread the vile infection.

He possesses a friend of a very different stamp
 Helpful and cheerful like the flame within a lamp;
 He lights and shows the way
 At lectures or at play
 Is it you, this noble youth? You'll hardly answer 'Nay.'

P. Ramakrishna Vijayarangan, II U.C.

ODE TO THE RAILWAY LINES.*

Queen Mary's College has its beach
 Which Presidency boys may reach
 Loyola also has its strand
 With rails and fishplates in the sand.

The sea may growl on terra firma
 Which Q. M. C. calls Mermaids' murmur
 Loyola hears the rumbling trains
 Like ogres shrieking with internal pains.

The Presidency student spies
 Blue waves from whence the dawn doth rise
 Loyola looks on fields of green
 Where dal and paddy might have been.

Loyola beach at close of day
 Grows noisy, crowded, blithe and gay:
 The sun bathes all in radiant hue
 An opalescent sort of view.

Let others keep their thronged marina
 We boast a life that's far serener
 Mid sand and rails and semaphores
 You'll always find our sophomores.

T. M. Royappa, IV U.C.

* Behind the College.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS:

Enough has been said in the last Annual about the opening of the Physical Training Department. The attitude of the students towards these Physical training classes has been pointed out in the annual report for the year. It is, however, useful to give a few figures.

About 47 classes in Physical Training were conducted for the Junior Intermediate for the year 1929-30 and the average attendance at these classes was about 85 per cent. of the number on the rolls.

Basketball:—A strenuous game as it is, it attracted so large a number of students for regular practice that the year began with a Basketball tournament within the Junior Intermediate Class. 30 students participated and the tournament went off quite well with the result that since then more from the same class have begun practising the game. A large number of students from the present Junior Intermediate Class get regular practice in the game and both the Basketball grounds are usually overcrowded. Before the end of the year the tournament for the year 1930-31 had also concluded. Students from both the classes to whom the tournament was open, entered, the number participating being 35, i.e., seven teams.

Volleyball:—Though the game by itself is not a strenuous one, it certainly requires skill. Late in February last arrangements were made to run off a tournament in this game also. About 36 students took part. The tournament for the year 1930-31 is being arranged and it is expected that more students than in the previous year will be enlisted. There have been also one or two matches played in

this game between select teams from both the classes.

Playground Ball:—Though not quite popular during the last academic year, since July last the Junior Intermediate students are making a science out of the game and the ground is generally overcrowded. There were some matches played in this game between the two classes, and an annual competition in this game between two select teams, one from each class, has been arranged for the current academic year.

Football and Hockey:—As there are other grounds in the College for these games, these do not provide much attraction during the P. T. Class. Still a good number of students who do not play these games in the general grounds of the College, play during the P. T. Classes. Similar annual competitions in these games as in Playground Ball have also been arranged for.

Track and Field Sports:—A fairly good number of students regularly practise in Track and field sports during the P. T. Classes. An athletic efficiency competition amongst the Intermediate students will be held in a very short time for which arrangements are being made. It may be interesting to note at the end that Physical Training is now far from being a bugbear to students. It is something normal in which students feel interested. It can be evidenced by nothing so much as the readiness and generosity with which many students have paid donations both this year and the last for the award of Physical Training prizes.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR:

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CIVILISATION.

Hello—Hello—Is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Good morning, Sar! Who are you?

Is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Name, please?

This is Loyola College. Will you please send a taxi at once?

Name, please?

Loyola College.

What name, please?

Loyola College.

Ah! Yes, yes! Law College.

No! Not Law College, Loyola College, LOYOLA College.

Ah! Yes, yes, Lyala College.

Yes, that's it. I want a taxi at once.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please?

Send it to the Fathers' Bungalow, at once.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please.

There is no room number. Just send it to the Fathers' Bungalow.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please?

I tell you there is no room number. Send it to the Fathers' Bungalow and at once.

The Saddlers' Bungalow?

No! The Fathers' Bungalow, the Priests' Quarters, the Lodge, not the Hostels.

Yes, yes, I understand Sar; you want one taxi to be sent to Lyala College, to the Hostels. Room number, please?

No! No! No! Not to the Hostels.

Yes, yes, you don't want one taxi?

Eh?

Look here! I am not a student. I am telephoning from the Fathers' Bungalow and I want a taxi at once. Please send it to the Fathers' Bungalow.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please? And

then she said that she had an engagement at the Club. Hello, Hello, there is a bridge party. Hello, Hello, are you listening, darling? You want one taxi—Room number. . . . Five hundred points down. . . . Hostels. . . . Damn bad luck I call it. . . . Will you please get off the line. . . . Room Number, please. . . .

Goodness me. Has my tone gone mad? There seem to be millions of people talking through this phone all at the same time.

Hello, Hello, is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

You won't forget baby's milk, darling, and the powder puff.

Oh, help! Ring off for a few minutes. This is too terribly intimate.

(Interval of five minutes).

Hello, Hello, is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Yes, Yes. That Lyala College?

Yes. Have you sent that taxi yet?

What name, please?

I am the 'Warden, and I want a taxi immediately.

Yes, yes, Mr. Morgan. Room number, please?

Lock, here, my dear fellow, I tell you for the hundredth time, I am not a student. I am not living in the Hostels. I am the Warden and I want a taxi at once to be sent to the Fathers' Bungalow. Have you got it now?

Yes, yes, Mr. Morgan. We shall send at once one taxi to room one hundred Lyala Hostels. We shall. . . .

Oh! Go to blazes! Boy! Boy! Get on your bicycle and bring me a taxi from anywhere.

(Exit the Warden to have another bath)

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CIVILISATION.

Hello—Hello—Is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Good morning, Sar! Who are you?

Is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Name, please?

This is Loyola College. Will you please send a taxi at once?

Name, please?

Loyola College.

What name, please?

Loyola College.

Ah! Yes, yes! Law College.

No! Not Law College, Loyola College, LOYOLA College.

Ah! Yes, yes, Lyala College.

Yes, that's it. I want a taxi at once.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please?

Send it to the Fathers' Bungalow, at once.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please.

There is no room number. Just send it to the Fathers' Bungalow.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please?

I tell you there is no room number. Send it to the Fathers' Bungalow and at once.

The Saddlers' Bungalow?

No! The Fathers' Bungalow, the Priests' Quarters, the Lodge, not the Hostels.

Yes, yes, I understand Sar; you want one taxi to be sent to Lyala College, to the Hostels. Room number, please?

