

Loyola College

17th February, 1932.

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Swammathan, and a novelty which we wish became more common, Mr. Lourdu Thomas with Mrs. and Master Lourdu Thomas!

Why should not Old Boys come with their families?

College Day over, the penumbra of the approaching examinations began to cast its shadow on the place. All, but especially the students of the senior classes, dug themselves into their books. Recreations and amusements vanished. The grounds were deserted. The College put on the appearance of a monastery.

Not the whole day, though. At 4 p.m. everyday, the monastic appearance vanished; tables, chairs, benches, decorations, appeared; things once more looked gay and lively.

A tea-party!

February is the season for valedictory meetings and tea-parties.

There was a tea-party practically every day, sometimes two, and at the same time too.

Fancy the plight of the fortunate, or unfortunate, people who had to attend them all! For one thing, they should have possessed the power of bilocation. For another, they should have had a neck like a giraffe to enjoy all the good things offered and to carry all the garlands put on them.

For an account of Meetings and other events, see the reports of the various clubs and associations.

The year was now drawing to a close.

Begun with 709 students on the roll in July 1930 (after deducting transfers it closed with 685. Nearly half of the were going to plunge into the fiery orde of the University Examinations and had their worth and work tested.

The usual eleventh hour's preparative the usual follies, sitting up late at night etc. Nobody went off his head, however, and let us be thankful for that.

RESULTS.

INTERMEDIATE.

Group A.—Sent up 60; passed:

Class, 20; 2nd Class,

Total 37, or 61.6%.

Group B.—Sent up 55; passed:

Class, 4; 2nd Class,

Total 25, or 45.45%.

We may, we believe, be satisfied with total percentage of 53.9 with the second and sixth place on the pass list, especially with 24 first classes: 38.7 per cent of total passes being placed in the first class is no ordinary result.

But that is not all.

The distinctions won by our candid are another feature of the results which cannot be overlooked. Below is number of distinctions gained:—

English	1
Mathematics	30
Chemistry	16
Modern History	1
Second Language	2
Physics	7
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Chronicle for 1930-1931.

The Chronicle, and the Annual too, should open with the Report for the preceding year.

We beg to report that there is no official Report for 1931.

At least no Report was read out at the College Day Celebration.....

Because there was no celebration....

Because times are hard, the stress of the economic stringency is felt. Retrenchment is the watch-word.

The first thing to retrench is luxuries. Now Celebrations are in the category of things not essential, therefore of luxuries.

Before making cuts in equipment, salaries, etc., we thought it was in the fitness of things to make a cut in the College Day Celebrations.

Alas! Poor Boys!

We shall however try and give them some compensation.

After such a gloomy opening, it is scarcely the thing to give an account of College Day, 29th January, 1931.

Adding insult to injury, Kittoo would

say..... Making our mouths water, Tom would grunt in disgust..... The more so that last year's College Day was a College Day!

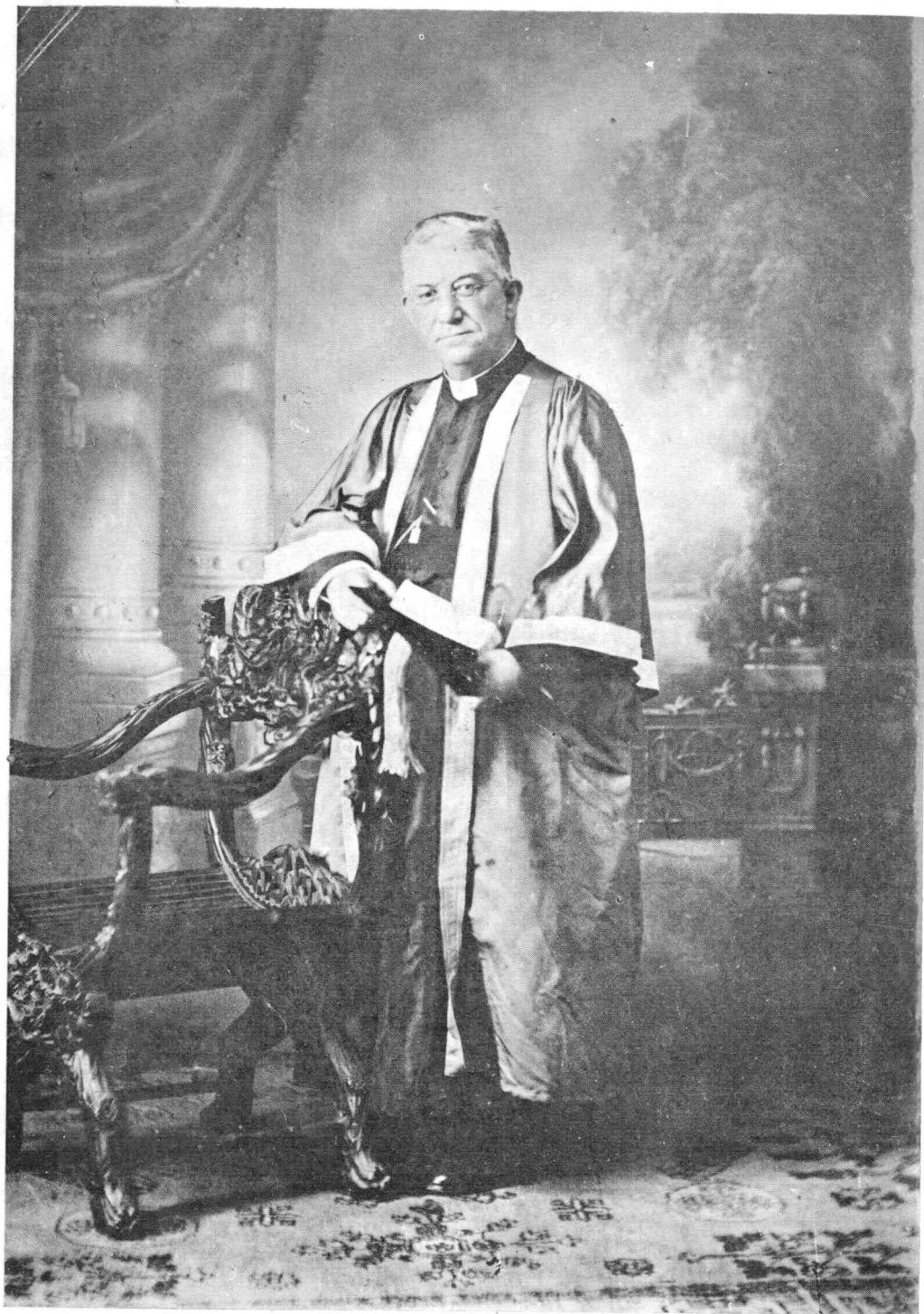
Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Stanley presiding! The Governor's band in attendance! Our U. T. C. contingent out on parade, no, I mean, doing Guard of Honour rigged out in their best, with all buttons shining and dazzling like little suns! Such a lot of big people and fine people too! Such fun at the sports! The musical chairs in particular.....

But, no! It makes us feel wretched.

Still, we must at least thank the visitors who honoured us with their presence, musn't we?

There were the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the University Professors of Economics and of Indian History; Mr. and Mrs. Fyson, Dr. and Mrs. P. Jameswaran from the Presidency College, Miss de la Hey and Miss Kausalya from Queen Mary's; Mr. S. Subbarama Ayyar and Mr. Lakshminarayana from the Christian College, Mr. Nagaratnam Ayyar, Mr. and Mrs. Kann, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Chacko, Mr. T. N. Muthuswamy, from the Engineering College; Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, Mr. P. Subrahmanya Aiyar and Mr. E. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar of Pachaiyappa's College; Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Ayyar, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, Rao Bahadur Tirunaryanachari, Mr. Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lobo, Mr. Srihari Rao Naidu, Rao Bahadur C. Ramanujachari, Mr. T. B. Ramachandra Mudaliar, Mr. R. Ramaswamy Ayyangar—the three last mentioned being all Assistant Secretaries to Government—Mr. Burra Satyanarayana, Dr. J. M. Grey from the Y. M. C. A., Mr. and Mrs. A. P. C. Albuquerque, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Pais, etc.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was a good sprinkling of young 'Old Boys' of this Young College, for instance: Fred Perreira, the T. M. cousins, viz., Vijayaraghavan and Seshadri, Dandekar, C. Ramaswami Reddi, A. Rangaswamy, A. Nagarajan, C. Raghupathi, T. Krishnamurti, M. Venkataraman, R. Seshayya,



REV. FR. BERTRAM, S. J., Rector and Principal of Loyola College: Acting Vice-Chancellor of Madras University.

Photo by Doss Bros.

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Groups (or Part III.)—

In Mathematics I-A., out of 25 candidates sent up, 14 passed, the distribution among the three Classes from the 1st downward being 4, 4 and 6 respectively.

In Mathematics I-B the corresponding figures were 12 sent up, 10 passes, Classes 3, 3 and 4

so that the total result in Group I, Mathematics, was 24 passed out of 37, with 7 in the 1st Class, 7 in the 2nd Class, and 10 in the 3rd Class.

Added to this, the first place was ours in each sub-group, O. Srinivasamurti being first in I-A and S. Mahalingam in I-B.

Not bad, I dare say.

Three cheers for Srinivasamurti and Mahalingam!

In Economics IV-B., 54 came successful out of 92, with 8 in the 2nd Class, or 58.69 per cent.

Economics is really too modest, allowing itself to be thus eclipsed by Mathematics.

B. A. (HONOURS)

Preliminary.—Sent up 45; passed 35, or 77.7 per cent.

The only distinction in the Presidency fell to Douglas Gordon. Congratulations!

Final: Branch I—Mathematics.—Sent up 19; passed: 1st Class, 3; 2nd Class, 4; 3rd Class, 8. And 2 were recommended for the Pass Degree.

Branch III-B: Economics.—Sent up 19; passed: 1st Class, 1; 2nd Class, 9; 3rd Class, 8. One recom-

The large number of candidates took a 2nd Class in Economics is noteworthy.

Congratulations where congratulations are due.

A fortunate man is M. S. Natesan, crowned with a 1st Class every course took in this College: Intermediate, (Degree), B.A. (Honours), Postgraduate a good record for the six years he's here. Go on, Natesan! Don't stop at such beginnings. And be a 1st Class all round!

One cannot help deploring the fact that four of our Mathematics candidates withdrew from the examination. Withdrawal is ordinarily the result of parting a few exceptions of candidates who had to give way before overwhelming or uncontrollable circumstances, illness, and for whom we feel the deep sympathy—but the usual case is that the candidate, even talented and well-prepared, getting an unexpected paper bungling a question, getting nervous or discouraged and finally throwing up the sponge—keeping away from the last paper.

And the irony of it all is that many candidates, or at least most of them, would in all probability pass with Honours if they sat through the last paper. We have reason to believe that some candidates who had withdrawn, actually passed in spite of withdrawal; had they written the last paper, they would in all probability have obtained a 2nd Class.

In fact, we can distinctly recall several cases of candidates completely determined to give up

A total of 63 distinctions, 55 of which go to Group A,

The winners of these distinctions are as follows:

2	candidates	obtained	4	distinctions	each,
4	"	"	3	"	"
12	"	"	2	"	"
9	"	"	1	distinction	"

On the whole 37 candidates obtain distinctions, of whom 30 belong to Group A.

Therefore the complete statement of results is: 62 passes out of 115, with 37 distinctions and 24 first classes, or 59.67 per cent of the successful candidates obtain at least one distinction, and 38.7 per cent of them obtain a first class.

One cannot help being impressed by the results of Group A. We, of course, know there are many reasons adduced to explain the disparity between the results of Group A and Group B, such as the nature of the subjects studied in the two groups, and the like. It is our deliberate opinion that the examination or the valuation of the History subjects is not what it ought to be. Still there must be something more than these general reasons to explain 20 first classes, 30 distinctions (i.e., candidates having obtained distinctions) and 37 passes out of 60 in Group A. What is it?

Some say there is magic in it.

I believe there is.

The fact is we have magicians in charge of the Intermediate classes, especially Mathematics.

For it is not the first time we have such a proportion of first to second class, and such a proportion of distinctions in Group A, Intermediate. Last year too,

there were 20 first classes and as many second classes, and a large number of distinctions in Mathematics.

The two outstanding magicians are Mr. Anantanarayanan and Mr. Aoljvarahan.

In what does their magic consist? We do not know.

But what we do know is that, somehow or other, they get the boys to work—and work the boys do—and ungrudgingly! At least, their grumblings, if they do grumble, have not reached our ears—and even if they did grumble, what of it? Who does not grumble when hard pressed? They don't mean it seriously.

But oh! on the day the results appear, what exultation? How they bless the hand that pinched them! Grumble now! Pshaw!

There is some of that magic in the B.A. too, it would seem, as the results will show.

B. A. DEGREE.

English: Sent up 136; passed: 2nd Class, 2; 3rd Class, 92; Total 94, or 69.1%

Second Languages (or Part II)—

Sent up 72; passed: 2nd Class, 2; 3rd Class, 49; Total 51, or 70 per cent.

Of the two candidates in 2nd Class, one is our friend Ramanath Patnaik, whose language is Oriya. He had to study it privately (with exemption), as Oriya is not taught in the College.

The other candidate in 2nd Class is P. V. Srinivasaraghavan (Sanskrit).

Patnaik is fifth on the list, Srinivasaraghavan, 18th. Congratulations to them.

It was out of the question for us to put the scheme through unaided. Wait for better days.

The Intermediate laboratory itself, though a much more modest building than the B. A. Laboratory would have been, had to be built without aid, and the financial stress resulting from it is still felt and is still paralysing us.

Another building also attracted the attention of the old and new students: the College Chapel.

It was already a conspicuous landmark when College closed in March, though the square had not yet been built. But now

To all appearances it does not seem to feel the blasting effects of the prevailing economic stringency.

Thank God! Donations from Europe did not fail us, in spite of the depression, and the work could be carried on practically without interruption.

We had hoped to be able to open it at the beginning of the new scholastic year or soon after, say on the day of St. Ignatius; then, at the end of October; then, in December. That was not to be.

Things took more time than had been anticipated.

The main cause of delay was that the stained glass windows, ordered from France, arrived at Madras Harbour only on 31st December, 1931.

Now obviously you cannot open a

The stained glass windows are no position, up in the nave (and they beauty). The rest of the work inside building has been nearly completed, can now say with confidence that church will be inaugurated on March by His Grace Archbishop Mederlet.

The plastering and the finishing of the outside will probably take a couple of months longer.

Some people call the church a Cathedral. Probably out of a mistaken notion that the three words chapel, cathedral, form a climax in ascending order of magnitude or beauty; it surely, our little building, they deserve to be called a cathedral.

It is not a cathedral, however; cathedral is a place where a Bishop has his see. It is not even a church, church is generally the centre of a parish being, in ecclesiastical law organization, the smallest administrative unit.

Our place is neither the see of a Bishop nor an administrative unit called a cathedral or a church, but merely of a college-chapel. Nothing prevents a mere chapel being architecturally artistically superior to a church or to a cathedral; yet it is only a chapel.

This building is the creation of an architect, Mr. Gnanapragasam Mes; it is his crowning work, a glorious conclusion to all he has so far done.

Our Mestriar did not, of course, invent the gothic style, but much in general design and most of the details

examination in despair, but finally prevailed upon, and at the cost of what efforts! to sit it through, finally passing in the 2nd Class.

Another fact of experience is that a candidate seldom improves after withdrawing and his second performance is generally worse than the first.

So, candidates, do not withdraw, except in a case of *force majeure* like illness. Do not take counsel of panic or discouragement. If you feel diffident, consult your Professor and follow his advice, whatever your own opinion may be. Put it down that, when you are in that state of despondency or panic, you are not in a fit state to form a correct judgment and you must consult somebody else, somebody with a cool head on his shoulders, who will judge for you; and you must accept his ruling with implicit confidence.

29th JUNE 1931—College re-opens.

As last year, work starts in right earnest on the very first day, and in all the classes.

On the re-opening day, the strength was 652. On the 7th July, 701; a little later, it went up to 730.

It has kept between 720 and 730 ever since. 423 of these reside in the Hostel.

Of these 720 students, 117 hail from Andhradesa, and 95 from Kerala—the corresponding figures, last year, were 116 and 95, respectively. The Tanjore contingent has gone down from 104 to 94. Coimbatore too has lost strength; but Madras has increased from 71 to 86.

The distribution according to communities is: Brahmins, 440; Non-Brahmin Hindus, 167; Christians, 61; Anglo-Indians, 31; Mohammadans, 17; others, 6.

* * * * *

A new building seems to have sprung up during vacation. Buildings grow like mushrooms, some people say: a statement against which we strongly protest. A Physics Laboratory for Intermediate, Intermediate only? and what about a B. A. Laboratory?

Precisely, we would say. Indeed; if buildings grow like mushrooms, why not a Physics B. A. Laboratory?

The truth is that buildings do not grow like mushrooms. We are compelled to say so out of regard for truth, out of regard for mushrooms, these poor, modest, much maligned creatures, all of which do not surely deserve the evil said of them, and many of which deserve a place in our esteem. . . . and in our stomachs.

We had plans and estimates ready, to the tune of Rs. 40,000, nearly. But. . . .

The lengthening shadows of the coming economic depression descended upon Madras like the dark lowering clouds of a storm rolling down from the mountains, and shrouding in gloom the lowlands below.

The Government, while placing our plans and estimates on the approved list, and thereby declaring them eligible for a grant, stated that it would not be in a position, for several years to come, to find money to pay a grant.

That settled it.

It was also a record, so far as Loyola College is concerned. 115 is the largest number Loyola can boast of in its short record. Of these, 95 were present in the Senate House on 6th August; one took the M.A. Degree, 24 the B.A. (Hons.) Degree, and 14 the B.A. Degree *in absentia*. Our modest F. K. Narayanan, 1st Class Economic Honours of 1930, and winner of the G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize and of the Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize of that year, could not tear himself away from his dear Kerala, did not honour us with his presence, and concealed his prizes under the veil of his absence.

Too modest, really!

To R. Srinivasatachari belongs the honour of being the first M.A. that ever blossomed forth from this College. As was befitting, he was the only M.A. from the College, shining like the sun in our heaven, in splendid isolation. That almost raises him to the dignity of a patriarch, the first of a long line, let us hope.

No wonder! He was predestined to that dignity, as his name Tatachari seems to imply.

A pleasing feature in our Convocation list is a good sprinkling of 1st and 2nd classes. It relieves the monotony of endless 3rd class lists.

I commend this feature to the coming generations.

Another pleasing feature was the presence, among those who came up for the degree, of some well, they were good boys, after all. But, either they suffered "something human" in the course of their studies, or they were . . . unkindly treated by Dame Fortune. But they made good.