No! No! No! Not to the Hostels.

Yes, yes, you don't want one taxi?

Eh?

Look here! I am not a student. I am telephoning from the Fathers' Bungalow and I want a taxi at once. Please send it to the Fathers' Bungalow.

Yes, yes, Room Number, please? And

then she said that she had an engagement at the Club. Hello, Hello, there is a bridge party. Hello, Hello, are you listening, darling? You want one taxi—Room number. Five hundred points down. Hostels. Damn bad luck I call it. Will you please get off the line. Room Number, please.

Goodness me. Has my tone gone mad? There seem to be millions of people talking through this phone all at the same time.

Hello, Hello, is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

You won't forget baby's milk, darling, and the powder puff.

Oh, help! Ring off for a few minutes. This is too terribly intimate.

(Interval of five minutes).

Hello, Hello, is that the Speedy Taxi Company?

Yes, Yes. That Lyala College?

Yes. Have you sent that taxi yet?

What name, please?

I am the 'Warden, and I want a taxi immediately.

Yes, yes, Mr. Morgan. Room number, please?

Look, here, my dear fellow, I tell you for the hundredth time, I am not a student. I am not living in the Hostels. I am the Warden and I want a taxi at once to be sent to the Fathers' Bungalow. Have you got it now?

Yes, yes, Mr. Morgan. We shall send at once one taxi to room one hundred Lyala Hostels. We shall.

Oh! Go to blazes! Boy! Boy! Get on your bicycle and bring me a taxi from anywhere.

(Exit the Warden to have another bath).

THE TWO RACES OF MEN.

According to Charles Lamb, the human species is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow and the men who lend. But a better classification would, in my opinion, be the fat men and the lean men. This classification is as distinct as Lamb's, and, saving the reverence of grey hairs, as crisp, as sound and as bona fide as the other. It brings out the physical contrast plain enough and does not hold kinship with the thousand and one imaginary differences of mankind with which people in the pulpit are perpetually plaguing us.

The fat man is always an object of compassion. He is the victim of two potent factors, *viz.*, heaviness of flesh and dullness of perception. He is proverbially innocent; his mind is in its original state of whiteness as free from guile as of anything. Lovable he is not. I will confess the truth. I have never loved a fat man in my life but I have always pitied him.

Let me for a moment turn to what the writers of old say or think about fat men. Shakespeare has no very high opinion of them. He says "Make rich thy bones, and bankrupt quite thy wits" a hit, surely, for our fat brethren. I verily believe that Slender and Shallow and Aguecheek are all fat. Henry VIII too belongs to the same category and owes the complete loss of the power of his judgment to his increasing flesh. Gorbollied Falstaff, who lard the lean earth as he walks along, is however an exception and is meant to be an exception by the great Master. But even he fails to give us such sparkling rays of wit as Benedick and Beatrice give. Ha! Wolsey and you Leicester

don't think I forget you both. You were the true representatives of that genial race. Only, you were too good for your inimitable master Henry and that was your folly. You Leicester, Elizabeth's paramour, I thought you had been wiser.

At the hands of modern authors, fat men are receiving a very unenviable treatment. They are portrayed as objects of ridicule and of fun and the increasing popularity of Punch and the English Magazines is a witness thereto. Is it not, one exclaims, encouraging a dangerous practice and a downright vilification of one half of mankind?

Great writers, scientists, thinkers, warriors and statesmen are all lean men. Lamb, Hazlitt, Newman, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Shelley and Keats were all thin figures. Shakespeare too, till late in life, was lean. I hold that great scientists from the day of Newton down to the present day, have all been mostly emaciated figures. Thinkers like Mahatma Gandhi and Aurobind Ghose are two eloquent instances of my point. Warriors of all time, including the Roman Conquerors, belong to this group. Able statesmen are necessarily lean. What Lord Irwin lacks in bodily dimensions, is more than compensated for by his foresight, political tact and constitutional acumen. Other instances are superfluous.

On the basis therefore of these instances, I venture to generalise my theory and say that only the lighter half of mankind are the chosen few for making real advancement in every branch of human knowledge.

THE TWO RACES OF MEN.

According to Charles Lamb, the human species is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow and the men who lend. But a better classification would, in my opinion, be the fat men and the lean men. This classification is as distinct as Lamb's, and, saving the reverence of grey hairs, as crisp, as sound and as bona fide the other. It brings out the physical contrast plain enough and does not hold kinship with the thousand and one imaginary differences of mankind with which people in the pulpit are perpetually us.

The fat man is always an object of compassion. He is the victim of two potent factors, *viz.*, heaviness of flesh and dullness of perception. He is probably innocent; his mind is in its original state of whiteness as free from guile as of anything. Lovable he is not. I will confess the truth. I have never loved a fat man in my life but I have always pitied him.

Let me for a moment turn to what the writers of old say or think about fat men. Shakespeare has no very high opinion of them. He says "Make rich thy bones, and bankrupt quite thy wits" a hit, surely, for our fat brethren. I verily believe that Slender and Shallow and Aguecheek are all fat. Henry VIII too belongs to the same category and owes the complete loss of the power of his judgment to his increasing flesh. Gorbellied Falstaff, who lard the lean earth as he walks along, is however an exception and is meant to be an exception by the great Master. But even he fails to give us such sparkling sallies of wit as Benedick and Beatrice give. Ha! Wolsey and you Leicester

don't think I forget you both. You were the true representatives of that genial race. Only, you were too good for your inimitable master Henry and that was your folly. You Leicester, Elizabeth's paramour, I thought you had been wiser.

At the hands of modern authors, fat men are receiving a very unenviable treatment. They are portrayed as objects of ridicule and of fun and the increasing popularity of Punch and the English Magazines is a witness thereto. Is it not, one exclaims, encouraging a dangerous practice and a downright vilification of one half of mankind?

Great writers, scientists, thinkers, warriors and statesmen are all lean men. Lamb, Hazlitt, Newman, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Shelley and Keats were all thin figures. Shakespeare too, till late in life, was lean. I hold that great scientists from the day of Newton down to the present day, have all been mostly emaciated figures. Thinkers like Mahatma Gandhi and Aurobind Ghose are two eloquent instances of my point. Warriors of all time, including the Roman Conquerors, belong to this group. Able statesmen are necessarily lean. What Lord Irwin lacks in bodily dimensions, is more than compensated for by his foresight, political tact and constitutional acumen. Other instances are superfluous.

On the basis therefore of these instances, I venture to generalise my theory and say that only the lighter half of mankind are the chosen few for making real advancement in every branch of human knowledge.

have the Old Boys keep in touch with the College. So write in, Old Boys! and to say who you are, where you are and how you are. Every detail is interesting. Don't fight us. But assist our memory by the means to spot you, identify marks like year, course, degree, even a pet name occasionally identification. If you do not have an Old Boys Day, some have a meeting, appoint a secretary,

Why not do so? But, don't you Old Boys, to have an Old Boys Day, Old Boys must come. Now, where are Old Boys? There are a few in the city, some employed, some in the Law College. Those in the Law College would not come, at least many of them, but the birds of passage. They take to the road after two years, and few return to the city. Old Boys employed in the city are too few to constitute a representative meeting, if they come at all—for they are busy men tied down by office work.

Can you expect people to come from the Mofussil? It is scarcely human to expect young men to leave home and spend money on a journey, who can just manage to make ends meet.

So far you will get only a dozen or at the most a score of people to attend your meeting. I speak from experience.

Now, suppose they meet, what will they do? Start an Old Boys' Association, no doubt, elect a Secretary and give a few speeches. And then? It is interesting to see that the Old Boys are forgetting the College and desire

to keep in touch with it, but how is that contact to be established and maintained. Meetings are, to my mind, the least satisfactory form of contact, because of the difficulty of holding meetings, I mean well attended, effective meetings. Contact is best maintained by means of an Old Boys Association.

The success of an Association of this kind depends on two factors (1) An active Secretary at the College (2) Willingness on the part of the members to pay the subscription.

Of course, Old Boys are all willing to pay a subscription. But, somehow, they forget to send their Rupee. They want a reminder, a gentle prodding, now and then, to help goodwill. But these reminders mean correspondence and watchfulness. Hence the necessity of a watchful and active Secretary, willing and able to take trouble.

It will save time and trouble if Old Boys become Life Members of the Association, by paying Rs. 10 once for all.

We fully realise that our Old Boys are still young old boys. Just starting life, sometimes still unemployed, and that Rs. 10 is a big sum for their meagre budget. Still, if they really love their College, they may by digging deep enough into their pockets manage to find the subscription for Life Membership.

And how does this enable one to keep touch with the College?

Any ordinary member receives the College Annual for the year covered by his subscription. Life Members will receive it until their dying day. The Annual! There is, the contact! The

have the Old Boys keep in touch with the College. So write in, Old Boys! Do not fail to say who you are, where you are, and how you are. Every detail is interesting. Don't fight our memory. But assist our memory by the means to spot you, identify you, marks like year, course, degree, even a pet name occasionally for identification. Do not have an Old Boys Day, some have a meeting, appoint a secretary,

Why not do so? But, don't you Old Boys, to have an Old Boys Day, Old Boys must come. Now, where are Old Boys? There are a few in the city, some employed, some in the Law College. Those in the Law College would not come, at least many of them, but the birds of passage. They take to the air after two years, and few return to the city. Old Boys employed in the city are too few to constitute a representative meeting, if they come at all—for they are busy men tied down by office duties.

Can you expect people to come from the Mofussil? It is scarcely human to expect young men to leave home and go on a journey, who can just manage to make ends meet.

So far you will get only a dozen or at the most a score of people to attend your meeting. I speak from experience.

Suppose they meet, what will they do? Start an Old Boys' Association, no doubt, elect a Secretary, and deliver a few speeches. And then? It is surprising to see that the Old Boys are forgetting the College and desire

to keep in touch with it, but how is that contact to be established and maintained. Meetings are, to my mind, the least satisfactory form of contact, because of the difficulty of holding meetings, I mean well attended, effective meetings. Contact is best maintained by means of an Old Boys Association.

The success of an Association of this kind depends on two factors (1) An active Secretary at the College (2) Willingness on the part of the members to pay the subscription.

Of course, Old Boys are all willing to pay a subscription. But, somehow, they forget to send their Rupee. They want a reminder, a gentle prodding, now and then, to help goodwill. But these reminders mean correspondence and watchfulness. Hence the necessity of a watchful and active Secretary, willing and able to take trouble.

It will save time and trouble if Old Boys become Life Members of the Association, by paying Rs. 10 once for all.

We fully realise that our Old Boys are still young old boys. Just starting life, sometimes still unemployed, and that Rs. 10 is a big sum for their meagre budget. Still, if they really love their College, they may by digging deep enough into their pockets manage to find the subscription for Life Membership.

And how does this enable one to keep touch with the College?

Any ordinary member receives the College Annual for the year covered by his subscription. Life Members will receive it until their dying day. The Annual! There is the contact! The

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Life Members.

- 1 R. Srinivasan, B.A.
 2 Eapen, B.A.
 3 G. Fertnig, B.A.

Ordinary Members. 1930.

- 1 M. Vijayaraghavan, B.A.
 2 Jagannathan.
 3 Mohan Rama Reddy, B.A.
 4 S. Balasundaram, B.A.
 5 S. Rajagopalan, B.A.
 6 R. E. Davey,
 7 J. S. Chandrasekaran, B.A.
 8 K. T. N. Tatachari, B.A.
 (Senior).
 9 T. K. T. T. Tatachari, B.A.
 (Junior).

1 R. Venkataraman, B.A.

1 R. L. Srinivasan, B.A.

1 J. F. Perreira, B.A.

1 M. Martinayya, B.A.

1 K. Siva Rama Rao, B.A.

1 G. M. Dandekar, B.A.

1 U. Hiyagriva Gupta, B.A.

1 N. Doraisami Reddi, B.A.

1 V. Y. Srinivasa Raghavan, B.A.

1 D. P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.

1 R. Narayana Reddi, B.A.

Ordinary Members—contd.

21. Mr. T. K. Kannan, B.A.
 22. „ J. L. Gwynne, B.A.
 23. „ N. Sankara Menon, B.A.
 24. „ P. Rama Kurup, B.A.
 25. „ C. S. Mandanna, B.A.
 26. „ A. Appuswami.
 27. „ M. Sivayya, B.A.
 28. „ Y. C. L. Narasimhan.
 29. „ S. Swaminathan, B.A.
 30. „ P. Kallat, B.A.
 31. „ Ch. Taveira, B.A.
 32. „ A. V. Ramaswami, B.A.
 33. „ E. S. DeRozario.
 34. „ M. S. Parthasarathy.
 35. „ P. V. Srinivasan.
 36. „ T. S. Padmanabhachari, B.A.
 37. „ S. A. Krishnamurti, B.A.