There were some more Old Loyola boys who took professional degrees; but except a few whose personality can never be concealed or forgotten, they were and difficult to detect. There are so many Krishnaswamis, so many Ramaswamis, many Subrahmanyans, so many Venkaramans, with initials that may be a combination or permutation of the letters of the alphabet, two at a time.

Who is this B.L. candidate coming? The amplitude of his gown adds to already respectable amplitude of his person. He smiles and seems to say: "It's me, or me! You are surprised, are you, and was he right enough. Departmental No. 1 1925! No. 1 of the "Seventy Foundation Stones," and a regular brick at that—Surely our old Suri himself, or, in full stature, S. Suryanarayanan, now B.A. and B.L.

There was also Emani Satyanarayana murti taking the B.L. Degree, quite easily identifiable with the naked eye, being the big man that he is.

I see on the list C. Krishna Reddi No. 335. Is he our old little friend Camachi Krishna Reddi? Probably so, but managed to pass unnoticed among so many bigger men that overshadowed him.

Our old friend, N. Ramanathan, also of the "Seventy Foundation Stones," took the L.T. Degree, after waiting for 11 years. Better late than never.

To all we wish every success, and request them to let us hear from them and then.

August 14.—Somewhat later than we had been arranged the new College Bus finally made its appearance. It is a sober motor in Oxford blue with the College crest in gold. Its seating capacity accommodates

most of the characteristic features are his own. To him therefore largely belongs the credit for this architectural gem.

The visitor will notice the stained glass windows overhead, so rich, so deep and so warm in tone. They come from Bordeaux (France);

we wish we could have a similar series in the aisles down below!

* * *
A new Branch in Honours English Language and Literature.

The Professor was rather strict and admitted only six students out of 25 applicants. As usually happens, some of the admissions melted away, and we were left with a rather small class.

But things will be otherwise ordered in the future.

* * *
Some new faces among the staff.

Father F. Gilmore attached to the new English Honours School. He can talk Anglo-Saxon to you and you will be none the wiser.

Father J. M. Amescua has come back, relieving Father Favre as Latin Lecturer.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B. A., Vidwan, has replaced Mr. Muthukumara-swamy, B. A., for Tamil.

Mr. T. Manivannan, one of our new fledged 1st Class Honours men, is Mathematics tutor.

Mr. T. R. Natarajan, B. A., is Physics Demonstrator additional.

Our Head-Clerk, Mr. S. A. Saldanha, left and has been replaced by Mr. P. R. Rangan.

Mr. V. Lakshmanan has been appointed Accountant.

But there is an old face missing; where is he?

Who? The Principal. He is seen going out almost everyday. Where does he go?

He is officiating Vice-Chancellor during the absence of Dewa Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon. He has got to go to the Senate House every day.

He was restored to the College on the 5th September.

Medical Inspection, Junior Classes. Out of 340 students examined, 123 are reported as being in perfect health.

What about the remaining 217? In bad health? No!

The verdict of the College Doctor is "general health of students, Good." Therefore, you may conclude there is nothing alarming about the 217 who are not reported as being in perfect health.

The detailed report, "the College morbidity class-war analysis," in the current statistical jargon, shows what diseases the quasi-totality of these 217 students suffer from. Dental disease, i.e., bad teeth and especially pyorrhœa, 83; defective vision, 105; tonsils 73; nose and throat; 19 hydrocèle 23. Come, nothing very alarming in all this. Nothing to justify the usual platform oratory about our degenerate modern youth, etc.

Our modern youth is all right, every bit as good as their forbears.

* * *
CONVOCATION—6th August 1931.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of 1931 is a record for the number of candidates who took degrees. As many as 1,255 were present out of a total of 1916.

held. There were eighteen entries. The event was run off in three heats. Speakers were given one and a half hours' notice of the following motions: "The influence of the Cinema is degrading both intellectually and morally." "The effect of Western Civilisation on India has been on the whole beneficial." "Literature is educationally of greater value than Mathematics." Two were chosen from each heat. They were A. G. Venkatachari, P. S. Sitarman, D. Gordon, Janardhana Menon, R. Gopalan and K. S. Sivarama Krishnan. These winners were assembled again in the evening and asked to speak with only ten minutes' notice, on the motion that "Capital Punishment should be abolished." The Judges, who were members of the Staff awarded the Silver Cups in the following order: First, A. G. Venkatachari a very fluent speaker; Second, Douglas Gordon not lacking in fluency, but mostly distinguished for thoughtfulness; Third, Sivarama Krishnan a speaker with grit, who with some polish will be a very useful debater.

The Competition had one very decisive result, at least on the mind of the President.

It hammered in the conviction that such Competitions are worse than useless. They place a false emphasis. Fluency degenerates so easily into what the vulgar call diarrhoea of words. Clap-trap, catchword political slogans, sentimental nonsense put out in a muddy kind of spate. One looks for sobriety of reason, temperate expression, argument which will convince by its own merit without recourse to vehemence, irrelevant feeling, for the most part, or looks in vain. The idea that speech require long and considerable care in preparation seems not yet to have dawned and extempore speaking competitions encourage a disastrous belief.

Congratulations to A. Ralston on winning the Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine in Inter-Collegiate competition held annually among the Catholic Colleges of Presidency.

Our thanks are offered to J. C. Kann, Esq. S. Krishnaswamy, Raghavachary and S. Ramachandran books presented to the Library.



There is no danger of its exceeding its limits. But still it is a very useful result. The Competition had one very decisive result, at least on the mind of the President.

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not counting strap-hangers. The serious part of its life is spent in daily pilgrimages round Triplicane and Mylapore, but in its jaunty moods it has holidayed to Ennore, Mahablipuram and the Red Hills. It becomes military on Saturdays a little after cock-crow, disturbing the slumbering tranquillity of the Hostels with its plaintive summons to the U.T.C. to parade at the Port. It has been christened 'The Blue Devathan' out of affectionate good humour and not, as has been said, to distinguish it from the 'Black Maria'.

August 24.—Mysterious appearance of an uncensored news-sheet bearing the title 'Loyola Hostel Recorder': editor unknown, but the atrocity was generally put down either to Mr. B. J. Baliga or to Mr. N. E. Ramamurti and in each case denied with unusual warmth. The news items dealt with topics of domestic interest, as, for instance, that Vincent's room was about to be enlarged as under present conditions not more than forty can attend the morning levee and the evening seance. In the Court Circular arrivals, departures and transfers were registered. We were told that "Government had sanctioned the temporary absence of A. R. Janakiraman and A. B. Somayajulu (August 22 to 30) on reduced mess allowance." The tail of the Recorder wagged and curled into query notes under the title "Things we should like to know" "Why," it queried, "do they never give any essays in this College?" and again "Why have the mathematicians so many free periods?" The life of the L. H. R. was all too short. It was surmised, though without any certainty, that it was withdrawn in view of pending libel actions or as an inspired anticipation of the Bengal Ordinances or perhaps in view of both.

August 27-29.—College Retreat. Fr. Leigh very kindly came from Trichinopoly and gave a much appreciated retreat to the Catholic students. It was followed with great earnestness and the practical lessons of sincere spirituality went home.

November 3.—A certain motor unrest is very noticeable. It appears that a club has been formed among the aristocrats. Membership open to those paying Rs. 5 so long as they are innocent of any mechanical knowledge. An anti-diluvian car which has been slumbering in the carpenter's yard for many many moons has been put into service. H. Gordon, a master painter and general tinker, has made a job of it, subduing its fiery hue into something less vulgarly assertive. The car provides the necessary instructive relaxation during the monsoon. It goes on one cylinder in front and six pickers in the rear, though the number of pickers is in proportion to the number of the fare. The average fare of our two seater is 7. There is no danger of its exceeding any speed limit. But still it goes—*cur se move* as some fellow once said of the world. But each time it goes there is a volume of smoke as of Vesuvius, an insistent ticking as of a monstrous alarm clock and a prevailing sound as if all the gears were trying to engage at once. No respectable person would be seen in its company. The car feels it and kindly drops most of its occupants en route: bumps them off is almost the word.

But our aristocrats put their noses up and affect a lofty contempt for the mere pedestrian.

January 28.—To conclude the activities of the Debating Club for the year, a Competition in extempore



sterling?" In the former case the fluctuations of the rupee will be greater and there will be no confidence in the rupee. Of the extent of this want of confidence, who can speak to-day? Can we deny the possibility of people selling out rupee securities, and transferring their capital to other countries? Already there is the export of capital. If the rupee is unlinked, there might be a collapse of the rupee. But, linked to sterling, the fluctuations in the value of the rupee would be there so long as sterling itself fluctuates in value. But the point is that the fluctuations would be within limits. This is what is meant by relative stability.

When the Ordinance was issued linking the rupee to sterling, I was not in favour of that measure. But looking back on the months which have passed since the issue of this Ordinance, I cannot but admit that that decision has worked for the benefit of India. A cataclysmic change was accomplished without dislocating the machinery of business. The very success of this policy and the very ease with which the change has passed may prevent us from appreciating the dangers which have been avoided by linking the rupee to sterling.

The Government's financial problems have been much simplified. Before September 1931, the Government could not maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio. They were not able to buy their sterling requirements in the open market in India at the statutory ratio. Hence they had to borrow Sterling in London. But now exchange is strong. Exchange Banks are competing with one another in selling sterling to the Government. Not only have they been able to meet their current sterling

expenditure in England, but they have been able to pay off the 15 Million sterling Loan which matured in London on January 15th without borrowing in London or without depleting our reserves. This is a great financial achievement which has been rendered possible by linking the Rupee to Sterling.

Since exchange is very strong in India favour, the necessity to keep up a high Bank rate does not exist. People talk of the high Bank rate and the restriction of credit facilities before. They ought to be thankful that the success of the Government in maintaining exchange has justified the reduction of the Bank rate from 8 to 7 per cent.

The export of gold that is now taking place has strengthened the exchange value of the Rupee. This export of gold if it should go on indefinitely, may deplete India's gold resources. But at the same time we must admit that to-day gold export is beneficial both to the private exporter and to the Government. The private exporter sells gold at a profit and there is no reason why he should be deprived of the opportunity of making profit if he can do so without injuring public or national interests. The export of gold at this stage is definitely an advantage to India's advantage. Many agricultural countries like India, which formerly maintained their balance of trade by exporting primary agricultural products have been hit hard by the present economic depression. They are not able to maintain their balance of trade because there is no demand for their products. Their exchanges are therefore weak, and very stringent measures have to be adopted to control exchange. At such a time

THE RUPEE AND STERLING.

Till 21st September 1931, sterling was convertible into gold bars. The Bank of England was bound to sell and buy gold at a fixed price. The Rupee also was convertible from 1927 into gold or at the option of the Government into sterling at a fixed price. In this manner both sterling and the Rupee were given a gold value. One pound sterling was worth 113 grains of gold, and the rupee, 8.47 grains of gold.

On 21st September 1931 England went off the gold standard. The Bank of England from that date is not bound to give gold for sterling. Sterling has therefore become inconvertible Paper Currency, and has therefore depreciated in value. It is no longer worth 113 grains of gold. This depreciation of sterling is seen in the present Dollar-sterling exchange rates. £1 used to buy 4.866 dollars; now it purchases 3.43 dollars.

When this news reached India, this country also went off the gold standard. The Government is no longer bound to give gold in return for rupees. The rupee too has depreciated in value. To-day both sterling and the rupee are in the same status.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for India, the rupee was linked to sterling by a special Ordinance. Thereby the Government undertake to supply sterling in return for rupees, to meet the demand arising from all genuine trade transactions at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee. The case for linking the rupee to sterling is as follows: A large part of India's foreign trade is with England. The Government of India are

spending out of Indian revenue more than 30 million pounds in England. If the value of the rupee is kept at 1s. 6d. sterling, we require 30 millions x 13½ rupees, or 40 crores of rupees for the purpose. If as the result of unlinking it should fall to 1s., we would require 30 millions x 20 rupees, or 60 crores of rupees. Twenty crores of rupees of additional taxation will then have to be levied. Even the recent modest Emergency Budget has raised hostile criticism. What would our politicians say, if taxation should be increased further? Already Indian budgeting is a gamble in the rains. It would become a gamble in exchanges as well.

This Ordinance linking the rupee to the sterling has met with strong criticism. The critics argue as follows: Sterling itself is fluctuating in value. What is therefore the use of linking the rupee to sterling? It will simply be a case of a blind man leading the blind. It is not denied that sterling has lost something of its sterling character; but behind the apparently sinking sterling stands the British people with all their capacity and their permanent investments throughout the world amounting to four thousand millions sterling. John Bull is already paying off his debts to America and France. The National Government which he has formed is strong, firm, patriotic and wise. The sterling is out of danger. By linking the rupee to sterling we get relative stability. True, there will not be the same stability as when India was on the gold standard. But that is not to come for some time. The only question to-day is "Should the rupee be left alone? or should it be linked to

EXAMINATIONS: A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

It was easy enough to talk. The thing to be done was a more difficult proposition. It was something which required steady and strenuous action and not gas and hot air. Yet to our little hero it was nothing wonderful. He could do it with the same facility as he could talk about it. Getting a Degree seemed to him child's play: nothing to worry about. A first class in English, a second in the groups and a third in the languages was his daily dream. Dreaming became common with him. He was good at it. He found it no hair-raising nightmare to depress his spirits and to make him sad and melancholy.

He would carry on a strenuous show of earnest study at least for the sake of satisfying the severe Principal who had an eye on his indolent nature trying to spur him into activity. In the Selection Mr. Ramu had already experienced how much sympathy he could expect from the Principal. He was sent up with a warning that his term certificate would be withheld in case he failed to show satisfactory progress. Optimist that Ramu was, he thought he could convince the Principal even in the course of a week that he was not such a dunce as he was mistaken for. But week followed week and still Ramu found that he was no better than at the Selection. The silken threads of laziness held him fast and it was not easy to extricate himself. Yet the thing had to be done and how to do it was a great puzzle to Ramu.

It was already the middle of January. Ramu had still mountainous arrears of study. In English he had the two plays

of Shakespeare and his Eighteenth Century Prose to be gone through at least for the first time. In Sanskrit he had to understand much of the Grammar and idiom. This was a nuisance indeed. The thing, however unpalatable it might be, must be gone through and learnt by heart at least to get the minimum required. He felt hopeless in his special subjects. Banking was a nightmare; Indian History a bore; Politics a nut strong enough to break his teeth on without yielding him a kernel for his pains. General Economics was a bundle of conundrums. The field to be plodded through in the course of three months was frighteningly arid.

Time was fleeting. Day followed day in the same routine of laziness and procrastination. The examination loomed dark on the horizon and before he could go through all his Non-Detailed texts and Shakespeare it was nearing the end of January. He was not in the habit of reading English and Economics side by side. One thing at a time and that well done was his motto. Further his mind could not concentrate with equal attention on the Law of Equi-Marginal Utility and the character of Caliban. Neither could he manage simultaneously with any success "Under the Greenwood Tree" and Carlyle's "French Revolution." Each book must be gone through in order and according to the number of hours which Mr. Ramu set apart for his studies. English alone would occupy his time for three years.

This state of affairs, Ramu resolved, could not be allowed to continue long. He prayed fervently against his idleness.

India is able to tap a portion of her vast gold resources by parting with a very small fraction of her immeasurable stores of gold to realise a favourable balance of International payments. The good results thereof are already apparent. Exchange has been strengthened, the Bank rate has been lowered, the Government's ways and means programme has been rendered simpler, the Government's purchase of sterling in the open market in India has been facilitated, the 15 million sterling loan has been paid off, and India's credit has been buttressed. A time has come when India's investments in gold, hitherto barren and unproductive, are proving profitable to the private holders and to the Government alike. After all, the gold exported is negligible in relation to India's total hoarding of gold. The net imports of gold during the last 30 years alone amount to 700 crores of rupees, out of which only 40 crores have been exported since last September. The economists condemned India's hoarding habit and spoke of this country as the sink of precious metals. But there are occasions in the economic cycle when India's ancient

tradition of investment in gold can prove to be of great economic advantage.

The Government's currency policy of September 1931 has been justified. We find a revival of trade activity, the rupee prices of India's products have risen, a stimulus to export trade exists, the Government's financial position has been strengthened, and expansion of currency has been rendered possible. If India's economic position is not much better to-day, it is due to the operation of world causes over which India has no control. The improvement in India's general economic condition and also in Government's financial position has strengthened India's credit abroad. The price of India's securities in London has risen; for instance the 3½ per cent sterling securities which stood at 43½ in September 1931 now stand at 55½. No further proof is necessary to show the improvement of India's credit in the International money markets of the world.

L. N. GOVINDARAJAN.



editions of the Madras University annotators. Lady Macbeth might go to blazes and take Banquo with her. He had heard of the unities of time, place and action but never knew what they were. That a question on the three unities as applicable to the "Tempest" would surely be asked was the common talk of his friends. He really must do some thing positive about this. He made out a time table devoting two hours to Shakespeare, two hours to prose, two hours to poetry and the whole night from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. to be devoted to Sanskrit. This violation of the principle of Mr. Ramu that each book should be gone through in succession was an emergency regulation. Reading the same book throughout the day and night made study too dull. Diversions he wanted not in cinemas and dramas but from Shelley to Keats and Keats to Kalidasa. Of progress there was still little, however pleasing the text books seemed to be.

There were only three more weeks for the examination. Ramu's optimism was still in the ascendant. But towards the end of February he received a letter from his father telling him that his marriage had been fixed for the seventh of March and that he should be there even by the fourth of that month. However much he wished for the postponement of the marriage till after the exam, yet it was not possible as invitations have already been sent and also there was no other day in that month so auspicious as the seventh. This left little scope for him to argue. He had to go.

He started on the 3rd night. He took with him his Shakespeare and Kalidasa,

His idea was that he could finish at least these two during his stay. Every morning soon after breakfast he would sit down only to be interrupted by his mother, who in her fondness wanted him to see the articles already bought and to make a list of things yet to be bought. Interminable discussions followed as to where they should buy and at what cost. Ramu's parents held different views. It was somewhere about 11 in the morning when they came to a settlement. It was time for his dinner. He bathed and had his meals. He tried to study after meals but a heavy stomach made sleep irresistible. During five days of the marriage study was completely out of the question.

The examination was to come off on the 24th of March. It was on the 13th that he came to Madras. Barely eleven days more! To go through all the text books at least once before the exam. was now beyond his power. He hit upon a plan of studying only selected questions. He got a list of the most probable questions from all the existing Tutorial College and this he studied. The only source of information at this time was the huge mass of annotated editions on his table. In the course of a week he had gone through all of them and thought that he was ready to fight his way through the Examination.

On 24th morning he went to the examination hall and anxiously awaited the distribution of question papers. His heart sank. In that paper which carried 90 marks with it and wherein he expected 45 he could not answer even one question. None of those prepared questions had appeared. He sat for half

and even implored God to send him some more strength to keep to his resolutions. But it seemed that God did not hear him at all. He consulted astrologers. They told him that he was destined to come out successful and that with a distinction in the Degree Examination. This gave him a better hope. He felt that he was destined for something great and that nothing would prevent his success. Was it even necessary to study, he wondered. Anyhow, he would continue to make an effort. Many a time he began with all seriousness. But some fine films to be shown at the Elphinstone or at the Globe made him forget his determination. The whole day was spent in anticipating the hour of the show and the night in commenting upon the fine actors, the bad technique, the flimsy plot and the poor action. This sort of criticism was dragged on even to the early hours of the morning. Tired and shaken he felt on awaking. His eyes were burning red. His head was hammered to pieces and his whole body was like a burning stove. Naturally he was inclined to sleep and this process engaged his attention for the whole day. At night he sat up with a determination that he would finish at least three acts of the Shakesperean Tragedy he had to study. But some of the characters in the play once again reminded him of the film stars he had seen in the previous day. Shakespeare had too many difficult lines to be understood. And the pleasing image of the film actress once again made him forget all about Shakespeare.

One fine morning he awoke to find that it was 15th of February. How he managed to waste so much of his time from

1st January to the middle of February without being any the better for it was perplexing him. Still all was not lost yet. He would steady himself and study hard. The futility of his trying to get through all the parts in the Degree Examination was now fully realised. He resolved to leave off the optional subjects altogether. He argued with himself that the curriculum for the subjects is the same for ages to come and as such he would be put to no extra trouble of learning anything new. Silverman, Leacock, Vincent Smith, all these people never changed. He reflected that he could master the optional subjects at some more convenient time. Appear he must for English and Sanskrit and get through them, for he realised full well that if he got ploughed both in March and September then it would be too difficult for him to go through the new texts. So after a calm and cool balance of probabilities he made up his mind to study only English and Sanskrit.

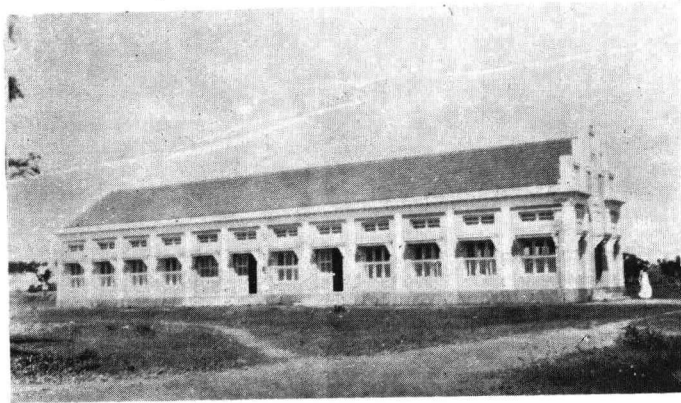
He would get down to work seriously now. He took his prose books and found to his consternation that masterpieces of literature somehow left him cold. Sans interest he could not study. For he was a man who believe in inspiration. His non-detailed texts were read once by him; still he found that he could not answer any general question on them. In "The Tempest" he hardly knew even the names of the minor characters; and Shakesperean Tragedy was too high even for his soaring intellect. He could write the character sketch of Macbeth, not because he understood anything about the murderous fellow, but because he had got by heart the character sketch given in the market



HOSTELS.



HOSTELS.



THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.



'O Mistress Mine'

Andante semplice.

p O mis-tress mine, where are you roam-ing, O stay and hear, your true love is com-ing
mf
p That can sing both high and low
pp
pp Trip no fur-ther, pret-ty sweet-ing; your-ners end in lovers' mee-tings.
mf *accel.* *rall.*
f Ev'ry wise man's son doth know, Ev'ry wise man's son doth know.
f *tempo* *p*

RECOLLECTIONS.

If you are a devotee of the fourth estate, and if you are not a 'bookworm', you will have learnt that there is an universal talk of retrenchment. Trade depression! The Rupee linked to Sterling! England off the Gold-Standard! Extra taxation! No College Day!! No two holidays! How many disasters! There is a clamour on all sides that the Government should economise.

The Government are going to economise. Among other things they have decided to 'axe' the Educational Department. Many Colleges are going to be closed—but not the University.

My *alma-mater* is to go!

You may imagine the consternation into which I was thrown. It was a bolt from the blue. Tears rushed into my eyes. The paper that I was reading dropped from my hands. I began to lament over the impending disaster. Lamentations legitimately embody recollections. I was reminded of the pleasant years I spent at—College. One by one old associations rushed into my mind. The forms of my quondam friends came up and stood before me. Even now I see them. I see the College with its many towers and huge gong in the Principal's tower. I see the pond where the young mariners of the College received their first lessons in navigation from the marker. On the other side runs the river, our dear *mother*, muddy and full. We loved her. She murmured her sweet love in return. The fresh foam is broken as it dashes against our fleet of canoes lying at anchor. The ferry plies briskly. On the other bank I see the

bathers. In the distance may be seen the bridge, the hostels and the streets with their crowds ever gay as befits "a city of eternal cheer".

The lawns are green and cattle are grazing leisurely. The fields are ripe with corn. Trees line the drives and under the spreading banyan trees I see my friends collected in knots of three and four. The dead silence of the library is broken by the chirping of parrots in the trees and the gentle ripple of the waves. Mischievous urchins, swimming in the river cry out for help and when a rescuer plunges into the water and is about to reach them they disappear, only to re-appear on the other bank, while the infuriated rescuer exhausts his store of invectives. These and many more do I see: but chiefly, Vayuputra and kindred celebrities who once adorned this "Cambridge of Southern India."

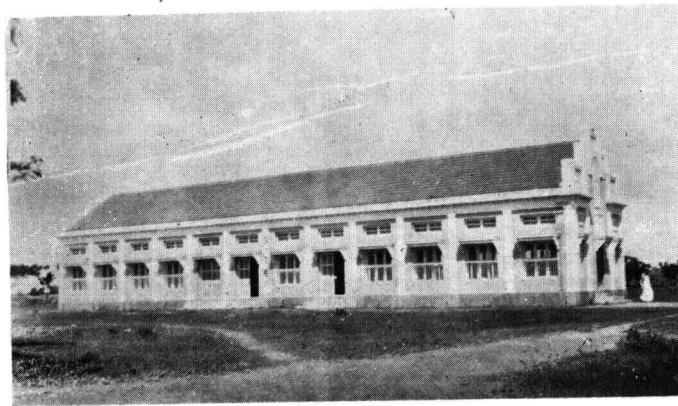
Mr. Vayuputra, the dramatist, came from Kodambatore and people used to say that his native place was barren. No wonder that Vayuputra had a barren head. It was in the fitness of things that it should be so. He thought himself very great and his satellites, men of only less degree of wisdom. Vayuputra was a versatile scholar; his scholarship ranged from Homer through Dante to Edgar Wallace. He had a first hand acquaintance with all great authors and had translated many novels in the vernacular. He claimed that his translations were original. They were. When Vayuputra's translations were at fault he posed as an interpreter and critic. There was not a



HOSTELS.



HOSTELS.



THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.



RECOLLECTIONS

single subject which he had not mastered. He was a dramatist, economist, politician, etc. His first play—he never had a second—was not a success. I know of no dramatist who met with success even at the outset. As Vayuputra told me, it was too classic for the mob, who could appreciate nothing but kisses, love-making and thrills, and thought only of Harold Lloyd and Charlie Chaplin as paragons of perfection. Great dramatists like Vayuputra fail to receive their due share of merit in this unappreciative and materialistic age. Vayuputra himself took the leading role and he told me afterwards that if he had not over-acted, the play would have been a success. I thought it might have been less of a failure at least. "Comedians may, sometimes be too natural." That was exactly the fault with my friend. He was too true to his nature.

He was also a great economist and politician, particularly well-versed in continental affairs. He was not of the type usually met with—one who raves about the evils of capitalism, admires Russia, and himself would be a Socialist if only his father had not left him a trifle of something. He was a sane, sober and sensible economist. He thought much and said little. He knew what he was about and had many practical and constructive suggestions to offer. If you placed him in a position like that of Sgt. Mussolini he would have India reconstructed in a fortnight. But it is one of the ironies of life that truly great men are never appreciated, or recognised in this world of aeroplanes, cigarettes, filmless spectacles and double-breasted coats.

the pleasant hours I spent in his company. I hear now that he is Chairman of the Local Council. He has taken to Journalism. He also represents a well-known brand of American Oil.

Let me narrate one curious incident in his life at College. He was informed one day that he was wanted at the telephone. Full five minutes elapsed before he came out of his room gorgeously dressed and proceeded to the phone. The Telephone call having been paid, he came back, doffed his encumbering Apanshi and once more donned his pyjamas. It was the first time I had seen people dress for the phone!

Associated with Vayuputra was one Vajrasumbha from Madapurama. He is now a teacher in some country town. He was the scholar, essayist and orator of his day. When I was there last, people told me that he was a mixed success. I thought he would have been a successful mixture. He had much renown as a scholar. Even at an early age he had cultivated a taste for gothic, Anglo-Saxon and Old English, and could tell the derivation of every word that you want. A pedant by nature, he always employed in conversation and writing the florid style. Only those who cannot think clearly and cannot express themselves clearly use this abnormal style. Simple and precise he never could be. He thought himself to be what he was not. Great. Very little had he read, but his little went a very long way.

He was notorious for his poisonous accent and biting intonation. His students complained that in pronunciation he lengthened the 'o's and flattened the

RECOLLECTIONS.

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friend has now graduated and has settled down as a big landlord and is also canvassing agent for an Insurance Company. But the most prominent agents, prosperous too, seem to be only those who canvass orders for rejuvenation specifics.

But all these forms faded away as quickly as they came. I have both pleasant memories and bitter recollections. Do I look forward to meeting those

friends again? I cannot say that I shall ever meet them, for they never existed. It was a dream. Therefore, reader, kindly excuse me if I have set you on a wild goose chase to find these people out. They exist, I tell you again, nowhere except in the wild imaginations of the writer.

ORR GEE,
IV U.C.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The photographs sufficiently explain themselves.

The two views of the Hostels were taken from the steeple of the College Chapel.

The Rickshaw Race was a novel feature of this year's sports. H. Gordon (Gunther up) and D. Gordon, from the same stable (C. Joseph up) won by half a wheel and three rick lengths respectively. Another blare for F. Kulandai's trumpet. The photo shows the start of the race.

The musical composition is what de Souza calls in the words of Touchstone "an ill-favoured thing, but my own sir, but mine own." He has put to music Feste's song in the Twelfth Night.



'a's. Gifted with a shallow understanding he exhibited his erudition on all possible and impossible occasions. He never digested what he learnt but vomited it. He had a retentive memory. He was narrow-minded and a man of prejudices.

Small wonder then that Vajrasumbha became unpopular. One day a big fellow looked at him sternly when rebuked for misbehaviour. Vajrasumbha broke out 'you cannot terrify me into submission, Sir' which at once set the whole class laughing.

Vajrasumbha's school was close to the Railway Station. One day he arrived at the school clad in spotless white. A new peon came up to him and informed him that this was not the Railway Station. The poor fellow had mistaken him for a guard or a ticket-examiner! To crown all, Vajrasumbha had a sour temper and a biting tongue. There was a sarcastic vein in all that he said. Practical wisdom he never possessed. He could never reconcile himself to music. We were, as all Tanjoreans are, passionately devoted to it. It was the food of all elegance. In it we found consolation for our sorrows and a cure for our pains. Vajrasumbha could never bear to hear any voice but his own.

But I must acknowledge that I did derive much benefit from my acquaintance with him. He created in me a love for the classical and Old English authors. It was he who induced in me a liking for Beaumont and Fletcher of which twain he was never tired of speaking. He was a great orator and made much noise in our students' Society. He was notorious for his long and laborious speeches, which were frankly boring.

Violet Rajan was the genius of our group. He had a turn for the romantic in life. An omnivorous reader he devoured every book that came his way and like Coleridge enhanced its value with his notes. There was nothing original in him. He was a walking Encyclopædia and a pedestrian 'who's-who'. He could tell you who owned a particular motor car or cycle. Some said that he delighted in watching the movements of other people. He was one of the foremost students of his class.

I cannot say anything creditable about Violet except his academic attainments. Inside everything was hollow:—

"All was false and hollow.....
....., for his thoughts were low—
To vice industrious but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful."

Having a blunt hail-fellow well-met way with him he made friends with every one he met. He had neither scruple nor principle. He had with him a lieutenant, a base and absolutely characterless fellow who always danced attendance on him. The two delighted in bullying gentlemanly students who treated them with cold indifference. If faced squarely the twain would turn tail and fly for dear life. Bullies are always cowards. Violet Rajan was formerly simply Rajan but one of his friends added Violet to it, because like Wordsworth he was passionately fond of violets. He was a social reformer, promoting the abolition of caste, inter-marriage between castes and creeds, widow-remarriage, etc. But one thing about all enthusiastic social reformers is that they never realise what they are about. Some said that they forget that young widows grow old. My

"Cat" is not only the name of our common household pets. It is also the general name of a large family of carnivorous animals which includes the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, panther and a large number of smaller wild cats.

Let us now refer to the dictionary for the meaning of the word "Cat"—here is the meaning "a name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadruped of the feline tribe.....and are proverbial for their stealthiness and cunning". Each animal, bird or insect seems to represent either a vice or a good quality.

The sloth represents sluggishness; the dove purity and consequent holiness; the ant perseverance. What does our friend Cat teach us? Only Mew, mew. At the roar of the lion we shudder; the twitter of the swallow awakens us to a pleasant morning; the dove notes of a Nightingale calls the labourer to retire. The "Mew" of the Cat symbolises the dominion of man over animals and the servility of animals to man.

ALEXANDER JOSHUA,
(O. B. 1931.)



CATS.

Charles Lamb in an essay entitled "Imperfect Sympathies" tells us of his prejudices against Jews, Quakers and Niggers. I would change that title into "Prejudices" and express my prejudice against Cats, Puppies and Pigs.

Scientists disagree on the question of the origin of the domestic Cat. A long train of superstitions follow the Cat's tail. The ancient Egyptians regarded the Cat with superstitious awe and treated it as a member of their families. When a cat died it was embalmed and buried like a human being. To kill a cat was a crime punishable by death.

The early Christians associated cats with witches, and the devil was often depicted in the form of a cat. There are superstitions in English Society about the cat. The cat is not without importance even in our creed of superstitions.

We see cats in almost every house. Countesses and "Ladies" carry their pet cats wherever they go, and it is not a rare sight to see Egyptian Cats sleeping in Drawing Rooms. Thus we trace down the feelings of people towards cats as they advance in civilization. From dread to superstitious awe and from superstitious awe to liking.

What does a Cat do, after all. It steals the roasted fish and receives a good box on the ear from the butler; it drinks baby's milk and the nurse thrashes it with the broom; it breaks plates and jampots and the "busy housewife" gives it a good kicking; fights with the puppy and the mother dog barks fiercely; quarrels at night with the neighbour's cat over its supper and down comes the stick of the

watchman. Nay a "Cat may look at a king." Ask Mistress' cat herself "Pussy cat, Pussy cat, where have you been?" She will reply "I've been to London to look at the Queen". "Pussy cat, Pussy cat, what did you do there." She will reply "I frightened a little mouse under her chair." This is what a cat can do—a glorious achievement. Wonderful is the patience of those who can afford to like the Dear Cat.

The stories and proverbs that are coined out of cat's nature all indicate servility, cunning, self cheating or foolishness. The cat's foolishness of drinking milk with closed eyes, and the ostrich hiding its head in sand to escape enemies are proverbial. The fight of the two little kittens and the quarrel of the two cats over a piece of cheese, to decide which the monkey was called in, are well-known stories.

But there is one thing wonderful about the cat. Throw a cat in any way you please or from any height, it will be seen standing on all fours the moment it touches the ground. Either the force of Gravitation has a special liking for cats and helps it to alight properly or surely the devil must have a hand in it. That the relative flexibility of its body enables the cat to assume a perfect position of rest in the shortest time possible seems to be the true explanation of this phenomenon.

Poor Cat, if it only knew that we are talking so much about it, it would have uttered a "mew, mew", would have rubbed its bushy coat against our dress and would have made the "purring" noise, the death knell of the rat.

foolish as to join the Hostel; there were public class rooms. Do I look it?' Have other reasons, too.

When I stood in the centre of the Cricket field opposite our new College Church—which promises to be the best of its kind in this part of the City—I could not help thinking of the words of caution and advice which my parents had lavished upon me on my first departure from Home: how they desired me to avoid all expensive and luxurious habits, how they impressed upon me the necessity of observing strict discipline morally, mentally, and physically, etc. But, yet, I am a boy! Not yet sixteen let me tell you. Where could I go and how, even if I wanted to? All lines of communications are on a radius of at least five to six furlongs. Can you imagine it? I could not attend a Talkie, still less a Movie?

The infernal South India Rail Trains go thundering by, day in and day out, quite within reach of my arm. But what comfort is that? How many happy faces on the electric trains are speeding to the Town or from it and I cannot join them unless I choose to walk all the painful distance to Kodambakam or Chetput. Yes of what use is it all to me? The South India Railway people, I have a vague suspicion, must alone be responsible for the bugs deposited in my and my neighbours' rooms from their lines. I have a grudge against them too for not opening up a station at L. O. Y. O. L. A. COLLEGE for the benefit of us poor students from the country.

Be that as it may, I always had some notion in my young mind to play the 'monkey'—which the good Thatha is never tired of calling me, even in the

I a tail or even a tale, to merit it, I ask you? Just look me over, Sir? Am I the 'monkey'? The only pity is, I have no money—or else I would sit for your benefit at Doss Bros. and print the portrait of this 'monkey' chap—just to disprove it. But I have precious little time to cry over these indignities. The more I cry, the more it tempts you to laugh at me—and I suspect you too would call me 'Hanumantha (monkey)'—that's why I leave my name a-blank.

The worst experiences of my hostel life do not end there. Add to them, my mortifications in the mess rooms! I am very fond of potatoes. So great is my liking for them that they have nick-named me 'Potatoes'. Of course, I do not look it, any more, than I look the 'monkey'. Far from it. But the pity is that when the cook serves, he has a partiality for some of the luckier fellows. He fills the leaves of those few with more potato curries than rice. And, look at my face, then. I was once tempted to spy upon the conduct of the cooks and their patronising students. What was my discovery? The cooks want just a calendar—nothing more—to make them flood your otherwise empty leaves with curries, and several spoons more of ghee! Can anything be more simple? The very next morning, I went to the good Thatha and troubled him for a calendar—of course, I had to put up with the indignity of being called the 'Monkey'—Huff! Monkey, there you are. Eh. Ah. Ah. What do you want? Just a calendar, father! was my meek and bashful prayer! Ask and thou shalt have it, is our Thatha's motto. I got two calendars.