For 1931

1. Mr. N. S. Patnaik, B.A.
 2. „ A. Rajagopal Chetti, B.A.
 3. „ M. K. Hariharan, B.A. (Hons).
 4. „ T. S. Rajagopalan, B.A.
 5. „ K. R. Srinivasan, M.A.
 6. „ E. S. DeRozario.
 7. „ J. Anandasagar Rao, B.A.
 8. „ G. Swaminathan, B.A. (Hons).
 9. „ K. K. Shankere, B.A.
 10. „ C. S. Vibhaker, B.A.

Annual will conjure up the memories of the past, revive pleasant scenes, bring up sweet names and dear faces. It will enable one to follow the fortunes of some old friend through years of separation, trace some other long lost sight of. It will show the Old Boy that he is not forgotten and that there are, in the old places, hearts which beat in unison with his, especially if he gives news about himself now and then.

We should love to have in the Annual well filled Old Boys column, where would be registered all that befalls our Old Boys, happy events, transfers, promotions, successes, even sorrows the knowledge of which would, we feel certain, bring the sufferer the balm of sympathy from his old friends.

Help us to realise that wish, Old Boys! If subscriptions to the Association were numerous and regular, there would remain, after defraying the cost of the Annual, of postage and correspondence, etc., a surplus which could be founded, and out of the interest on which, in course of time, a prize could be instituted in the name of the Old Boys.

But this idea is a mere dream so long as subscriptions are what they are. Last year's register includes only three life members and 37 ordinary members. If these 37 members do not renew their

subscription this year, their membership ceases. So Old Boys, your duty is clear. Join the Association, as Life members as far as possible. Unless and until you become members, speaking of an Old Boys Day is idle talk. Make the Association a reality, first, by joining it, then we shall speak of meetings, of an Old Boys Day, of the Old Boys prize of electing a Secretary, etc. But you don't want a meeting for joining the Association. Without budging an inch from where you are, you can send your subscription. All that is wanted here, at the College, is a Secretary to take charge of the subscriptions, remit them to the College Bursar, and keep the list of subscribers. Any man of good will on the spot can do that, and there is no need of a meeting to elect such a man. We have here an excellent Old Boy Mr. R. Venkatarama, B.A., Tutor, who is willing to do the work till the Association has grown to such a size that it requires a special Secretary. When things have developed to that point, then we shall call a meeting and do the business constitutionally. For the time being, send in your subscriptions. That is the best you can do. Such is our opinion.

What do you say, Old Boys? We shall be glad to have your views on the matter.

Wake up, Old Boys! Join up!

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English

Second Class.

vanachar, P.

6. Spitteler, D. R.

16. Mascarenhas, C. B.

Third Class.

K. K.

Raghava Reddi, N. S.

ai Rajan, A.

Rajagopalan, P.

an, V. V.

Ramachandra Das, J.

swami, V.

Ramachandran, K. N.

swami, S.

Ramachandran, M. V.

an, A.

Ramalingeswara Sarma, K.

shma Rao, M.

Ramamurti, A. E.

ga Reddi, C.

Ramamurti, T. N.

nam, T. N.

Raman, P. S.

mi, O. A.

Ramanatha Rao, U.

la Rao, T. K.

Ramaswami, S.

uttu, T.

Rangaswami, A.

ayyengar, N. V.

Sankaran, R.

vi, M. S.

Seshadri Ayyengar, T. M.

ra Rao, Y.

Sitaruma Ayyar, A. G.

sa Ayyengar, H. S.

Sivagnanasundaram, T. M.

s, M.

Srinivasamurti, V.

ami Chetti, K.

Srinivasan, A. T.

Kader, F.

Srinivasa Raghavan, N.

asagar Rao, J.

Subbarayan, S. R.

Arulswami, S. A.

Subba Reddi, P.

J. C.

Subrahmanyam, S. R.

dal Gupta.

Subrahmanyam, G.

T. J.

Sundar Lal, S.

lingam, S.

Suryanarayanan, T. A.

wami, S. C.

Suryaprakasa Rao Patnaik, N.

an, T.

Tirumalachari, L. C.

aswami, K.

Varadarajan, K. S.

aswami, S.

Venkatachalam, E.

manan, S. V.

Venkataratnam, V.

minarayanan, N. P.

Venkatesaperumal, T. V.

ava Rao, V.

Vibhaker, S.

levan, K. J.

Vijayaraghavelu, R.

swami, N. R.

Sankarankutti Menon, V. P.

imhan, P.

Tirumalai, A. K.

van, A. K.

RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1930.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

First Class.

Gopalakrishna Rao, B.*	Chandrasekharan, V. S.
Padmanabhan, K. (39)	Krishnaswami, S.
Ramamurti, E. N.	Ramaswami, C.
Padmanabhan, K. (40)	Subba Rao, B.
Gordon, D. M. B.*	Gopalratnam, M. V.
Bureau, L. M. C.	Joseph, C. E.
Parthasarathi, V.	Lakshminarayana Ayyar, A.
Mehta, J. H.	Sankaran, V.
Duraiswami, T. R.	Balakrishnan, S.
Venkateswaran, P. S.	Krishnamurti, L.

* Distinction in English.

Second Class.

Group A.

Dhanaraj, M. A.
 Krishnaswami, D.
 Muthuvenkataraman, M.
 Raja Ayyar, T. R.
 Rajagopalan, K.
 Ramanujam, R.
 Rangachari, N. A.
 Srinivasan, T. K.
 Subbaya, K.
 Subrahmanyam, I.
 Venkataramayya, K.
 Krishnamurti, K. R.
 Natarajan, C. S.
 Natarajan, K. M.
 Sadasivan, T.

Sankara Sastri, K.
 Srinivasamurti, P. N.
 Subramanayan, J.
 Holman, R. H. P.
 Raja, S. A.

Group B.

Narasimhan, R.
 Rajagopalan, T. V.
 Murree, A.
 Srinivasan, K.
 Subbaya Chetti, M.
 Raghavachari, C.
 Ramanathan, T. V.
 Srinivasan, S.
 Krishnamurti, M.

Our first three candidates occupy the 3rd, 6th and 7th rank, respectively,

Group (V-B) Economics—(contd).**Third Class—(contd).**

Ayyangar, T. M.	Suryaprakasa Rao Patnaik, N.
K. K.	Tirumalachari, L. C.
Ayyar, A. G.	Tyagarajan, P. L.
Perthi, V.	Varadarajan, K. S.
Pr. A. T.	Venkatachalam, E.
Raman, P.	Venkataraman, V.
Reddi, P.	Venkatesaperumal, T. V.
Ramyan, S. R.	Vibhaker, S.
Ramyan, G.	Vijayaraghavalu, R.
Rajal, S.	Sampatkumaran, C.
Ramyanan, T. A.	

B. A. (HONOURS) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Ramachandran, C. N.	Ramasubrahmanyam, C. S.
Ramachandran, G.	Sankaran, K.
Ramachandran, L.	Sankara Sastri, K. S.
Ramachandran, S.	Satyanarayana Rao, T.
Ramachandran, M.	Srinivasan, E. K.
Ramachandran, P. P.	Srinivasan, N.
Ramachandran, R. J.	Subrahmanyam, K. E.
Ramachandran, V. K.	Vamana Kini, C.
Ramachandran, I. K.	Varadachari, A.
Ramachandran, A. K.	Venkataraman, M. S.
Ramachandran, P. V.	Venkataraman, V.
Ramachandran, C. C.	

B. A. (HONOURS) FINAL EXAMINATION.**Branch I—(Mathematics).****First Class.**

Ramachandran, M. K.	Narayanan, S.
---------------------	---------------

Second Class.

Ramachandran, M.	Muhammad Khaja Moli-ud-din.
------------------	-----------------------------

Third Class.

Ramachandran, S.	Krishnaswami, L.
Ramachandran, G.	Venkataraman, S. R.
Ramachandran, M.	Kerala Varma (63rd Prince of Cochin).

Group (I)—Mathematics.

First Class.

5. Ramakrishna Rao, M.

Second Class.

- Chellapillai Rajan, A.
Krishnaswami, V.
Vaidyanathan, V.
Sambanda Rao, T. K.
Ramanujam, T. N.

Third Class.

- Annaji Rao, D.
Jayaraman, V. V.
Kumaraswami, S.
Nagarajan, A.
Narayanachar, P.
Ramalinga Reddi, C.
Srinivasan, A. D.
Srirangachari, P. K.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. M.
Venkatarama Reddi, K.
Venkoba Rao, T.
Veluswami Chetti, K.
Sarvisethi, A.

Group (V-B)—Economics.

Second Class.

- Narasimhan, P.
Madhava Rao, V.

Third Class.

- Abdul Kader, F.
Anandasagar Rao, J.
Balraj, J. C.
Basantalal Gupta.
Chacko, T. J.
Chenchi Reddi, K.
Chokkalingam, S.
Duraishwami, S. C.
Kalyanaraman, V.
Kesavalu, S. V.
Krishnamacharyalu, A. V.
Krishnaswami, S.
Lakshmanan, S. V.
Lakshminarayanan, N. P.
Mahadevan, K. J.
Mascarenhas, C. B.
Munuswami, N. R.
Pattabhiraman, K. V.
Pitche Reddi, G.
Rajagopalan, P.
Ramachandra Das, J.
Ramachandran, K. N.
Ramachandran, M. V.
Ramamurti, T. N.
Raman, P. S.
Ramaswami, S.
Rangaswami, A.
Rayappa, K.
Sankaran, R.
Satyanarayanamurti, S.

COLLEGE SPORTS, 1930.

College Day, 1st February.

ATHLETICS.

ITEMS.

NAMES.

1. Cross Country	Royappa Spitteler Vedantam	III U. C. IV U. C. III U. C.
2. 100 Yards	Spitteler Thuraisingham	IV U. C. I U. C.
3. Long Jump	Spitteler Fowler	IV U. C. I U. C.
4. High Jump	Fowler Spitteler	I U. C. IV U. C.
5. Shot Put	Spitteler Seshasayee	IV U. C. IV U. C.
6. 440 Yards	Antony Kuttappa	I U. C. II U. C.
7. Discus Throw	Gopalan Seshasayee	IV U. C. IV U. C.
8. Hurdles	Spitteler Fowler	IV U. C. I U. C.
9. Slow Cycle Race	Thuraisingham Himayatullah	I U. C. V Hons.
10. 220 Yards	Spitteler Thuraisingham Antony	IV U. C. I U. C. I U. C.
11. Sack Race	Chandramouli Madhava Menon	II U. C. IV Hons.
12. Half Mile	Spitteler Royappa	IV U. C. III U. C.
13. Sack Fight	Himayatullah Kuttappa	V Hons. II U. C.
14. Relay Race	(Capt.) Sankarankutty Menon	
15. Tug-of-War	5th M.U.T.C. "C" Coy. Loyola	
16. Staff Race	Mr. Pereira Mr. Lourdasami Raju	

THE OLD BOYS CUP FOR CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDED TO

D. R. SPITTELER, IV U. C.

Branch III-B—(Economics).**First Class.**

J. Narayana Ayyar, T. K.

Second Class.

Dharmasuri, V.

Balakrishnan Nayar, K.

Third Class.

Kameswara Rao, P.

Rajagopalan, R.

Ramaswami, C. V.

Srinivasatatachari, R.

Seshayya, R.

Subrahmanyam, K. V.

Subrahmanyam, R.

Raghunathan, N. T.