MY HOSTEL LIFE!

I was ever of opinion that the honest young man who agreed to live in the Hostel under the direct ward of our benevolent Wardens did more service to his parents than he who continued to live outside and go to the College in our 'big Blue' Loyola College grand bus! From this motive I had scarcely joined our College than I began to think seriously of settling in one of the four hundred and odd rooms alongside the triple lines of the notorious South India Railway. I am sure I am justified in attributing notoriety to the South India Railway alongside of us, for reasons which I will discuss in season.

To do myself justice, I must declare that my entry into Hostel life exactly synchronised with the declaration of the Civil Disobedience movement in our country. My parents living far off from me were all too delighted to learn from my letter at the end of the month that their headstrong and perverse boy would get a lath on his head if he lived in Town and arranged to board a bus every day to attend his College, giving it out that he is residing with an uncle in Triplicane.

My first impression on entering the strikingly clean-looking Hostels and the endless lines of Mess departments, the spacious sports grounds and the grand atmosphere of freedom and liberty with our 'Thatha' constantly "Cheeriong" us was so flattering that for the first few weeks of my stay, I recklessly abandoned myself to the pleasures of this novel life. For he, it remembered, that I was hand-bred all these years of my life at home in the midst of my parents and others,

who were very jealous of my going out even for the early hours of the evening. I had not long stopped in the hostel when the usual craving for Outings took a violent mastery over me. What could I do? I could not always be attuning myself to this humdrum monotony of a merciless atmosphere—which began to get on my nerves. I began to think of escape from this dulness. Books and all their charms had lost their magnetic influence—the recurring reports of picketing in the Rattan and China Bazaars tempted me by their glow; and I boarded 'The Loyola Bus,' just begging the driver to drop me at the end of Sterling Road near the Rajah of Sivaganga's bungalow.

Well, I had my outing—and how, do you think, I felt at my return? The long and short of it was that I missed my grub—and I felt awfully grubby. Supper ends at gun-time. I felt in my pockets for some cigarettes, alas, the only comfort left us to me in such jaded moments was also lost to me! What could I do? The sight of the Bank adjoining our Hostels tempted me to make a dash for some Miasis and a Soda, which I hoped to round off with a Gold Flake. The former were readily available; and for the Gold Flakes—Oh, Heavens! The good Thatha has strictly enforced upon the vendor the condition of absolute totalism in that respect! Ever heard of a Hostel administration restricting the supply of tobacco to the boys? It was my fate. I began to blame myself for the very first time in my life for having been so

A PICNIC.

August 15th being the feast of our Lady's Assumption, some of us took it into our heads to go picnicking. It was not so easy as all that, of course. The notion was conceived proleptically about a week beforehand, and much water flowed under the bridge (at Ennore) before our plans were perfected.

The idea was novel, and took a little time to penetrate the obtuser minds. We cannot blame them, for the affair was the first of its kind in the college history. Several associations had organised excursions, fulfilling the conditions of setting out and returning in a bus; but they had ignored the principal difficulty of a picnic, by starting after the mid-day meal—tea being essentially a picnic outside the drawing-rooms of the polite.

This obstacle was gallantly carried. We decided to become Brahmins for the nonce, though the rival attractions of 'pilau' and chicken curry were discussed with wistful eagerness—and one of our number, well versed in the leguminous sciences, undertook to cater in orthodox fashion for the whole party.

Eventually a select company presented itself in readiness to pour into the college bus, and started off amid cheers and hopes for fine weather. The journey, a matter of sixteen miles, was pleasant. Musical fare was provided by a rather irrepressible mouth-organ, helped out by spontaneous outbursts of song professedly in tune with it. Certain Fathers and religious also regaled us with catchy tunes and tuneful catches, chiefly in French.

The weather proved ideal, the sun remained hidden and threatening rain held off. On our arrival, after a preliminary inspection of the place and a general taking of snapshots to acclimatise us, we unanimously decided to go sea-bathing. Those who didn't had to, but state affairs often mistaken for unanimity. These unfortunates soon found that they were unwilling to go to Neptune, he was quite ready to come to them, even if they were not quite suitably dressed to receive him.

Lunch was the next item; rams might be written about the various preparations if one were an epicure. It is enough to say that the meal was, apparently, the summit of a vegetarian's desire—a sort of Buddhist's Nirvana in the concrete. Even on the coarser palates of non-vegetarians its savour was not lost, though the absence of knives and forks diminished the appetites of some. In particular, however, Fathers Amescua and Hæck adopted the squatting posture and ate their 'sambur' as to the manner born.

Boating was then proposed. A fleet of large rowing boats sufficient to contain the whole party was commandeered, and we set out over the placid backwater, moving as the industry of our self-appointed oarsmen permitted. Those who did not row devoted their time to unearthing and singing appropriate songs such as the 'Volga Boatmen' and 'Ole Man River.' A few mild races were staged; somehow the crews did not derive much inspiration from the presence of a boatload of impartial young ladies; perhaps they were less interested in the

What is my position now, think you? Why, I am really the envy of the whole block I belong to. Do not let anybody know this trick, lest the cooks get spoilt and think of some other gift which you may not be in position to satisfy.

My life in the hostel is not always smooth and easy. I get into trouble when I want hot-water tubs for my bath! The demand for them is great despite the fact that there are more than 72 bath-rooms! Question of priority governs us in this matter. But the stronger also gains the day. Imagine my mortification when Tommy Jim snatched away my chance to a room when I had been waiting for half a dozen people to finish theirs before I dared peep in. Such things are, but these are inevitable in a place where many people have to live and to adjust themselves to one another's eccentricities.

The Hostel barber is my particular friend—he gets a copy of the "Indian India" and is even a subscriber to the "Gandhi." If and when I go to him for my shave he always begins a lively and hot debate upon the present political situation and admonishes me for wearing khaddar. He warns me not to mingle in politics. He goes on talking and laughing while he lathers my poor face with too much soap. If I open my mouth, who knows what would happen to me? So,

he never has an opportunity to hear the other side. Little thinking how helplessly his customer is groaning under his brush, he imagines that he pleases his customer with such unbridled talk, and even feels self-gratulatory at his knowledge of so much politics, when students like us take two years to master a Leacock and Gilchrist. He seems well-pleased with himself in heckling us while on his chair, both literally and metaphorically.

The Hostel afforded me food for thought pretty often. I have grown to wear a face of placid resignation for the countless benefits denied to me—as a very mischievous chap!

On the whole, never think of a hostel life if you want to play pranks and be mischievous outright! If you want to run out into the City with its many-sided attractions, do not come and bury yourself in this Hostel life; if it is your desire to enjoy sight-seeing and loafing—which is our outlook as boys—Loyola is not the place.

And for Love of Friendship's sake do not show this paper to our elder folks lest they should insist upon your being brought into this Hostel only. This is my earnest advice—as a friend.

CURRY.



SERIOUS ADVICE

(By one who imagines himself to be his own father!)

Trichinopoly, 29th August 1931.

My dear boy,

I have been expecting you to give me an account of all that you have been doing since you commenced to live in Madras—I do not know if you have any aptitude for anything in particular; but it must be clear to you that much can be achieved by application and constant effort. If therefore you concentrate your attention and begin even so early as now to develop proficiency in some branch which appeals to you, there is no reason why you should not succeed in winning some coveted prize. With many it will be frequently found that it is a case of lost opportunities when they present themselves for examination. You are now left without any cares except to look after yourself and I want you to improve yourself in every direction.

I think you have been in the habit of keeping a diary—just note down there everyday what you have done and cultivate the habit of periodically reviewing your observations and forming your own estimate of them. It will be easy then for you to perceive what you might have done and what you have failed to do. In the light of experience gained you can then settle down to do better subsequently and if only one is earnest and sincere in his attempts remarkable progress can often be gained.

If you aspire really to make a mark in life—and it is right that you should—and if you would be at all great and useful you

ought not to lose your present advantages. The first thing to remember is, of course, that you must always be a gentleman—I believe you know what I mean by that expression. Mere precept from books or otherwise can never help one much and one has to determine for oneself what one ought to do—act or think—under particular circumstances. You must know by instinct what is the proper thing, and must follow the course indicated regardless of consequences. You should not shirk responsibility because of any suffering it may entail. Develop this moral strength above all and never be afraid to pursue what is right. If you are always governed by a desire to understand people aright and extend to them a chivalrous consideration and are further prompted by a genuine intention to make yourself useful as far as possible, you will find how wonderfully everyone responds to your love and how very delightful it is to be of service to those around you. This must be the secret of all self-improvement and therefore of self-reliance and independence. I am aware I am talking of things which may be past your comprehension, but I consider it necessary that you should assimilate some of the ideas even while you are as young as you are; nor is it wise for you to enquire how far I am fitted by my example or otherwise to impart these to you—for who knows but that, perhaps, I am destined to rise above

race than in the spectators. Anyhow we all landed safely, without any mishap worse than an occasional ducking due to the superfluous energy of an oarsmen.

Chocolates and prunes and tea were consumed by way of a reviver, while some went to see the local museum of curious fish. How curious they were is not known, as the antiquarians kept their find very much to themselves. After they had returned and all had tea, we began to prepare for the return, as we had to be at the college for Benediction.

When the last straggler had been roped in, we moved off, singing 'Hail, Queen of Heaven,' and following it up by the Lourdes pilgrims' hymn. The music gradually reached a less exalted pitch, and by the time we reached the Marina we were singing 'Vive la compagnie.' We were still singing it as we sped up Sterling Road, and we came to a standstill to its stirring strains. We had reached the end of a more or less perfect day.

F. D'SOUZA, II.U.C.

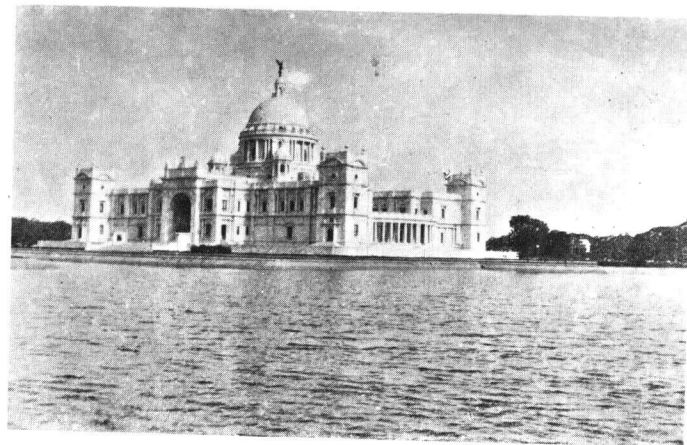




COLLEGE DAY 1931: HIS EXCELLENCY AND THE PRINCIPAL, TÊTE A TÊTE.



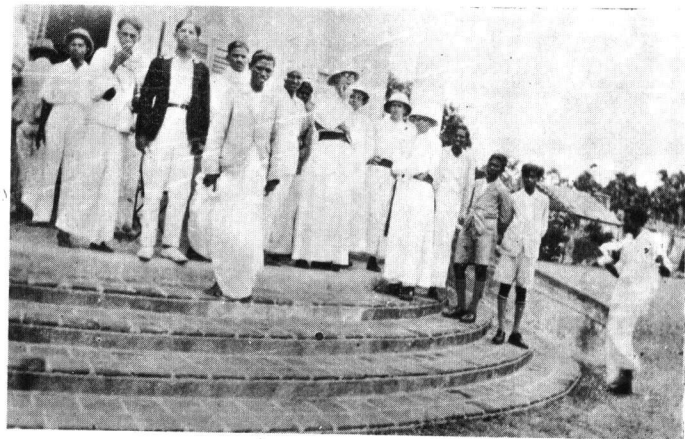
BRONZE PANEL IN THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL,
CALCUTTA: *By G. Balasubramanian, IV U. C.*



VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA.
By G. Balasubramanian, IV U. C.



ENNORE PICNIC. *By A. P. Tampi, I U. C.*



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my own failures? The disciple may and often does surpass the master in actual life and it is credit enough for the latter to have done something to guide and stimulate the former in early life. A life of simple habits will make it easy for you to sustain high principles. You will not feel the hardship of denying yourself fancied comforts, and hardy simplicity thus gives you a measure of independence and happiness which affords you abundant scope for concentration upon higher ends. All great men have been known to ignore these small things of Life. Luxuries are similarly of an enervating character in that they make one subject to them, hanker after them and feel miserable over their absence. Much needless effort is employed in procuring these luxuries and is therefore not available for more useful and healthy purposes.

You must have read of the lives of great men—men of letters or statesmen—who have devoted their spare time or money in equipping themselves with books or implements for the advancement of their great object—and these have not felt the discomfort of depriving themselves of some of the luxuries in which their contemporaries indulge. Put your leisure time, therefore, to the utmost advantage—I would suggest, of course, literature, but I may not have gauged your capacities aright. Anyhow it is a question of finding out for yourself where your inclination lies; but the principal thing is you must have some central purpose and subordinate all other aims to attain perfection in the essential. This does not mean that you must not take part in healthy recreation or that you should refrain from activity in other matters and

degenerate for instance into a bookworm or an impractical fool. You will find that Madras affords you ample scope to indulge your taste in the choice of speakers of good repute. You must find it very interesting to hear these speakers at public meetings. The debates held in the various colleges are generally first-rate and are open to the public and particularly to students. You must not miss any of these. An occasional music performance or theatre may certainly be indulged in and I do not object to the cinema provided some discrimination is made and you do not make a habit of it. But the chief thing is how far one is able to imbibe culture from all these things—and that is a factor about which one's opinion must always be dubious. Rational amusement has an educative value for really developed minds, but it is also possible to lay emphasis on the wrong place. Advice in hard and fast lines in such matters is always difficult and must be left to one's guidance individually.

Even for attaining material success one has to specialise in these days of extreme competition. The mere jack-of-all trades has not many chances. You are for the time-being in college and it is your business therefore to distinguish yourself there. If you can specialise in Economics and at the same time widen your general knowledge you may justly aspire to some scholarship or to some recommendation for some of the competitive examinations for listed appointments. It depends principally on your own industry to qualify yourself for any situation in life. If you will avoid the discomfort of a humdrum existence in later life it is up to you to lay the foundations of solid interest right now.



COLLEGE DAY 1931: HIS EXCELLENCY AND THE PRINCIPAL, TÊTE A TÊTE.

You will have noticed that I have not been able often to repress contempt for the products of the present day education or at any rate most of them. Many are content just to cross the border line and fail to do anything more and are angry with the world for not conceding to them all they wish. I do not think that this is a correct position for anyone to take. You reap as you sow—there is no truer maxim and you get only what you deserve. A very high degree of proficiency in one branch is incompatible with lamentable ignorance on general subjects. That is why I would insist upon literature in general, alike for its culture and for its intrinsic value. But specialisation (in Economics, for you perhaps) is also necessary.

You must by now have formed some idea of what I would have you become

and I hope I have formed no undue or over-ambitious expectations. Let me have the satisfaction of seeing my son develop into a good man acclaimed as such by all around him and if it so please God I shall be further proud of his being great in any walk of life. May God bless you and shield you from any temptation to fall from the ideal which I hope you have set before you.

Yours very affectionately,

NAINAMAR BUSALAI

P.S.—You must write to me very frequently. Please send the *You India* paper (Numbers 48, 52, 67, 71, 80, 85 & 92) as I intend compiling all of them into one whole book. They are worth if you know.



my own failures? The disciple may and often does surpass the master in actual life and it is credit enough for the latter to have done something to guide and stimulate the former in early life. A life of simple habits will make it easy for you to sustain high principles. You will not feel the hardship of denying yourself fancied comforts, and hardy simplicity thus gives you a measure of independence and happiness which affords you abundant scope for concentration upon higher ends. All great men have been known to ignore these small things of Life. Luxuries are similarly of an enervating character in that they make one subject to them, hanker after them and feel miserable over their absence. Much needless effort is employed in procuring these luxuries and is therefore not available for more useful and healthy purposes.

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Through her bishops and priests, the Church has brought forth a truly Christian social science, as is clearly proved by valuable and well-frequented Catholic universities and seminaries, by social congresses, held at frequent intervals, by study clubs and by sound and timely publications, spread far and wide. This doctrine was accepted by non-Catholics as well, and thus principles of Catholic sociology have penetrated the whole human race. Bishops and priests endeavoured to give workingmen a sound education, and this was done by establishing new institutions, where they were given a perfect understanding of the duties and rights of their position, and thus enabled to make genuine progress and become leaders of their fellows.

2. The duty of the State was to give a just freedom of action to individual citizens while the duty of the rulers was to protect the community and its various elements. As a result of this sound teaching, a new kind of government has arisen, whose chief aim is the defence of the rights of the working class. Being defended by the law, the workingman had a greater chance of bettering himself and also of extricating himself from the straits in which social development had cast him.

3. The words of the Sovereign Pontiff give a clear account of the part played by the parties concerned: employers and workmen may of themselves effect much in the matter we are treating, by means of such organisations as afford opportune aid to those, who are in distress, and which draw the two classes more closely together. Despite the vehement attractions of Socialist organisations, working-

men's Associations have been organised so as to furnish the best and most suitable means for helping each member to better his condition, yet it is clear "that they must pay special and chief attention to the duties of religion and morality."

In some countries such Catholic unions were impossible to form owing to peculiar economic conditions or the lamentable dissension of minds so prevalent in modern society. In such cases, it is the duty of Bishops to form associations which give these members a thorough religious and moral training, which they, in their turn, may impart to the labour-unions to which they belong. Similar associations have been formed for the benefit of employers, but these have not met with such good result, owing to difficulties that circumstances have presented.

In fine, this Encyclical has proved itself the Magna Charta, on which all Christian activities in social matters are ultimately based.

The second part of the Encyclical supports the theory of the right of property, that is, the belief that the right to own private property has been given by the Creator Himself, in order that individuals may provide for their own needs and those of their families. This right of property may entail individualism, if the social and public aspect of ownership be denied; or collectivism, if its private and individual character is rejected. The right of property may also be social according as it concerns the common good and benefit of society.

1. The variety of the forms which the right of property has assumed, ranges from the primitive form used among rude

SUMMARY OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

ON

"LABOUR AND CAPITAL."

Forty years have elapsed since the publication of the encyclical, commonly known as "*Rerum Novarum*", presented by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. That letter treats of the state, in which human society had been cast by social and economic development. The Present Sovereign Pontiff Pius XI deals with the same subject, endeavours to point out the plight in which, social distinction has cast mankind and also suggests some method of remedying the situation.