Himayatullah, M.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Abdur F.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Abdur V.	1927	V-B	3	
Adami Reddi, M.	1927	V-B	3	
Adami	1929	V-B	3	
Adami Reddi, P.	1928	I	3	
Adami Ramam, K.	1927	I	2	Office of Tamil Transl. to Govt.
Adami Rao, J.	1930	V-B	3	
Adami Mulsawami, S. A.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Adami G.	1928	I	2	
Adami V. (1925-27)	1929	I	1	Port Trust, Madras.
Adami P. S.	1930	V-B	3	
Adami D.	1929	V-B	3	
Ayaz A.	1927	V-B	3	
Bakshi Menon, V. P.	1928	V-A	3	
Bakshi Nair, C. K.	1930	I	2	
Bakshi Nair, K. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	2	
Bakshi Ram, V. S.	1929	V-A	3	
Bakshi C.	1930	V-B	3	
Bakshi Gupta	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Bakshi C. P. (1928)	1930	I	2	
Bakshi Rao, K.	(1930)	V-B	3	Chandramunipeta, Berhampore, (Ganjam.)
Baker Rao, B.	1927	I	2	Teacher, American Mission School, Bombay.
Baker P.	1928	V-B	3	112, Gower Street, London, W. C.
Chakrabarti J.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti M.	1929	V-B	3	Sydenham College, Bombay.
Chakrabarti C.	1927	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti M. S. (1929)	1930	I	3	
Chakrabarti P. K.	1928	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti Rajan, A.	(1930)	I	2	
Chakrabarti Reddi, K.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti Rajah, K. C.	(1930)	V-B	3	The Palace, Kottakal, S. Malabar.
Chakrabarti Ram, S.	1930	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti A. (1927) B. Com.	1928	V-B	3	St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
Chakrabarti Nair, M. V.	1929	I	2	
Chakrabarti E. M.	1929	V-B	3	c/o Principal, Coll. of Commerce, Madras.
Chakrabarti D. (1928)	1929	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	2	
Chakrabarti M., M.A.	1927	V-B	3	Trichinopoly
Chakrabarti Reddi, N.	1929	V-B	2	Gandlapalle, Chittoor, P.O.
Chakrabarti S. C.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Chakrabarti J.	1930	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti L. J.	1929	V-B	3	Prob., Imp. Bank of India, Coimbatore.
Chakrabarti P.	1928	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti V. (1928)	1929	I	1	Fraser & Ross, Madras.
Chakrabarti M.	1928	I	3	
Chakrabarti Anan, A. M.	1929	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti Chambiar, M. C.	(1929)	V-A	3	
Chakrabarti P.	1928	I	3	
Chakrabarti C. (1927)	1928	I	1	Taluk Office, Gudur.
Chakrabarti J. L.	1929	V-B	3	Clerk, Residency Secretariat, Hyderabad.
Chakrabarti Rao, C., B.L.	1927	V-B	3	
Chakrabarti M. K., (Hons.) (1)	1930	I	1	Lecturer, St. Joseph's Coll., Chirala
Chakrabarti Gupta, U. (1929)	1930	I	3	
Chakrabarti Allah, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	[Bangalore.

(1) The Stuart Prize, the Pitti Munuswami Chetti Garu Gold Medal and the S. Ananta-Gold Medals.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

~~College Day~~

Tennis	I	Tournament.			
		<i>Singles</i>	.. S. K. Venkataraman	II U. C.	
		<i>Doubles</i>	.. Narayana Rao Radhakrishnamurthy	III U. C. III U. C.	
	II	Tournament.			
		<i>Singles</i>	.. D. Satyanarayana	IV U. C.	
		<i>Doubles</i>	.. D. Satyanarayana Royappa	IV U. C. IV U. C.	
	III	Tournament.			
		<i>Singles</i>	.. P. Gopalan	IV U. C.	
		<i>Doubles</i>	.. K. V. Krishnamurthy P. Gopalan	I U. C. IV U. C.	
	IV	Tournament.			
		<i>Singles</i>	.. T. D. Saraswathy	I U. C.	
		<i>Doubles</i>	.. M. Venkataraju Mahadevan	I U. C. I U. C.	
Badminton	<i>Singles.</i>	(Winner)	.. S. K. Venkataraman	II U. C.	
		(Runner-up)	.. S. Narayana Rao	III U. C.	
	<i>Doubles.</i>	(Winners)	.. S. Narayana Rao D. Satyanarayana	III U. C. IV U. C.	
		<i>Fives.</i>	(Winners) (Captain) P. Gopalan	IV U. C.	
	Ping Pong	I	Tournament.		
			(Winner)	.. S. R. Subbarayan	IV U. C.
(Runner-up)		.. M. S. Seshasayee	IV U. C.		
II		Tournament.			
		(Winner)	.. T. Vedantam	II U. C.	
(Runner-up)		.. Ramanathan	II U. C.		
Hockey	(Winners)	(Captain) D. G. Tobin	I U. C.		
Football	(Winners)	(Captain) N. Jagadeesan	I U. C.		
Basketball	(Winners)	(Captain) C. Rathnasami	I U. C.		

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Ipe, P. I. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	
Jagannathan, N. C. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	
Jagannatha Rao, P. V.	1929	I	3	
Jayaraman, V. V.	1930	I	3	
Joseph, V. V. (1928) (2)	1929	V-B	1	London.
Kallat, Frank (1927)	1929	V-B	3	Stores Accts. Br., N. W. R., Kogal- pura, Lahore.
Kalyanaraman, C. V.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Kalyanaraman, T. V. (1927)	1929	I	3	45, Central Revenue, Calcutta.
Kalyanasundaram, P. S.	1928	V-B	3	c/o Estate Overseer, Tirupati
Kamayya, P. (1927)	1929	I	3	Ramnad Dist.
Kamayya, P. (1929)	1929	I	2	
Kameswara Rao, J. V.	1928	V-B	3	Apprentice, Mylapore, Madras.
Kameswara Rao, P. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	
Kanakabappayya	1928	V-B	2	
Kanakasabhapatni, A.	1929	I	3	
Kandaswami, S.	1928	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Kannan, T. K.	1930	V-B	3	505, Ramaraja Appayya Road, Secunderabad.
Karuppaswami, S. M.	1929	V-B	3	Off. of Exam. of L. F. Accts., Vizag.
Kasturirangan, R. G.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Kerala Varma, (63rd Prince of Cochin) (Hons.)	1930	I	3	
Khizer Muhammad	1929	V-B	3	
Koshie, K.	1927	V-A	3	
Kotayya, M. (1928)	1929	I	3	
Kothandaramayya, T.	1929	I	3	
Krishna Ayyar, S.	1929	I	3	Varkalai Travancore.
Krishnamurti, D. V., L.L.B.,	1927	V-A	3	Tutor, Loyola College.
Krishnamurti, K. (1928)	1929	V-B	1	
Krishnamurti, M.	(1930)	I	3	
Krishnamurti, S.	1930	I	3	
Krishnamurti, S. A.	1929	V-B	3	
Krishnan Nayar, P.	1927	I	2	
Krishnan Unni Panikkar, E.	1928	V-A	3	Karimba P.O., via Olavakot.
Krishna Rao, S.	1927	I	2	Engineering College, Bangalore.
Krishna Reddi, C.	1928	V-B	3	
Krishnaswami, K.	1930	V-B	3	
Krishnaswami, L. (Hons.)	1930	I	3	
Krishnaswami, M. S. (1927) B.L.	1928	I	3	Vakil, Madura.
Krishnaswami Pillai, A. N.	1929	V-B	3	
Krishnaswami, S.	1930	V-B	3	Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	1929	I	3	Clerk, Corporation, Madras.
Krishnaswami, V.	(1930)	I	2	Engineering College, Benares.
Krishna Varma Raja, A. K.	1930	V-B	3	
Krishnayya Chetti, S.	1929	I	3	Proddatur.
Kumaraswami S.	1930	I	3	
Kuppuswamayya (1928)	1929	I	2	
Kuppuswami, C. A.	(1930)	I	3	
Kuttuni Raja, K. C.	1930	V-B	3	The Palace, Kottakal, S. Malabar.
Lakshmanan, S. V.	1930	V-B	3	
Lakshminarasimhan, V.	1928	I	2	
Lakshminarayanan, D.	1927	I	1	Ry. Audit Dept., Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarayanan, N. P.	1930	V-B	3	
Lakshmi Reddi, G.	1928	I	3	
Lourdu Thomas, M.	1928	I	3	Clerk, A. G.'s Office, Madras.
Madanagopal Rao, T. V.	1928	I	3	Central Urban Bank, Mylapore.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
ao, V.	1930	V-B	2	
s, K. J.	1930	V-B	3	
n, M. S.	1929	V-B	3	London.
p, V. S.	1929	I	3	
. M.	1928	V-B	3	
as, C. B.	1930	V-B	3	Kannavanthota, Guntur.
ama Reddi, R.	1927	V-B	3	Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.
l Abdul Huq	1927	V-B	3	Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools, Dharmavaram
l Khaja Mohiuddin (Hons.)	1930	I	2	Parlakimedi.
ii, N. R.	1930	V-B	3	
mi, V. O.	1929	I	2	
. A.	1930	I	3	
a Ayyangar, S.	1929	I	3	Law College, Madras.
an, P.	1930	V-B	2	
an, R. (1927)	1928	I	3	Postgraduate, Presidency College, Madras.
a Rao, M. V.	1930	V-B	3	
a Tatachari, T. K. T.	1928	V-B	3	
achar, F. (3)	1930	I	3	
a Menon.	(1930)	V-B	3	
anurti, D.	1928	V-B	3	
an, S. (Hons.)	(1930)	I	1	Lecturer, Loyola College, Madras.
an, T. K. (Hons.) (4)	(1930)	III-B	1	
a Rao, D. P., B.L.	1927	V-A	3	
a Rao, V.	1928	I	3	
a Reddi, K. B.	1928	V-B	3	
a Reddi, R.	1929	I	3	Collr.'s Office, Greampet,
aswami, R.	1927	I	3	Chittoor.
an, M. S., M. A.	1928	V-B	1	
a, M. S.	1929	I	1	Postgrad., Loyola College,
athachari, T. S.	1929	V-B	3	Madras.
abhaswami Reddi, C.	(1929)	V-B	3	
anga Rao, P.	1928	V-B	3	
araman, K. V.	(1930)	V-B	3	
a, J. F.	1927	V-A	3	
o Peter	1929	V-B	3	A. G.'s Office, Madras.
an, A. K.	(1930)	V-B	3	Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichendur.
ea Reddi, N. S.	(1930)	V-B	3	
athan, N. T. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	Law College, Madras.
apalan, N. V.	1930	I	3	Collector's Office, Nellore.
apalan, P.	(1930)	V-B	3	
apalan, R. (Hons.)	1930	III-P	3	c/o Mr. R. V. Sarma, Lecturer, Loyola College.
apalan, S.	1929	I	3	
apalan, T. S.	1927	I	1	Hindu H. S., Triplicane.
apalan, V. S.	1928	V-B	3	
anikkam Chetti, G.	1929	V-B	3	
handra Das, J.	1930	V-B	3	
hanchran, A., B.L.	1927	V-B	3	
hanchran, A. P.	1930	I	3	
hanchran, K. N.	1930	V-B	3	Karur.
hanchran, M. V.	1930	V-B	3	
hanchra Rao, C. K., B.L.	1927	I	3	Manager, Nash Motor Co., Madras.
krishna Rao, M.	1930	I	1	Postgrad., Loyola College, Madras.
krishnayya, D.	1929	I	3	
krishnayya, K.	1929	V-B	3	
Kurup, P. (1927)	1930	V-A	3	
alinga Reddi, C.	1930	I	3	c/o E. Gopalan Nambiar, B.A., Pleader, Badagara.

(3) The Cardozo Prize and the Pentland Prize.

(4) The G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize and the Lord Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Ramalingeswara Rao, C.	1929	V-B	3	
Ramalingeswara Sarma, K.	(1930)	V-B	3	c/o K. Chinnasriramulu Movva, Godappadu, Exper. P.O. (Kistna Dt.)
Ramamurti, T. N.	1930	V-B	3	
Ramanathan, K. S.	1929	I	2	
Ramanathan, S., L.T.	1927	V-A	3	Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools.
Ramanatha Rao, S.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramanatha Rao, U.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Raman P. S.	1930	V-B	3	
Ramanujam, T. N.	1930	I	2	
Ramappayya, H.	1929	I	1	Postgrad., Loyola College
Rama Rao, W. V. (1927)	1928	V-B	3	Berhampore (Ganjam.)
Rami Reddi	1929	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, A. V.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, C. V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	Nungumbakkam.
Ramaswami, O. A.	(1930)	I	3	
Ramaswami Pillay, M.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramaswami Reddi, C.	1930	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, S.	1930	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, U. N.	1927	V-B	3	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Ramayya Chetti, K.	1929	V-B	3	
Ramesh Rao, M. (1929) (5)	1930	V-B	2	c/o Rao Bahadur H. Narayana
Ranganathan, M. V. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	Bombay. [Rao, Madras.
Ranga Rao, D. A. S. (1927)	1930	V-B	3	Nellore.
Rangaswami, A.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Rangayya, P. V.	1929	V-B	3	
Sagar, S.	1927	I	3	Teacher, Setupati H. S., Madura.
Saldanha, M. F. P.	1927	V-B	2	Customs, Madras.
Sambanda Rao, T. K.	1930	I	2	
Sambasiva Rao, W. V., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	Vakil, Berhampore
Samathkumaran, C.	(1930)	V-B	3	77, Ranganakulapeta, Nellore.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B	3	Secy., Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Madras.
Sangameswara Rao, T.	1930	V-B	3	
Sankara Menon, N. (1927)	1928	I	3	Collr.'s Office, Madras.
Sankaran, R.	930	V-B	3	
Sarangan, D. (1929)	1930	I	3	
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	I	3	c/o Manager, Kannivadi Zamindari.
Sasisekhara Rao, P.	1928	V-B	3	
Satyanarayanamurti, E. (1928)	1929	I	3	
Savarimuttu, T.	(1930)	I	3	
Sebastian, K. M.	1928	V-B	3	
Sekharan, U. K.	1929	V-B	3	Uppadathil House, Cannanore.
Seshadri Ayyangar, T. M.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Seshayya, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Shankoo, K. K.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Siddaramappa, I. S.	1928	V-B	3	
Sitarama Ayyar, A. G.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Sitaraman, A. V.	1929	I	3	
Sitarama Rao, N.	1929	I	3	c/o Mr. N. Balaramdas, District Judge, Ellore.
Sitaramayya, P.	1929	V-B	3	Taluk Office, Repalle.
Sivagnanasundaram, T. M.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Sivayya, M.	1929	V-B	3	Municipal H.S., Tadpatri.
Sivaramakrishnan, N. S. (1928)	1930	V-B	3	
Sivarama Rao, K.	1930	V-B	3	
Sivashanmugam, J.	1930	V-B	3	
Sridhara Rao, Y.	(1930)	I	3	
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T.	1929	I	3	
Srinivasachari, N.	1930	V-B	3	
Srinivasamurti, V.	1930	V-B	3	
Srinivasan, A. T.	1930	V-B	3	