Towards the close of the 19th century, new economic methods and the development of industry manifested in almost all civilized nations, made such headway, that human society appeared divided into two great classes. The first class comprised a minority of rich, who enjoyed all the commodities and benefits, that modern invention afforded while, the second and larger division consisted of the immense multitude of workingmen, who, oppressed by poverty, were reduced to an agonising misery, from which they tried to rise in vain.

His Holiness has approached the subject, without seeking help either from Liberalism or Socialism, but has based his doctrine solely upon the unchangeable principle drawn from right reason and divine revelation. Therefore, the Pontifical letter was welcomed with

enthusiasm by Christian workingmen, who felt themselves defended by the highest authority on earth, and by all those devoted men, whose chief concern has been to better the conditions of Labour. Despite this agreement, it was received with displeasure by Liberalists, for it openly attacked and overthrew the idols of Liberalism.

This encyclical is divided into three groups. 1. The benefits derived from Pope Leo's encyclical. 2. To vindicate this social and economic doctrine against certain doubts, that have arisen and to develop more fully some of its points. 3. After arraigining modern economics and examining the nature of Socialism, to expose the root of the present social disorder, and to point out the only salutary cure, a reform of Christian morals.

1. **The first topic** may be divided into three groups.

1. What was done by the Church;
2. What was done by the State; and
3. What was done by the parties concerned.

1. The Church uses her efforts, not only to enlighten the mind, but to direct by her precepts, the life and conduct of each of her members. The Church improves and betters the condition of the workingmen by means of numerous organisations.

and savage people to the feudal and monarchic systems and finally to the varieties of more recent times. Provided that owners observe the natural and divine law, the State, in view of the benefit of the people, cannot interfere but may specify what is licit and illicit for property-owners in the use of their possessions. The state cannot interfere with the right of transmitting property by inheritance, but when it adjusts ownership to meet the needs of the people, it helps private ownership by abolishing possession of property with a view to sustain human life.

Everyone is entitled to invest his superfluous income in securing favourable employments, provided the labour used produces useful results.

2. All wealth and riches are got by the ceaseless labour of both employers and employed. Work is rewarded with riches and capital, if it is done in the right manner. Thus the words of Leo XIII, "capital cannot do without Labour, nor Labour without capital" give us a clear understanding that either party cannot do without the help of the other. During the course of the last half century capital has unjustly claimed all the profits and products of the workmen, while Labour has insisted that the profits and products of their work belong entirely to the workingmen. These unjust notions have given rise to the present forms of Liberalism and Socialism.

In order to prevent erroneous doctrines of this kind springing up, His Holiness, in his letter, has insisted on the principle of just distribution. Owing to present conditions, this method is partly imprac-

ticable, as the rich want to assign all profits to themselves leaving out the labourer, while the workmen, on the other hand claim the total right of the profits, as a recompense for their labour. Just distribution can only be achieved, if each class receives its due share and the distribution of created goods is in conformity with the demands of the common good and social justice.

3. One of the chief aims of this Encyclical is the uplifting of the proletariat. The condition of the workingman has improved considerably, particularly in the larger and more civilized States, where the labouring class are no longer in want and misery. But, since modern machinery and industry have progressed with astonishing speed, the number of the dispossessed labouring masses has increased beyond measure. It is this immense army that this encyclical has endeavoured to help by its instructions and suggestions.

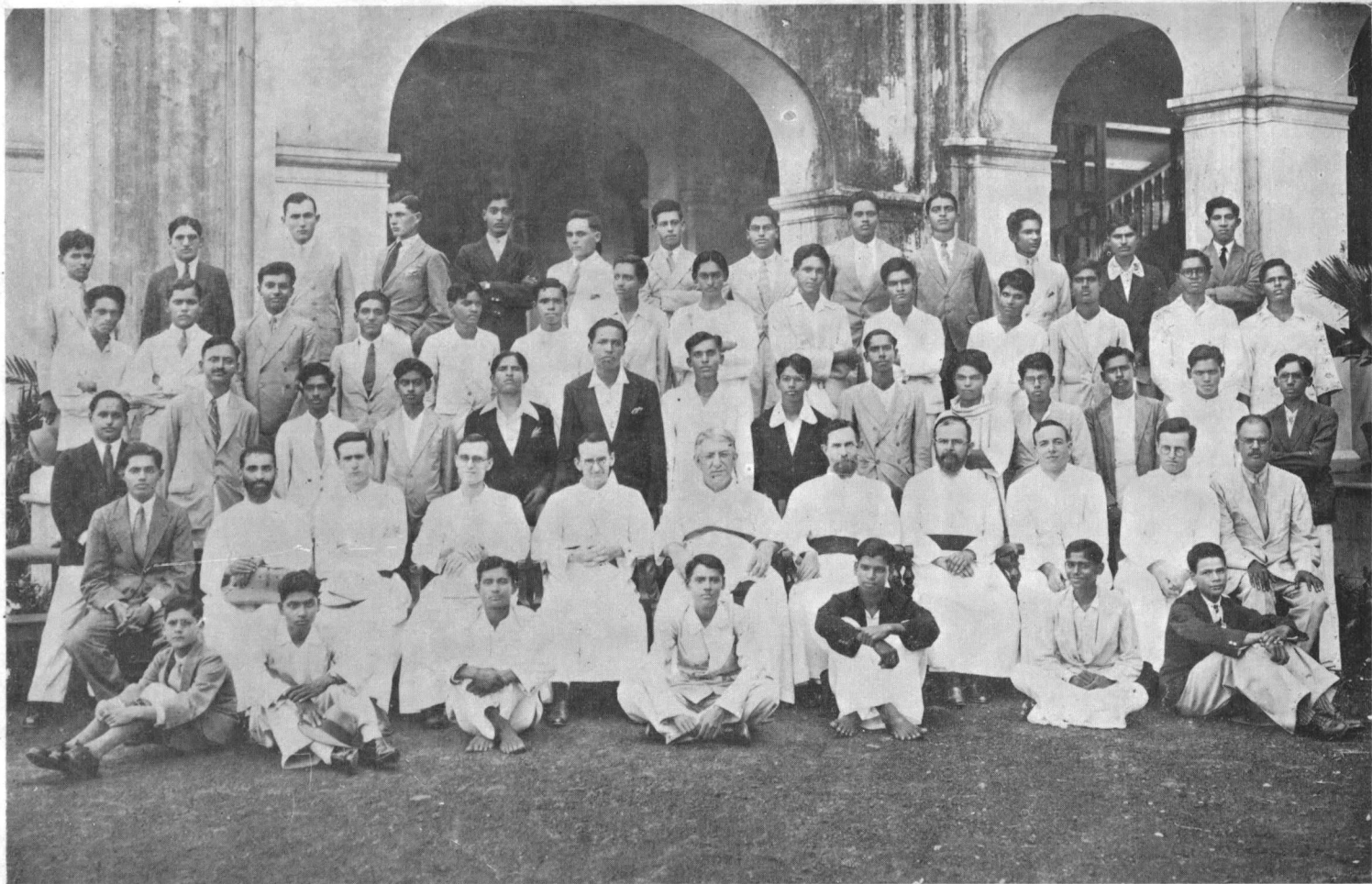
Every effort must be made, that only a just share of the fruits of production be given to the rich, and an ample sufficiency to the workingmen. In this way, the workingman will be enabled to bear the family burden with greater ease and also be in a position to have some little provision, for those whom he leaves behind after his death.

Pope Leo stated in his letter that wage-contract is not essentially unjust, and in many cases has been of great help. In the present state of human society, however, this wage-contract should be modified by a contract of partnership, which would enable the workmen to be sharers in the ownership or profits of business.

4. In hired labour there is a social as well as an individual character, and if this be overlooked, man's toil cannot be justly rewarded, for human society forms a social body, whose labour must be protected in the social order. From this double aspect of labour, follow three important conclusions for the regulation of wages. Firstly, the wages paid to the workingman must be sufficient for the support of himself and his family. The rest of the family, however, must contribute towards the common maintenance of the house, but this does not mean that young children should be made to work for their living. Therefore, every effort must be made that fathers of families receive a wage sufficient to meet adequately ordinary domestic needs. Secondly the condition of business must be considered also, for it would be ridiculous to ask for wages, so high, that an employer cannot pay them without ruin. In order to overcome this, let employers and employed join together to overcome all obstacles and difficulties, by seeking advice from public authority. This will help the employers to make provisions for the workers, in cases when the business cannot continue, and the guiding spirit in this decision should be one of mutual understanding between employers and workers. Thirdly, the wage-scale must be regulated with a view to the economic welfare of the whole people. Every wage-earner should put by as much as possible of his wages, in order to overcome economic difficulties that may occur, later on. Workers should also enable those out of employment to obtain suitable positions, either by their influence or their help.

5. The reform of the social order and the correction of morals will produce a better result on a right distribution of property and a just scale of wages. Owing to the change in social conditions, much that was formerly done by small bodies can now be accomplished only by large corporations. Of its very nature, the true aim of all social activity should be to help individual members of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them. The State should give the settlement of business of minor importance to these small bodies while it should see to the greater tasks, which it alone can accomplish. The duty of the State should be to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests, and so foster harmony between the various ranks of society. The aims of social legislation must, therefore, be the re-establishment of vocational groups. True and genuine social order demands various members of society, joined together by a common bond, on the one hand, by the common effort of employers and employees of one group to produce goods or give service, and on the other hand, by the common good, which all groups should unite to promote. Thus in these associations the common interests of the group pre-dominates with regard to vocational groups.

Along with this aim is the aim to restore the true guiding principle of economics. The proper ordering of economic affairs cannot be left to free competition alone. Thus it cannot be governed by itself, but, more lofty and noble principles must be sought in order to control this supremacy sternly. To this end, all institutions of public and social life must be imbued with



CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF STAFF AND STUDENTS.

the spirit of justice, and so, social charity should be the soul of this order, while the duty of the State would be to protect it effectively.

A corporative organisation has been inaugurated, and has been recognised by the State as legal. Its duty is to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the unions of workmen and employers in all matters of common interest. The advantages of this institution are the peaceful relations between the classes, and the repression of Socialist organisations.

All this reconstruction will be of no avail without a reform of manners. This can only be achieved when the actual condition of the economic order is understood and when our attention is turned to its bitterest accuser "Socialism".

The third part of the Encyclical deals with the changes in economic conditions and socialism, and suggests remedies for the present social disorder. Since the time of Leo XIII, economic conditions have changed. All other economic regimes have decreased in importance, while the capitalist economic regime has penetrated everywhere. Immense power and domination have been accumulated by a few of the rich, who try to exercise this power beyond its limits. This has given rise to free competition, which has led to a threefold struggle for domination, first, the struggle for power over the economic sphere itself, then the fierce battle to acquire control of the State and finally, the clash between States themselves.

Since the days of Leo XIII, Socialism, also, has undergone important changes. It has even been divided into two parts, communism and the more moderate section still called Socialism. Communism

teaches merciless class warfare and complete abolition of private ownership, while Socialism, though not so harsh, holds the same principles but slightly mitigated and even condemns recourse to physical force. But, both these sections have one peculiar principle, namely, opposition to the Christian Faith.

Class warfare is changing gradually and is assuming a character similar to that suggested by His Holiness. The war against private ownership also has abated more and more while it is gradually assuming a character similar to Christian principles, namely, that certain forms of property must be reserved to the State, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to the individual, without injury to the community.

Christian doctrine declares that man is placed on earth, to spend his life in society and under authority ordained by God, while Socialism affirms that living in community was instituted only for the sake of the advantages it brings to mankind. Hence Socialists argue that economic production must be carried on collectively and so men must surrender themselves to society with a view to the production of wealth.

Many Catholics have deserted their religion in order to embrace Socialism. In most cases, they were obliged to do so in their eagerness for wealth. These deserters have been invited to return, but, many of them are too blinded with self-love and avarice to do so.

The root of this present social disorder is the disorderly affection of the soul, a sad consequence of original sin which is the source of these and all other evils.

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The root of this present social disorder is the disorderly affection of the soul, a sad consequence of original sin which is the source of these and all other evils.

By original sin, man's faculties have been deranged so that he is now easily led by low desires and the temptation of wealth.

Regulations legally enacted for corporations have been the cause of many frauds and injustices, while to attain success men have appealed to the lowest human passions. This could have been remedied if a stern civil authority were enforced but the new social order began when doctrines of nationalism had taken a firm hold of a large number of people. With the leaders of business abandoning the right path, it is not surprising that multitudes of workmen have sunk in the same morass, because very many employers treated their workmen very badly and without a thought for the welfare of their souls. Thus the chief cause of the present social disorder is within man and is not governed by his environments or circumstances.

REMEDIES.

1. In order to overcome this ruin of souls, His Holiness advises us to return to the teaching of the Gospel. A sound and true order will be obtained only if man's activities unite harmoniously to imitate and endeavour to attain the marvellous unity of the Divine plan. In this order God is the first and supreme end of all created activity. Those who are engaged in production are not forbidden to increase their fortunes in a just and lawful manner. If these principles be observed by all, the production of goods as well as the use of wealth, now often uncontrolled, will be brought back to its original state in a short time.

2. The law of charity must operate in order to remedy the disorder in man's soul. People who are desirous to reform

however, are only zealous for justice and disdain the help of charity.

In order to bring about a harmony among men, charity must exist. All members of society will be able to unite only if each member is made to understand that he is a member of a family and is a child of the Heavenly Father and also that he is "one body in Christ, and everyone members one of another."

This task, however, is difficult to perform, for the obstacles to be overcome are numerous, such as religious and social differences. In some cases, the task may be performed by preaching and teaching but in other cases, the help of the workmen's associations must be sought, for these institutions are providing glad signs of social reconstruction.

The course to be followed is now clearly defined. The first apostles of the workmen must be themselves workingmen, while those of the commercial and industrial world should themselves be employers and merchants. The clergy have a very difficult task in selecting the proper men for this purpose. Each candidate should be given a sound Catholic education in order to enable him to oppose unjust claims and actions, and above all, they should be imbued with the charity of Christ, for, by this power alone is to be expected most success. These apostles should make use of the powerful resources of Christian training, by instructing youth, founding Christian associations and by forming study circles on Christian lines. The Church in herself needs no help for she has been built upon a solid rock and has been promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her, but, it is her members,

who need help and this help can only be got through charity.

Steps have already been taken towards the amelioration of society, especially through the zeal of Catholics. Splendid works in the social and economic field, as well as in education and religion, have already sprung up, but this activity has

lost some of its effectiveness by being directed into too many different channels. Therefore, the one and only means for remedying the evil effects of man's nature must be sought from charity and this can only be accomplished if an intimate union and harmony is established between all good men.

A. RALSTON, II U.C.

HOSTEL LIFE.

Often, outside friends ask us how we manage to amuse ourselves in our little wilderness, since we so seldom go into town. To see the Hostel grounds at noon on a hot day, one could imagine but little that would afford unconventional amusement; but actually we find very much, besides the usual games.

I may first dispose of the enlightened individual (we consider him refractory) who actually finds amusement in "mugging," interspersed of course, with sundry love ditties to one Molly X——. At one time music (if it could be called such) used to be a favourite pastime. It is still indulged in with gusto during bathing hours, but our singing proclivities seem to be on the wane. One recollects a rather regrettable attempt to revive them at the beginning of the year, when, either because our talent had seriously depreciated or our enthusiasm increased proportionately, the weird wail that emanated has, since put an end to any suggestion of community singing. However, whenever we regale ourselves with the fresh night air during one of our Sterling Road walks (the after-dinner luxury) we occasionally attempt a chant of two, polyphonic or plain, for the delectation of the neighbourhood.

At the beginning of the year, we got plenty of fun and instruction too, I hope, from an old car that had been in the carpenter's yard for the past nine months. It was a 1912 model, and evidently had not been much in use since the War, so it took a long time to get shipshape—and then one glorious evening we pushed her out for her trial run. The car is a two-seater but on this occasion besides carrying three in the front seat, it managed two more in the dickey and one on each fender. After a few minutes of snorting she gave a violent lurch forwards, the dickey seat gave way and the car proceeded with two passengers less. She ran well for a few days, consuming more petrol than an airship and eventually refused to go. The rumour runs that some one put her into gear without using the clutch, but whatever may be the reason, several hours of futile pushing decided us to relegate her once more to the lumber yard.

Another amusement is shooting. Last year, the owner of the gun got into trouble for attempting to reduce our canine population by what philosophers call 'argumentum a posteriori.' If you are lucky you may see him emerging cautiously from his room to find out whether the Warden is about, and then setting out

MY ENEMY.

"Enemies are made out of the dissimilar and incongruous elements in humanity." How nice the sentence looks! So impressive and pointed, exactly like those typical topic sentences in Johnson's 'Preface to Shakespeare.' Yet, there is a world of truth in this dictum. Just as there are chemical properties in certain elements which will not permit of their harmonious combination, so there are traits in human beings which will never allow them to be friends. It is these little failings or virtues, as the case may be, that are bitterly and reciprocally hated by their individual possessors. The overwhelming power of one small trait in a man who might, but for its presence, have been your friend, is enough to cut him off from your sympathy.

Now, like some ideal but fictionary hero, I would like to strike an attitude and exclaim: "I do not dislike any one thing in *my* enemy. I merely consider him as such because he is the human representation of all evil." But, unfortunately, this cannot be done. I pass Jones without greeting him, not because I think he is a bad man, but for the simple reason that there is a kind of "superiority complex" about him. And the annoying part about it is that I know it is in some way justified. He *is* a greater man, he *does* do those innumerable little but useful things, which I am wont to call contemptuously "parlour tricks," much better than I can ever hope to do them, and on the whole he excels me. Get this clear, however: I would not dislike him merely because of his superiority. It is because he shows it, and parades it with

ostentation that I would very gladly take the 9 o'clock walk for his sake.

Thus the greater offence against my vanity, I am prepared to forgive. Nothing can induce me to forget the smaller.

This is true of human nature in the lump. The majority of grievances which one has against one's enemy are usually of trifling moment. All great students of human nature have laid emphasis on this curiosity of psychology. Oliver hates Orlando, because he sees in the youth a direct contrast to himself. He acknowledges his younger brother's nobility of character and vents all the pent up rage of his jealousy on him for it. The identical situation reappears in the relations of Cordelia to her unnatural sisters. Once more we see it in "Pericles' Prince of Tyre", through all the misfortunes of the unhappy Mariana.

The tremendous trifles of this life are those which affect us individually. Mark Twain relates the story of a man who brained his best friend in a fit of passion provoked by the latter's sympathy during an attack of Tooth ache. In real life the same climax arising out of the same combination of circumstances produces exactly the same effect. The continued shrieking of a badly tuned wireless set, the discordant practice of a saxophone, or the irritating or incessant bark of a chained dog have been known to part friends of long standing. The "Daily Mirror" reports the case of two families living beside each other for the past ten years who hold no communication owing to a trifling disagreement arising over a question of bye-laws.