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

NAME	REMARKS	CLASS.	YEAR GROUP	CLASS.	YEAR GROUP	REMARKS
Venkateshkrishnaswami Rao		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Rao, D.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Law College, Madras		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
c/o Mr. R. V. Baijathal		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Agric. College, Coimbatore		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, A. S., B.L.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, M. (Hons.)		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, N. P.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, R. S.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Theol. H. S., Mysore		1	V-B 1927	1	V-B 1927	
Venkataraman, S. R. (Hons.)		3	V-B 1927	3	V-B 1927	
Madras		3	V-B 1927	3	V-B 1927	
Clerk, Local Fund, Mysore		2	V-B 1927	2	V-B 1927	
Venkataraman, S. V.		2	V-B 1928	2	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Reddi, K.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Manager, Stationery Dept.,		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Collector's Office, Coimbatore		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Law College, Madras		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, A.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Rao, A.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Rao, R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, P., B.L.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, T. V.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, R. V.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Reddi (1928)		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Reddi, S.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, T. M.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Mambalam.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman Rao, V. 1930		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, P.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Mayavaram.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, S. R.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, J.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Sundaram, A. (1925-27)		3	V-A 1929	3	V-A 1929	Proby. Dy. Tahsildar, Ellore.
Sundaram, M. V. (1928)		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Sundaram, V. N.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	London.
Sundaram, S.		3	V-B 1930	3	V-B 1930	
Suryanarayanan, S. (1929)		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Suryanarayanan, T. A.		3	V-B 1930	3	V-B 1930	
Suryakasa Rao Patnaik		3	V-B (1930)	3	V-B (1930)	
Swaminathan, G. (Hons.)		3	V-B 1930	3	V-B 1930	
Swaminathan, K. S.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	Chief Auditor's Office, S.I.R.,
Syed Mohamed Hussaini,		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	Law College, Madras. [Trichy.]
Syed Hammad (1928)		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Tavakkal, J.		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Thottam, M.		3	V-B (1930)	3	V-B (1930)	Clerk, P.O., Calicut.
Tirumalchari, L. C.		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Tirumal, A. K.		3	V-B (1930)	3	V-B (1930)	Postgrad, Loyola College.
Tirumalachari, S.		2	V-B 1928	2	V-B 1928	
Tirumalachari, S.		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	Law College, Madras.
Tyagarajan, V.		2	V-B 1928	2	V-B 1928	
Vaidyanathan, V., B.L.		3	V-B 1928	3	V-B 1928	
Vaidyanathan, V.		2	V-B (1930)	2	V-B (1930)	
Vaikuntam, C. K. (1929).		3	V-B (1930)	3	V-B (1930)	c/o K. P. Bushan Ayyar, M.A. Asst. Surgeon, S.I.R., Golden Rock,
Varadarajan, K. S.		3	V-B (1930)	3	V-B (1930)	
Venkataraman Chetti, K.		3	V-B 1936	3	V-B 1936	
Venkataraman, A.		3	V-B 1929	3	V-B 1929	
Venkataraman, E.		3	V-B 1930	3	V-B 1930	
Venkatarameswara Rao, J.		2	V-B 1928	2	V-B 1928	
Venkataraman, D., M.A.		3	V-B 1927	3	V-B 1927	

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Venkatalakshminarasimha Rao,	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatanarayanan R.	1928	V-B	2	
Venkata Rajeswara Rao, D.	1928	I	3	
Venkataramana Rao, M. N.	1950	V-B	3	Clerk, Dist. Court, Salem.
Venkataramana Reddi, K.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, A.	1930	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, A. S., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, M. (Hons.)	1930	I	2	
Venkataraman, N. P.	1927	I	3	
Venkataraman, R. H. J.	1927	V-A	3	Tutor, Loyola College.
Venkataraman, S. R. (Hons.)	1930	I	3	
Venkataraman, S. T.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, S. V.	1929	I	3	
Venkatarama Reddi, K.	1930	I	3	
Venkataraman, V.	1930	V-B	3	
Venkatarayulu, M.	1930	V-B	3	Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
Venkatasubba Rao, A.	1927	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Venkatasubba Rao, R.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatasubbayya, P., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatesalu, R.	1927	I	3	Clerk, Record Office, Madras.
Venkatesaperumal, T. V.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Venku Reddi, C.	1927	V-B	3	
Venugopal Reddi (1928)	1929	V-B	3	
Vibhakker, S.	(1930)	V-B	3	Bangalore.
Vijayaraghavan, T. M.	1929	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Vijayaraghavalu, R.	1930	V-B	3	
Viraraghavendra Rao, V. 1930	1930	I	3	
Visvanatha Menon, P.	1929	V-B	3	
Yegnanarayanayya, B.	1930	I	3	

Loyola College

17th February, 1932.