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with two or three chosen shikaries on one of their depredatory excursions. In spite of little difficulties caused by too enthusiastic trespassing on private property, one forgets all that in the Mess-room with the roast-birds.

During the rainy weather we adapt ourselves to the conditions and set about finding a suitable bathing pool. We found a nice one about half-a-mile from the College, and it was not long before the rural population gathered, to stare at the school of porpoises disporting themselves. We were just settling down to a fine time when we were informed that this was a dhoby's washing-place. The spectators must have wondered at our hasty retreat. At one time unadvertised and serenading moonlight beach parties were much looked forward to. But now what with the watchful eye and still more discerning torch of our Superintendent, we would not dream of such excursions.

The Hostel Cinema is a welcome distraction every fortnight, but I wonder whether some enjoy the noise they make more than the picture. Still, it is an occasion when we can shout our loudest under the noses of the Fathers and get off scot-free! The impromptu jokes of some of the wittier ones appear to excite heartier laughs than the pictures ever evoke, so I think the noise is welcome.

I almost forgot to mention several petty hockey matches got up between the blocks. If they are not played according to rules, there is certainly no lack of energy or enthusiasm judging from the amount of dust and noise.

We have a very novel way of punishing those that incur general displeasure.

When the unfortunate one leaves his room forgetting to lock it, operations begin, and by the time the occupant returns, he either finds an irremediable muddle of all his belongings, or an effigy of himself undergoing bone-breaking contortions. This treatment generally succeeds in bringing round the offender whilst preserving good humour all round. We have other methods too; one remembers a certain student at the tap at half past ten one night washing his head to remove the Sunlight soap lather thereon.

*A distraction that has of late been stronger than ever is the Church nearing completion. The finishing touches have met with some scathing criticism from our budding architects, one of whom, tackling more fundamental problems, was seen at one end of the Church examining the arches to see if they were in line! And it's a treat to hear the ingenious explanations of the stained glass windows, and the weird ideas that the symbols are supposed to represent. One morning, a small batch was engaged in what might have been styled by an uninitiated spectator as an oratorical display but was in fact, an attempt to find which position was best suited for a pulpit! However, the Church is rapidly approaching the time when it will be used for its real purpose, and while we carry on our occupations about its base, the tall stately spire overhanging all will help to remind us of the spiritual Being that ever looks fondly over our earthly lives.

D. GORDON,

IV Hous.

FARM BULLS.

A couple of acres with a clump of shaggy palms and plantain trees and a silken patch of waving green paddy is task enough for a poor farmer. A small outlay in spades, crowbars and hoes is easily made; or to start with, a neighbouring farmer parts with his superfluous ones for a while. But a pair of bulls, at least a pair of sturdy bulls, that can stand the strain of alternate ploughing and watering the whole farm is a necessity. And a poor farmer finds it hard to invest a big sum in live stock. His ambition outruns his means: a vision of the whole farm one vast green ripening to the seasonal yield almost thrills him with joy; but the lean purse he has, perforce dissolves the vision into haze. At least such was the position I found myself in when I purchased the farm.

"The Tiruvannamalai cattle-fair is to come off a fortnight hence, and if you would but kindly go over there, Sir, we can select a goodly pair," observed my gardener one day, an old fellow grown rusty in his vocation.

"And what may be your lowest estimate?" I enquired with misgivings that it would be very high indeed.

"A trifle less than Rs. 400." He replied as he stroked his brown bearded chin.

I started back. "Rs. 400! Impossible!" And I uncurled my lips and vigorously shook my head in strong confirmation of my words.

At this his face broadened into a grin, and after a pause he suggested that I might at least venture a visit to the fair. I consented reluctantly and away went my gardener.

Here was a problem—quite disheartening. My purse could extend to a Rs. 150/- or so; but by Heaven and Earth, it could go no further. The estimate was alarming and undreamt of. And I imagined that like parallel lines the two could never meet except at some imaginary point at infinity.

The problem haunted me. I sat one morning on a log of wood in the farm content to breathe my native air in my own ground. I gazed at the bright-eyed flowers beside the water-course as they seemed to bend over the limpid levels to admire their own loveliness. And I was rudely interrupted by a fellow in a turban and a loin-cloth—the height of fashion fit for the presence of the mightiest official, Provincial or Imperial.

"Four miles distant is a tope known as the 'Tamarind Tope' where cattle are bought and sold. If you will be pleased to accompany me, I am sure of knocking down a pair to your liking." This abrupt plunge into the very heart of the depressing subject made me think that the fellow had learnt everything from my gardener.

"Yes, thank you for the news. Shall we start this evening, say, at about 3 p.m.?" I asked him eagerly, quite brisk and business-like this time.

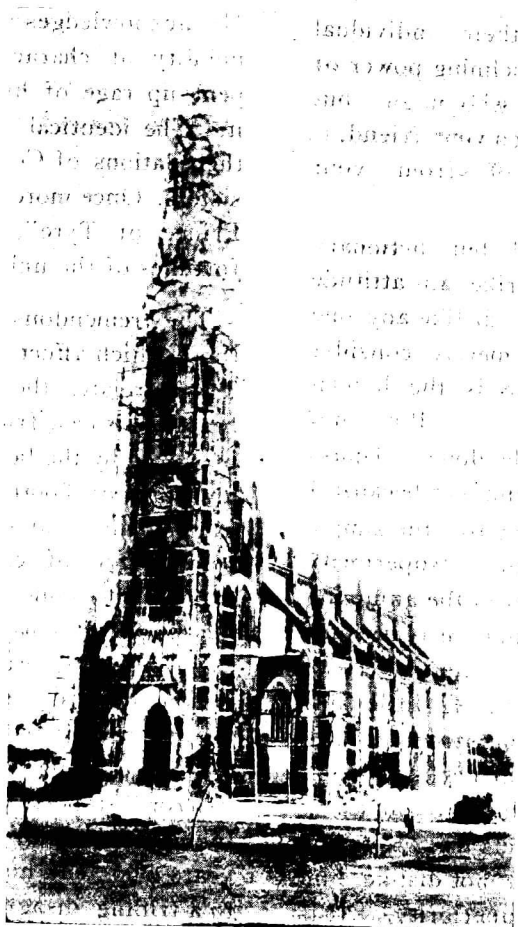
"As you please, Sir, I have no other business", he replied; it was forthwith settled that the broker, myself and the gardener should start at 3 p.m. for the Tamarind Tope.

The axis of the world is built of shattered hopes and broken ideals. These do not make for smooth running. Grit in oil is a trifling thing but it causes friction. It is the petty trifle that generates enmity. Mr. X does not like the way Mr. Y wears his hat and therefore cannot bear to speak to him. Perhaps this is an extreme case. But it points, even if it exaggerates a truth.

I have already said what I most dislike in my enemy. I have not said why I do so. There are two causes. The first is that a regrettable trait in human nature is to

have an aversion towards anything superior. Backward natives shun civilization—I shun Mr. Jones. The second and more important cause is that while an inferiority complex *can* at times be borne, the flaunting of another's success in the face of it, simply *cannot* be tolerated. That is why I shall go on studiously avoiding Mr. Jones, and people like me will go on avoiding people like him to the end of the world.

R. NORONHA,
III Hons.



COLLEGE CHAPFL., Feb. 12th, 1932.

bulls. One was ashen white in colour and was in its prime. The other a black one with patches of white slightly past its prime. The price of the pair he unblushingly said was Rs. 450. "Too much," I began, but before I could proceed further, the Tope broker interrupted and asked me whether the pair in question would suit me.

If it did, of course, he would settle the price. My gardener scrutinised their marks drove them a furlong or so and at long last decided in their favour.

My broker and the Tope broker in conjunction with the cattle seller now talked aloud; now whispered; and messages flew between us, as I withdrew myself to a distance during their conversation. The price was at last settled at Rs. 157. I paid it down and took a receipt from the cattle seller, which he would not easily give.

My overjoyed gardener approached the bulls and loosened the cord to drive them

seller objected: "What is it?" I cried. "Nothing, Sir", he replied "you cannot have the cord that binds the bulls for love or for money. We don't part with it; that is the custom, strange as it may seem to you." One who parted with bulls, I fancied, could be given the consolation of keeping the cord that bound them. In a moment we bought a fresh cord from the wayside bazaar and were on our way back to the farm. The Tope broker reminded me just then of the commission due to him. I gave him a Rupee which seemed to fall short of his expectations, and then I paid out an eight-anna coin again, and the fellow disappeared with a salaam, to the toddy shop, I fear. On reaching my farm I paid my broker Rs. 2 for his suggestion and the faithful carrying out thereof.

R. VENKATA RAO,
III (Hons.)



Cattle choosing is not an easy affair with the superstitious Hindu. He reads Fortune or Misfortune from the cattle marks, and he has raised it to the dignity of a Science even as Palmistry or Astrology. A wrong mark or an ill-made choice, has often ended in the loss of wife or child, land or cash. Hence no one versed in the mysterious science of cattle marks will disdain consultation with others on the eve of a purchase. Being a hopeless novice, I placed my entire faith in my gardener and trusted no other.

We had assembled in the farm, and were about to start for the Tope when I suddenly drew back. Not that I was suddenly taken ill; nor had I forgotten to fetch my purse; but we were 'three' and what 'thirteen' is to the Westerner 'three' is to the Hindu. For a journey, for the commencement of any undertaking that number is invariably inauspicious. And I shuddered at the thought of starting under circumstances so fore-boding. Then, were we to give up the project for want of a fourth?

Luckily, I was not long left in doubt. Chance, sheer chance, brought along a friend of my gardener, and at the sight of him we brightened up. He was not loth to come; so we started, a dead weight being lifted off my heart.

It was very hot, but the cool breeze lessened the fatigue and after an hour we arrived at the Tope.

Here, indeed, was a scene. We found ourselves in the midst of animals of every breed, colour and age. Most of them old; so old that life seemed to be extinct in their glassy eyes; others lean and lank, all ribs and no flesh, their heads

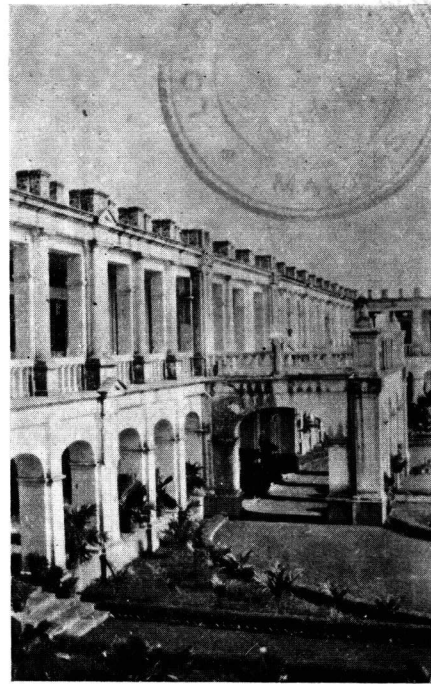
bent assiduously over a scattered mound of straw; others lying on their sides were leisurely chewing the cud. Here was a stray Cyclops, there a lame hero whose owner anxiously strove to conceal the defect but despaired of ever cheating anyone. Proprietors shouted the virtues of their wares at the top of their voices; whips cracked incessantly. With a goad our friend drove in vain the Cyclops or the battered hero into a show of animation. "This fellow is a Southerner," he cries in a stentorian voice, "first rate fellow in his prime. Price only Rs. 150." "This fellow is from the north; breed well known for endurance and hard work. Look at him white as milk. Price Rs. 200"—and so on. We passed by, now stopping at one, now at another, while my gardener scrutinised the marks on their forehead or on the rest of their body. No two bulls were to our liking; and as I made my way out of the motley crowd I whispered to my gardener that we had trudged in vain in the sun.

By this time the broker of the Tope approached and asked abruptly whether I could oblige him with a two-anna piece. Certain that it would secure a temporary allegiance I gave it to him. With that he immediately disappeared. In a few minutes he returned, and enquired if I had settled on any pair. His foul breath reached my nostrils before the sound of his words—he had just returned after helping himself to a pot of toddy, the prelude for his mediation in my business.

When the cattle seller had found that I did not approve of any, he drew me to a low miserable roof at the end of an evil smelling lane and pointed out a pair of



TOP EASTERN VERANDAH.
By A. P. Tampi, I U.C.



COLLEGE FRONT.
By A. P. Tampi, I U.C.



G.P.O., CALCUTTA.
By G. Balasubramanian, IV U.C.

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We had assembled in the farm, and were about to start for the Tope when I suddenly drew back. Not that I was suddenly taken ill; nor had I forgotten to fetch my purse; but we were 'three'! and what 'thirteen' is to the Westerner 'three' is to the Hindu. For a journey, for the commencement of any undertaking that number is invariably inauspicious. And I shuddered at the thought of starting under circumstances so fore-boding. Then, were we to give up the project for want of a fourth?

Luckily, I was not long left in doubt. Chance, sheer chance, brought along a friend of my gardener, and at the sight of him we brightened up. He was not loth to come; so we started, a dead weight being lifted off my heart.

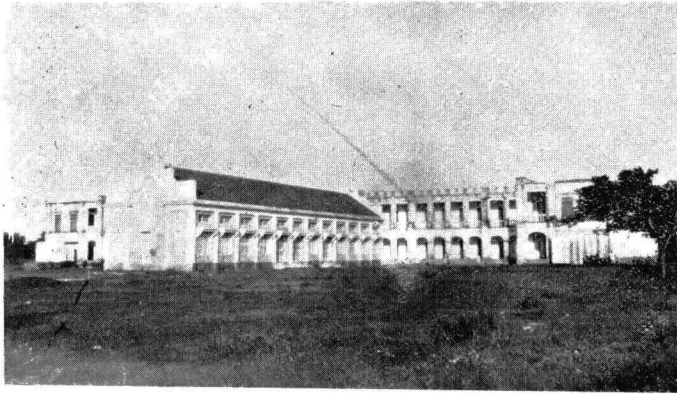
It was very hot, but the cool breeze lessened the fatigue and after an hour we arrived at the Tope.

Here, indeed, was a scene. We found ourselves in the midst of animals of every breed, colour and age. Most of them old; so old that life seemed to be extinct in their glassy eyes; others lean and lank, all ribs and no flesh, their heads

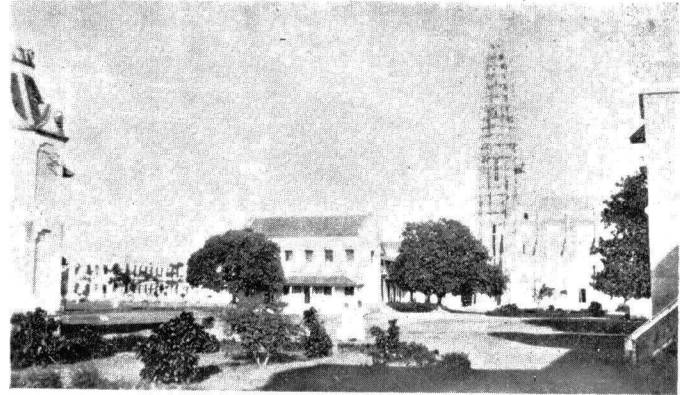
bent assiduously over a scattered mound of straw; others lying on their sides were leisurely chewing the cud. Here was a stray Cyclops, there a lame hero whose owner anxiously strove to conceal the defect but despaired of ever cheating anyone. Proprietors shouted the virtues of their wares at the top of their voices; whips cracked incessantly. With a goad our friend drove in vain the Cyclops or the battered hero into a show of animation. "This fellow is a Southerner," he cries in a stentorian voice, "first rate fellow in his prime. Price only Rs. 150." "This fellow is from the north; breed well known for endurance and hard work. Look at him white as milk. Price Rs. 200"—and so on. We passed by, now stopping at one, now at another, while my gardener scrutinised the marks on their forehead or on the rest of their body. No two bulls were to our liking; and as I made my way out of the motley crowd I whispered to my gardener that we had trudged in vain in the sun.

By this time the broker of the Tope approached and asked abruptly whether I could oblige him with a two-anna piece. Certain that it would secure a temporary allegiance I gave it to him. With that he immediately disappeared. In a few minutes he returned, and enquired if I had settled on any pair. His foul breath reached my nostrils before the sound of his words—he had just returned after helping himself to a pot of toddy, the prelude for his mediation in my business.

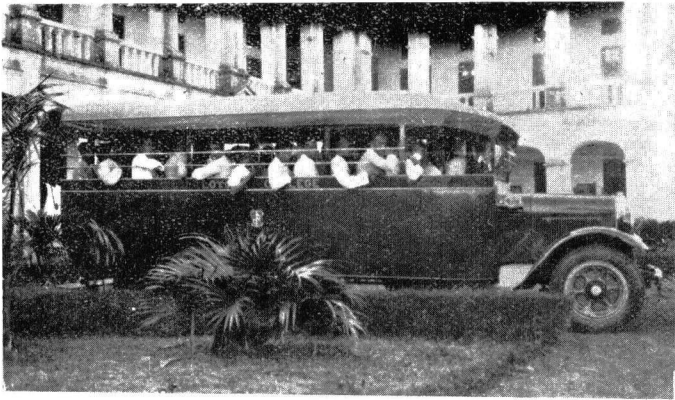
When the cattle seller had found that I did not approve of any, he drew me to a low miserable roof at the end of an evil smelling lane and pointed out a pair of



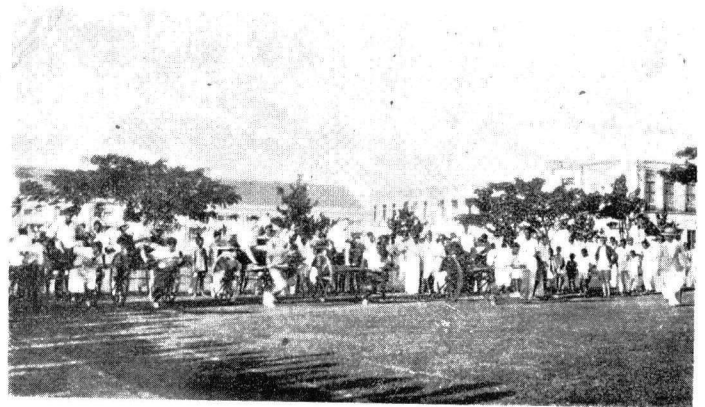
THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.



FATHERS' BUNGALOW. CATHOLIC HOSTEL. CHURCH.



'THE BLUE LEVIATHAN.'



SPORTS 1932: RICKSHAW RACE.

HOSTEL BLOCKS: VI AND XI.

It was remarked that at Loyola, hostels grew up everywhere like mushrooms. Every year saw the construction of some new building, until thirteen fine solid buildings have at last been finished. Of these a few are better than the rest and fewer still better than the best. Blocks VI and XI are in every way better than the best.

You speak of convenience; well, the best ventilated and airy and the biggest rooms are in these blocks. Talk of company, then let it be known, that the block never allows any inmate to reside there unless he prove himself to be a gentleman and a sport. The beginning of the term sees the several tests. The 'ragging' takes place and the unsportsmanly elements are noted. Then their lives are made intolerable by social boycott. Next comes the test of bravery. Spirits rise up from the graves or ghosts come from the land of goblins. Many a coward calls out 'Ma' and 'Pa' thousands of times before he is aware that the ghost is but a sheeted Economics' ghoul. By the end of the first term everybody has settled down to work. Work they do, but they do not sit up late at night wasting the electricity. They are wise. Fixed hours for study and punctual habits make them quite agreeable young men, and believe me, the best and first boys in the class are usually from either of these two blocks.

The beauty of it is, that our blocks have the best boys both in the field and in the class. Football! the seven best players of the College Eleven and the captain too are here. Hockey! every one is a Dian Chand but Cl—de saves the

honour of the College at the risk of breaking his neck. Cricket! we have our own Eleven which stands well against every other team. With Sai—es and No—hona the team does not care even if Bradman and Hobbs were to challenge them. So in every item of field games and in indoor games too. We proudly boast that the best Ping-Pong players are from our blocks. Come on, challenge us if you can and know the result. But a word or two of caution. Don't be so foolish as to challenge us for Tug-of-war or Boxing. You stand nowhere before our combination of—to and Ha—ii and B—to and all the rest.

Music hath its charms and in our blocks the charms have their effects on the inmates. We have our Kryslers and Handels and Maurice Chevaliers too. Don't worry if you have missed any of the latest or oldest films. Come over here and hear to your heart's content, "Sweet one, fairer than the flower", or "Rio Rita" or "Whoopee", or whatever you please.

Gloominess is never at home here. Were it to approach, the ringing laughter of our little Benjamin would soon shatter it. Every one is happy and gay; hearty and hale, and we feel every one is glad to have us. If a visitor comes let him visit our blocks, see the sense of cleanliness we have, and the healthy look that beams on our face and surely he'll exclaim: "I have seen the best hostel, the best boys and the best management."

F. KULANDAI,
III Hons.

(Our conspicuously modest and impartial writer has omitted to say that he too is a musician. He blows the Block's trumpet.—Ed.)

1932

COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

TAMIL SANGAM.

The Loyola College Tamil Sangam was inaugurated in August 1930 for the purpose of discussing and debating academic questions in Tamil literature.

The first business meeting of this Sangam was held on 3rd August 1931 to elect the office bearers. The following persons were duly elected.

President.—Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar,
B.A.,
*Vidwan, Senior Tamil Lecturer,
Loyola College.*

Vice-President.—Mr. K. Madurai Mdr.,
*Vidwan, College Junior
Tamil Lecturer.*

Secretaries.—Mr. S. Abdul Wahab,
IV U.C.,
Mr. A. E. Nachan, III U.C.

Representative & Treasurer.—Mr. N. N.
Natesan, IV U.C.

Other Representatives.—
Mr. Srinivasavaradhan, III U.C.
Mr. Ramamurthi, II U.C.
Mr. Nagarajan, I U.C.

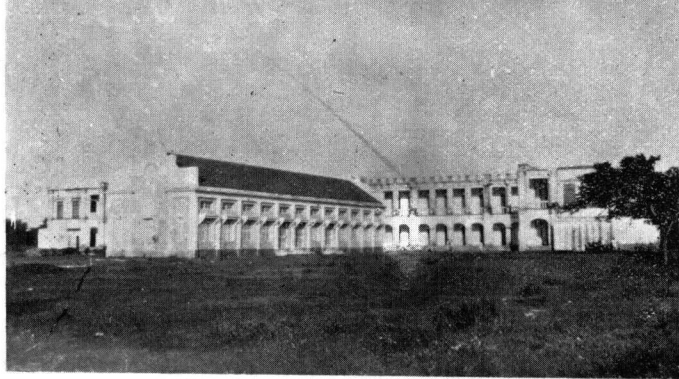
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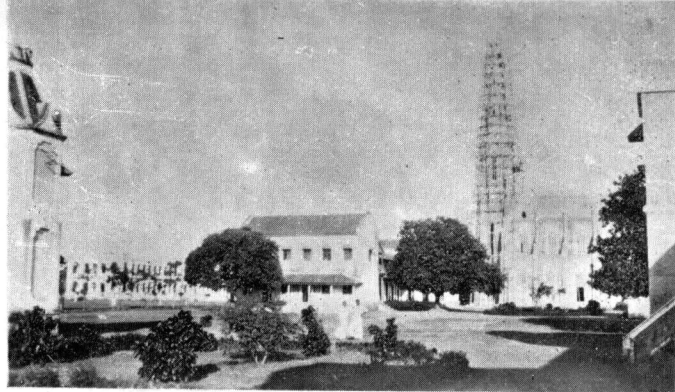
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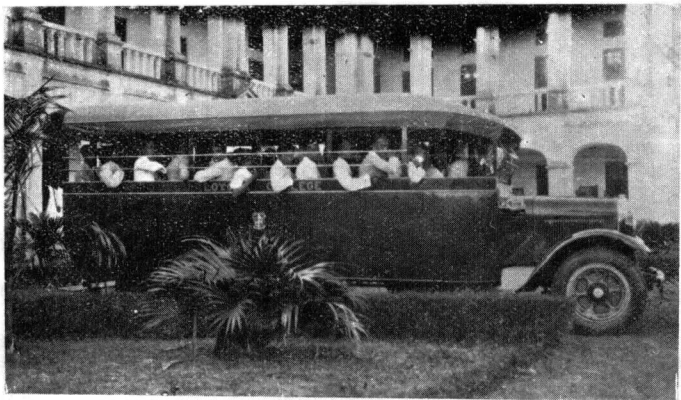
S. ABDUL WAHAB,
A. E. NACHAN,
Secretaries.



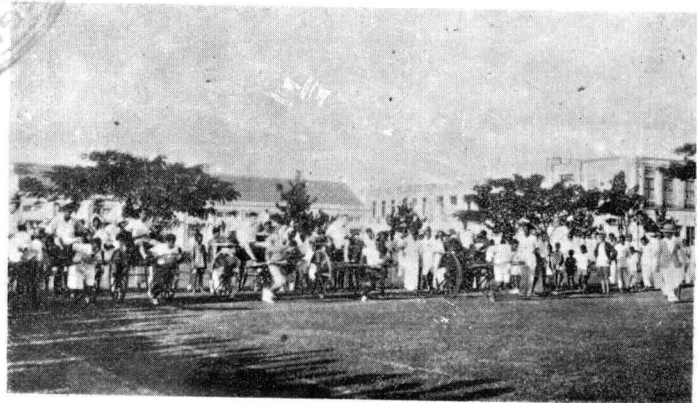
THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.



FATHERS' BUNGALOW. CATHOLIC HOSTEL. CHURCH.



'THE BLUE LEVIATHAN.'



SPORTS 1932: RICKSHAW RACE.

KERALA SAMAJ.

President.—Mr. A. Appadurai, M.A.

Vice-Presidents.

Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A.

, K. S. Unni, B.A.

, C. S. Nair, Vidwan.

Secretaries.—Mr. U. Narayana Nair,
IV Class.

, C. J. Curien, IV Class.

Treasurer.—Mr. C. J. Curien, IV Class.

The first business meeting of the Association was held on the 14th of July 1931, when office-bearers for the year were elected; a committee was also appointed to draw up Rules and Bye-laws for the Association.

Later the Committee reported and the Rules and Bye-laws were passed by the General Body.

The work of the Association for the year consisted of Lectures and Discussions.

Lectures.—The Inaugural Address of the Samaj was delivered on the 24th of July, 1931, by Prof. V. K. Ayyappan Pillai, M.A. (Oxon) with the Hon. Sr M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member to the Government of Madras, in the chair.

Prof. Ayyappan Pillai in tracing the history of the Malayalam Language dealt at some length on the works of Ezhuthachan, reciting some felicitous pieces of his poetry and explaining their style and beauty. He observed that certain types of poetry especially lyrics and dramas were still undeveloped, though translations from other languages amply expanded the volume of the Literature.

The President in his concluding speech endorsed the views of the Lecturer.

"The present condition of Malayalam Language and how to improve it" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Malloar Govindan Pillai, B.A., B.L., Principal, Law College, Trivandrum, on the 14th of August, 1931.

Discussions.—Some of the important topics discussed by the members were Lyric Poetry, Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Co-operative movement.

On the whole we held seven meetings during the year. We are proud to mention that members of the Samaj have shown considerable interest in its working by coming forward to discuss subjects of Literary and Social importance and this encourages us in our work.

U. NARAYANAN NAIR,

C. J. CURIEN,

Secretaries.

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Mr. Ramamurthi, II U.C.

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S. ABDUL WAHAB,

A. E. NACHAN,

Secretaries.

Other lectures for the year were one by Mr. Shiva Rao, M.A., a delegate to the Round Table Conference, on the Whitley Commission Report—a topical subject, and another by Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. The Round Table gave an excellent survey of Labour Conditions in India and stressed in particular the need for Municipal Councils to take greater interest in the welfare of the urban worker. The Veteran worker in the field of Co-operation traced the growth of the Co-operative movement with special reference to England and Germany and suggested the formation of a Co-operative Society in the College. Rev. Fr. Bertram who presided on the occasion had some very lively remarks to make.

The discussions arranged during the year, however, formed the staple of the Association's work—for we know that an Association lives by the interest shown by members themselves in discussing economic and political problems. Eight discussions were arranged. The ball was set rolling by Mr. B. J. Baliga who initiated a discussion on Social Equality rather than Political or Economic Equality as the crying need of the hour. Mr. Baliga with his characteristic sincerity made a passionate plea for Social Equality—and those present we presume must have made a pious resolve to keep to the ideal. Many members took part in the lively discussion which followed.

Among other subjects discussed were Separate Electorates and Democracy. The Five Year Plan in Russia Recent Tendencies in Political Theory (Canadian

or Fordism), Equality of Trading Rights and the United States of Europe.

Thus in addition to the Inaugural Address, we had ten meetings on the whole. An analysis of subjects shows that we held the balance even between Economics and Politics: each had five to its credit.

In conclusion we must say that we are encouraged by the interest evinced by our members. They have come forward with interest, to initiate and to take part in the discussions. We are also glad that the Association has provided an unofficial meeting ground for Lecturers and Students as well as opportunities for instruction from distinguished visitors. Finally we must thank the President and Vice-President of our Association for their inspiring guidance; they have set the standards for our work.

P. S. SITARAMAN,

N. KOTEESWARA RAO,

Secretaries.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

An inter-collegiate debate has now become an annual feature of the Economics Association's activities. More and more institutions have begun to take part in it as is shown by the entry of the Teachers' College this year. Of the eight competitors that entered the lists this year, Mr. Malayya of the Presidency College was the winner with Mr. Satyanarayana Rao of Loyola following a close second.

TELUGU LITERARY
ASSOCIATION.

President.—

M. R. Ry. A. Parabrahma Sastru
Garu.

Vice-President.—

M.R.Ry. K. V. Radha Krishna Sastru
Garu.

Joint Secretaries.—

B. P. Ananda Rao,

P. Subba Rao.

The Andhra Vangmaya Samithi (Telugu Literary Association) closed the fifth year of its life with the celebration of the anniversary, under the chairmanship of M.R.Ry. B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu, President, M.L.C. The variety entertainment given by our members was highly appreciated by the Honourable President and the distinguished guests.

Our association opened for the sixth year of its progress early in July 1931. The inaugural address was delivered by M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopala Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., L.T., M.R.A.S., Superintendent of vernacular studies, of the Madras Christian College. The learned lecturer dwelt at length on the value and utility of time in general, and exhorted the students to make the best use of it in their careers. He also traced the origins of Telugu to the distant past and urged the necessity of developing its literature along the lines of modern thought and literary criticism.

Ordinary meetings were conducted and subjects were discussed as usual with intense interest and enthusiasm. The first debate on "The immediate necessity for a separate Andhra Province" was successfully conducted with our President in the Chair. The successive debates were held under the Presidentship of senior students of the College and subjects like "Perfect equality of opportunities should be given to women in all fields of life" and "Bhava Kavitwamu" were discussed, and all members exhibited glowing enthusiasm in the deliberations.

The members of the dramatic branch of the association enact this year the popular Telugu drama "Tulabharamu" on the 6th February 1932, in The Museum Theatre following last year's practice. The competitive examinations continue to be held this year in essay-writing, versification, elocution and mono-acting; prizes will be distributed to the winning members as usual at the ensuing anniversary celebration of the Samithi.

The most important item of interest added this year, to the ever-growing activities of the Samithi, is the starting of a Telugu "Quarterly" with a view to encourage the compositional powers of students. The members elected a committee, consisting of an editor and four assistants, for the management of its duties. Literary essays, stories, poems and pieces of criticism have already been collected and made ready for print. We hope to send out the first issue before the end of the academic year.

Another important activity to note is that we have also subscribed for the high-class literary Telugu journal "Bharati" for the year 1931-1932.

In conclusion, we beg to express our grateful and heart-felt thanks to M. R. Ry. B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu, who kindly presided over the anniversary function, to M. R. Ry. B. Purniah Garu, The President Delegate, Krishna District Board, who is the first parent to take interest and help the boys' activities in the College, and to M. R. Ry. Desoddharaka. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, The editor of Bharati who allowed us half-rates concession for the magazine.

B. P. ANANDA RAO, II U. C.

P. SUBBA RAO, IV U. C.

Secretaries.

The organizers of this debate must be complimented on their successful venture, in thus affording an opportunity to college students in Madras, to exhibit their talents in the art of speech-making.

IV. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN

IV U. C.

SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION.

President.—Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.

Vice-President.—Mr. K. V. Subramanya Sastri.

Secretaries.—Mr. G. Balasubramanian, IV U.C.

Mr. K. V. Seshadrinathan, III U.C.

Class Representatives.—

Mr. R. Gopalan, IV Class.

Mr. T. Padmanabhan Naidu, III Class.

Mr. N. A. Subramanian, II Class.

Mr. Balakrishna Kurup, I Class.

The activities of the Association began on the 9th of July, 1931, when Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, M.A., delivered the Inaugural Address on "Urban Life in the Ramayana." M.R.Ry. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar Avl., B.A., B.L., C.I.E., presided on the occasion. The lecturer dwelt at length on the life of the citizens in Ayodhya, Lanka and Kishkinda, and gave a picturesque description of the three cities. The President remarked that the Ramayana can be studied not only from a religious point of view but also from the point of view of research regarding ancient Hindu civilisation.

On the 18th of August, Mr. B. J. Baliga, B.A. (Hons.), initiated a discussion on "To do is yours; not the fruits

thereof." Mr. Baliga laid stress on the fact that action is in itself a source of happiness and love of humanity is the dynamic force in life. Many others took part in the discussion and after a few instructive remarks from Mr. Krishna Rao, the Chairman, the meeting came to a close. Next we had an interesting paper on "The Treatment of Women, by Kalidasa" by Mr. P. Lakshminarasimhan of the Fourth Class. The essayist dealt with the subject exhaustively and his thesis was marked by its elaboration of details. Mr. R. Gopalan of the Fourth Class presided on the occasion.

Mr. V. Raghavan, B.A. (Hons.), Research student of the Madras University, read a thesis on "The Treatment of Love by Kalidasa" on 26th October, 1931. Mr. U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., of the Madras Christian College, was kind enough to occupy the chair. Needless to say, the thesis was a masterly one, embracing and exploring all the works of the lord among poets. The lecturer illustrated how Kalidasa surpassed all others in depicting 'Sringara rasa' which heads the list of sentiments.

The meeting was followed by another on 2nd November, 1931, when Mr. Srinivasamurthy, M.A., read a paper on "The Geography of Kalidasa" and like his predecessors, this subject also was characterised by scholarliness and exhaustiveness. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao presided on the occasion.

Mr. U. Venkatakrishna Rao of the Madras Christian College was kind enough to come over here a second time and read a paper on "Kalidasa's treatment of Nature." The lecturer delineated various aspects of the subject and pro-

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

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

Vice-President.—T. K. Doraswamy.

Secretary.—C. R. Ranganathan.

Treasurer.—G. Balasubramanian.

The Inaugural Address of the Association was delivered by Mr. Palmer of Messrs. Kodak Ltd., the subject being "Photographic Manipulations."

There are now twenty-three members on the rolls, and every one of them is a keen photographer. It is to be noted with special satisfaction that as many as eight members, who were quite new to the hobby, were assisted in the selection of their cameras, and were taught the art by some of the experienced members of the Association.

This year Messrs. Giri, Photographics, were appointed official suppliers to the Association, and so members are now getting 20 to 25% discount for all the photographic accessories they get from them.

In the middle of the year, by arrangement with Messrs. Agfa Co., a cinema show was organised for the benefit of the members of the Association. All the members—in fact almost the whole college—attended the show, which was much appreciated.

Another improvement was effected for the activities of the Association. It was decided to supply the members with chemicals for developing and printing their own films and this has proved a success. The cost of the developer for developing one set of films is 9 pies.

The Association subscribes for the three best photographic magazines,—The Amateur Photographer and Cinematographer, The Snapshots, and the Kodak Magazine. Members seem to have derived much good after going through the magazines.

C. R. RANGANATHAN,
Secretary

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

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

Vice-President.—Mr. A. Appadorai,
M.A.

Secretaries.—Mr. P. S. Sitarman,
M.A. and Mr. N. Koteswara Rao,
M.A.

We are happy to record that the Association's work for the year began full of promise. We had pleasant memories of its work during the previous year when we held fourteen meetings including a successful Inter-Collegiate Debate. Towards the close of the academic year, we also celebrated the first anniversary of the Association, when Mr. M. A. Clendell, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, presided. The celebration included the presentation of medals to the winners in the Inter-Collegiate Debate, and a pleasant social.

The Inaugural address for the year was delivered by Mr. K. V. Subramania Iyer, Epigraphist to the Government of Madras when Mr. K. A. Neelakanta Sastri, M. A., University Professor of Indian History, presided. The subject was 'Method in History.'

Then followed the customary Inaugural Address on 3rd September 1931, when M.R.Ry. S. Satyamurthy Avl., B.A., B.L., delivered an Address on the 'Place of Drama in National Life,' and Rev. Father Gilmore presided. We erected a temporary stage in the College Intermediate Hall. We had a short programme of variety entertainment containing scenes from Shakespeare, a Telugu drama, and songs in English, Tamil and Telugu with instrumental music. The function was a success and came to a close with the usual vote of thanks at 8-15 p.m. We never experienced any financial stringency owing to the hearty co-operation of the College which helped us with funds enough to carry on our activities.

Preparations are going on regularly for our Annual Drama, Sheridan's 'RIVALS' (in English) which comes off on 30th January 1932 at 5-15 p.m. at the Museum Theatre in the immediate presence of M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer Avl., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President of the Corporation of Madras. The Drama will be staged in aid of the Loyola College Dramatic Association Fund.

Only one thing more remains to close the activities of the Association for the year, and that is the Anniversary function of the above Association which depends upon our finance and which will come off shortly after the Annual Drama.

A. ANANTHAKRISHNAN,
S. VENKATARAMAN,
Hon'y. Secretaries.

TANJORE ASSOCIATION.

Patron.—Rev. F. Bertram, S. J.

President.—Mr. N. Balakrishna Iyer, M.A.

Secretaries.—Mr. T. S. Ramachandran,
Mr. A. Natasabapathy.

At the beginning of this year, a manifesto was issued over the signatures of Messrs. Natasabapathy and Gopalan calling on all Tanjoreans of our College to assemble on the 5th August last and form an association for the promotion of goodwill and brotherliness amongst us. Our brethren were not slow in responding to the call and the Association was brought into existence. There are at present over 80 members on the rolls and if all our brethren were to join we should have a better strength.

The activities of the Association began on the 17th August when Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar delivered the inaugural address. Rev. Father Bertram, our patron, was kind enough to take the chair. The lecturer referred to the salient features of the Tanjoreans and exhorted the members to take to the improvement of agriculture, the mainstay of our district. After a few remarks from the chair the meeting terminated.

The most important feature of our activities was our excursion to Mahabalipuram. On the 22nd August the 'BLUE LEVIATHAN' carried a party of fifty to the historic 'Seven-Pagodas' and returned the same night. The excursion was a success in the superlative degree, and words cannot adequately express our indebtedness to Mr. Paul Venkataraman, the captain of our party. His exceptional abilities are our greatest asset.

The subject which was put up for discussion was brimful of interest. Whether the world is in greater need of Statesman than of Economists, is a knotty problem on which abler men and more brilliant intellects have failed to offer a solution. What makes it a particularly hard nut to crack is that even as in the fabled dispute between the stomach and the other members of the body, the relative importance of statesmen and of economists cannot be easily gauged for the reason that the problems of countries to-day, are not wholly economic in character nor are they purely political by nature. Economic interests clash with political and social ones and what to a state may be economically necessary may be politically inexpedient.

The profundity of the subject was, however, no impediment to the masterful speakers of the day. Opening the debate before a packed house on behalf of statesmen, Mr. Sitaraman of Loyola advanced the powerful plea that it was the habit of experts to disagree among themselves and pointed out that economists were no exception to the rule. He also called the attention of the house to several issues other than economic with which modern states had to contend. Mr. Thyagarajan of the same institution further championing the cause of Statesmen remarked that what the world sadly lacked just now was peace and good will. Given sincere statesmen, he observed, who put national and international interest above party benefits, many of the ills of modern rational life would disappear.

Mr. Radhakrishna Chetti of Pachaiyappa's surveyed the subject from a different standpoint. He indicated that

the difficulties which beset modern states were in the main economic and illustrated his contention by viewing the recent happenings in England where Statesmen in attempting to pull the country through found themselves in a cul-de-sac and economists had to step in and help the lame dog over the stile. Mr. Subbaroyal of the Presidency College and Mr. Annadorai of Pachaiyappa's further advocated the claims of Statesmen, while Mr. Malayya of the Presidency College, Mr. Satynarayana Rao of Loyola and Mr. Kannan of the Teachers' College challenged the pretensions of Statesmen to play first fiddle and held forth the rights of economists to the place of Triton among the minnows.

From the nature of the subject spectacular perforations had not been expected. But the speakers far out-did expectations. If subtle argumentation, copious flow of language and apt expression are any criteria of good oration, few of the speech-makers of the evening fell short of that high standard. One or two of them occasionally floundered and went off the point, but generally a fair level of discourse was maintained. Few of the speakers lacked eloquence and some even suffered from a surfeit of it. Now and then a speaker touched the lighter vein, the speech of Mr. Annadorai—a not unfamiliar face to those who were present at the debate last year—calling for special mention in this respect. It may also be remarked a propos, that the prize winner, Mr. Malayya commanded a winsome and particularly expressive style. Praise is also due to Mr. Thyagarajan's speech which was highly commended by everybody present.

various subjects were read by members. Among the most important were

1. An Essay on the Pope's Encyclical on Labour and Capital by Mr. A. Ralston—a very exhaustive expository treatment of the subject.
2. Therese Neumann and the Stigmata or The Miracle of Konnersreuth by Mr. Antoniswami—the engrossing interest of Therese Neumann lies in the fact that she is still living to-day though for years she has had no food except Holy Communion.
3. Dryden's Catholicism—by Mr. R. Noronha—an opportune essay in view of the fact that Dryden's tercentenary occurs this year.

Our activities were not as lively in the succeeding terms as they had been in the first for a number of reasons. Many of the students were too busy preparing for the examinations to find time to write long papers; and since the membership of the Club and of the Sodality to a great extent coincide, Club-meetings were largely superceded by additional Sodality meetings. We hope next year, however, that at the next report we shall have a longer list of subjects to chronicle.

D. GORDON,
Secretary.

DEBATING CLUB.

- President.—Rev. L. D. Murphy, S. J.,
M.A. (Oxon.)
- Vice-President.—Mr. A. L. Krishnan,
M.A.
- Secretary.—Mr. A. Natanasabapathy,
IV-U.C.

The Debating Club began its activities early in the term 1930 with the election of office-bearers. An attempt was made at the beginning, by tabling a motion in the House to change the Debating Club into a Literary and Debating Club in order to widen the scope of the Club but the motion was defeated.

Debates were conducted on many important subjects such as 'the best Lingua-franca for India', 'that the Medium of Indian Education should be the Vernacular', 'Nationalism vs. Internationalism', 'Should, or should not, the Rupee be linked to the Pound', and the 'Satisfaction or otherwise of the Premier's statement to India'. The speaker—usually, the President of the Club—observed strict Parliamentary discipline during the course of the meeting with the view to train the students for Parliamentary Life. Interpellations, points of order on irrelevant references by the speaker on the motion, rulings of the President on points of order, and the keenness of the Vice-President in pointing out omissions in the minutes made for liveliness during the meetings. Members of the Staff, particularly, Messrs. Balakrishna Iyer, M.A., Govindarajan, M.A., Appadurai, M.A., and Baliga B.A. (Hons.), evinced great interest and the students are much indebted to them for their considered opinions delivered on many subjects discussed. It is hoped to arrange some more meetings before the end of this term.

A. NATANASABAPATHY,
Secretary.

fusely illustrated his views with consistent references to the major works of Kalidasa. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, who presided on the occasion, instructed the students as to the method of treatment of such subjects.

We beg to state that this year's work has improved upon that of the previous years and it speaks well for the co-operation of our members and the greater interest they evince in the activities of the Association. We also wish to record our indebtedness to the lecturers who are mainly responsible for our good work this year, and hope that their connection with the Association will continue to be successful.

The Association is awarding two gold medals annually to the students of the Senior-Intermediate and Senior B.A. classes who obtain the largest number of marks in Sanskrit in the University Examinations.

This year the Senior Medal is to be awarded to Mr. P. V. Srinivasa Raghavan and the Junior Medal to Mr. Tiruvenkatachari.

G. BALASUBRAMANIAN,
K. V. SESHADRINATHAN,
Secretaries.

COIMBATORE ASSOCIATION.

Patron.—

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Rathnasabapathi
Mudaliar, M.L.C.

President.—

Mr. C. S. Raman, B.A. (Hons.)

Vice-President.—

Mr. N. S. Ganapathi.

Secretaries.—

Mr. T. Raju.

Mr. M. Srinivasan.

Treasurer.—

Mr. K. V. Marimuthu.

The above Association had four important functions up to the end of 1931. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Rev. Father Bertrani, S.J., the then acting Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, on the 29th July 1931. Our usual "At Home" to the graduates of the year was given on the same occasion. Another extraordinary meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Appadurai, M.A., when Mr. K. C. Ramakrishna Iyer, M.A., University Reader in Economics, spoke about "Some central problems in Rural Economy." We had also an excursion to Pondicherry, the French Indian Metropolis, on board the "S.S. COMPIEGNE." The third anniversary of the Association will come off in February. Our thanks are due to the Principal, Warden and others who co-operated with us in our social functions.

The Association also organised a JOY-FLIGHT in a Haviland Puss Moth Aeroplane at Minambaukam.

T. RAJU,
M. SRINIVASAN,
Secretaries.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

President.—Rev. F. Gilmore, S.J., M.A. (Oxon.).

Vice-Presidents.—

Mr. N. Balakrishna Iyer, M.A.

Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A.

Mr. C. S. Raman, B.A. (Hons.).

The Association which was started last year only, with the idea of developing the histrionic talents of the members by staging plays and dramas, began with the ordinary business meeting when the office-bearers for the year were elected.

Part II **Second Class** (contd.)
(Distinctions)

(Distinctions)

(Distinctions)

Seshadrinathan, K. V.
Sitaraman, P.
Hussey, W. H.
Salisbury, G. M. O.
Srinivasan, N. R.
Gopalaswami, M.
Michael, P.
Muhammad Ismail, H.
Natarajan, N. V.

Gopalan, T. P.
Srinivasaraghavan, N.
Sundaram
Viraraghavachari, P. R.
Bhimesvara Rao, D.
Joseph, P. M.
Kasturirangan, C. V.
Nataraja Rao, K. B.
Philip, T.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English

(New Regulations.)

Second Class.

Parthasarathi, S. K.

Third Class.

Duraikkan, D.
Ramachandran, N. B.
Ranganatha Rao, S.
Kunhikrishna Varma Raja, E. K.
Narayanan, K. (No. 7)
Srinivasamurti, O.
Subbuswami, K. V.
Arumugam, R.
Mahalingam, S.
Ramaswami, R.
Ramaswami, N.
Lakshminarayanan, K. N.
Maniyan, N.
Periyaswami, S.
Ramaswami, J. N.
Santanam, S.
Selvaraju, M. R.
Srinivasan, S.
Subrahmaniyar, T. S.
Venkataraman, V.
Krishna Rao, S.
Nageswara Rao, K.
Narayana Rao, K.

Natarajan, M. K.
Rajan, K. N.
Ramamurti, M.
Sankara Rao, N. V. B.
Srinivasalu, C.
Subrahmanya Narasimhan, K.
Suryaprakasa Rao, K.
Tirumala Rao, K.
Varahachari, M.
Venkatapati Rao, L.
Chandrasekharan, O.
Gopalan Adidodi, K. V.
Rangachari, K.
Rayakrishnan, G.
Sivaramanatha Ayyar, K. S.
Srinivasaraghavan, P. V.
Vasudévan, K.
Royappa, T. M.
Moses, T. V.
Ramaswami Raja, K.
Sudha, M. A.
Sriram, Y. A.



party included Rev. Fathers Vion, Amescua, and Haeck, and we were congratulated on all sides for our initial success.

On the 2nd September a novel debate on Parliamentary lines was held with Mr. S. Satyamurthy as the speaker. Mr. R. Gopalan moved that, in the opinion of this house, "the University should cease to function at least temporarily." The mover among other things stressed the problem of Unemployment and said that the University had become mechanical and had failed to achieve its end. In spite of a spirited opposition the motion was carried by a large majority.

Next we had an interesting lecture on "The Advantages of Journalism to Students" by Mr. Hameed Khan, M.L.C. The lecturer dealt with various aspects of his subject and pleaded for the development of Vernacular Journalism. The President, Mr. N. Balakrishna Iyer, in his closing remarks observed that there are two classes of Journals—one for the masses and the other for the classes. The former may be in vernacular while the latter should cater to the needs of a more enlightened circle.

On the 7th September, our President was "At Home" to the members of the Association. Among the items on the programme were vocal songs by our members as well as gramophone records. Rev. Father Vion graced the occasion with his presence.

Our attempt to run a journal has been considered premature. In deference to the wishes of most of our patrons the Journal may be started only next year. This year we should concentrate our attention on the scholarship fund.

We confess we have not attained the level of progress we hoped for. But we beg to state that while furthering the interests of Tanjoreans, our Association has been a model for, and a stimulus to, many others. We freely acknowledge our indebtedness to all those who are responsible for our good work and while thanking the members for their kindness and co-operation, we wish to make special mention of those gentlemen who though not members of the Association have contributed much to the progress of our activities.

T. S. RAMACHANDRAN,
A. NATANASABAPATHY,
Secretaries.

THE ST. JOHN BERCHMAN'S STUDY CLUB.

The Students' Catholic Club started active work very early this year. The first meeting was held on the 12th July to elect office-bearers. Rev. Father Murphy, as Spiritual Director, took the Chair, ex-officio, while Rev. Father Amescua kindly consented to be Vice-President.

The Inaugural Address of the Association was given by His Lordship Mgr. Teixeira, Bishop of Mylapore, on the 2nd August. His Lordship spoke on the apparitions of Our Lady at Fatima in Portugal and gave us a very interesting discourse upon this Portuguese Lourdes of our time, a subject that is far from being as well known as it deserves. We express our thanks once again to the venerable speaker for having so kindly helped us to make our inaugural meeting as auspicious as possible.

A number of ordinary meetings were held during this year at which papers on

Part II.—Second Language—(contd.)

Third Class.

TAMIL.

Duraikkan, T.	Ramaswami, J. N.
Narasimhan, R.	Santanam, S.
Narasimhan, V. R.	Selvaraju, M. R.
Ramachandran, N. B.	Somasundaram, M.
Ranganatha Rao, S.	Srihari, A. C.
Aiyaswami, T. D.	Srinivasan, S.
Arumugam, R.	Subrahmanyam, T. S.
Ramalingam, S.	Venkataraman, V.

TELUGU.

Krishna Rao, S.	Sankara Rao, N. V. B.
Nageswara Rao, K.	Srinivasulu, C.
Narayana Rao, K.	Suryaprakasa Rao, K.
Natarajan, M. K.	Tirumala Rao, D.
Rajan, K. N.	Venkatapati Rao, E.
Ramakrishna Rao, B.	Sriram, Y. A.
Ramamurti, M.	

MALAYALAM.

Kunhikrishna Varma Raja, E. K.	Chandrasekharan, O. T.
Hariharan, C. S.	Ittyachen, M. K.

SANSKRIT.

Narayanan, K.	Rayakrishnan, S.
Srinivasamurti, O.	Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, K. S.
Subbuswami, K. V.	Vasudevan, K.
Ramaswami, N.	Vedanta Ramanujam, V.
Parthasarathi, S. K.	Venkataramanayya, M.
Rangachari, K.	

LATIN.

Royappa, T. M.

FRENCH.

Moses, T. V.	Sreshta, M. A.
Ramaswami Raja, K.	Tambi, M. L.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

PASS LISTS.

MARCH, 1931.

INTERMEDIATE.

a=English; *b*=Second Language; *c*=Mathematics; *d*=Natural Science; *e*=Physics; *f*=Chemistry; *g*=Ancient History; *h*=Modern History; *i*=Indian History; *j*=Logic.

First Class.

Group A.

(Distinctions)

Kameswara Rao, V.	acef.
Taylor, A.	bcef.
Hart, C. J.	cef.
Ramaehandran, S. S.	cef.
Sivaswami, S.	cf.
Durairaj, T.	cef.
Tobin, D. G.	cf.
Narayanan, P.	cf.
Ramanujan, T. V.	cf.
Narayanamurthi, M.	ce.
Rangaswami, M. A.	c.
Ramaehandran, G. S.	c.
Anthony, C. J.	cef.

Second Class.

(Distinctions)

Jagadisan, R. J.	c.
Jagannathan, N.	c.
Jayaraman, T. S.	c.
Kasturi, R.	c.
Ranganathan, C. R.	c.
Venkataraman, C. G.	c.
Sarasvati, T. D.	c.
Velappa Menon, K.	c.
Jagannadhaswami, N.	c.

(Distinctions)

Ramanujam, N. T.	cf.
Krishnaswami, T. R.	cf.
Ranganathan, D. S.	cf.
Moraes, A. D.	cef.
Tiruvengkatachari, T.	cf.
Venkata Rao	c.
Rammohan, S.	cf.

Group B.

Stujat Ali, O.	i.
Sundararajan, V.	i.
Rajagopalan, S.	gh.
Swaminathan, N. S.	j.

(Distinctions)

Krishnamurti, K. R.	c.
Sankara Rao, B. B.	c.
Subrahmanyam, V.	c.
Vaidyanathan, P. R.	ch.
Janardhanam, D.	c.
Shutic, M. A.	c.
Lobo, P. C. J.	c.
Gilbert, C. M. J.	c.
Sankunji Menon, K.	c.
Narasimhan, C. V.	c.

Group IV-B—Economics—contd.

Third Class—contd.

Ramamurthi, M.
 Sivaramakrishnan, A. V.
 Srinivasulu, C.
 Subrahmanya Narasimhan, K.
 Suryaprakasa Rao, K. M. A.
 Tirumala Rao, D.
 Varahachari, M.
 Gopalan Adiodi, K. V. C.
 Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, K. S.
 Srinivasaraghavan, P. V.
 Vasudevan, K.
 Vedantaramanujam, V.
 Royappa, T. M.
 Ramaswami Raja, K.
 Balakrishnan Nayar, T.

Edward, P. T.
 Kuppaswami, A.
 Kuttikunhuni Raja, K. C.
 Lakshmanan, S. V.
 Mathurbutham, N.
 Muhammad Faziul, Rahman.
 Narayana, B.
 Parameswaran, K. S.
 Parthasarathi, M. A.
 Punniakoti, P. T.
 Ramachandran, L.
 Rammohan Rao, B. S.
 Sankaran, T. A.
 Sankaranarayanan, P. R.
 Subrahmanyan, S.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(Old Regulations.)

English.

Third Class.

Ramamurthi, I. V.

Narayana Menon, P. M.

Group I—Mathematics.

Second Class.

Parthasarathi, M. S.

Srinivasavaradachariyar, V.

Third Class.

Ramamurti, I. V.

Group V-B—Economics.

Second Class.

Sankarankutti Menon, V. P.

Third Class.

Balanarayanan Nambiyar, V. P.

(Transitory Regulations.)

Second Class.

Vaidyanathan, P. K.

Third Class.

Dharmaraja Ayyar, K.

Radhakrishnamurti, K.

Rajan, S.

Soundararajan, V. V.

Srinivasan, V. R.

Sundaresan, T. K.

Venkatesan, K. A.

Avadhani, S. V. K.

Duraiswami, V.

Mahadevan, R.

Alexander Joshua.

Balakrishnan Nayar, T.

Edward, P. D.

Gidraj, A.

Gopal, V.

Janakiramaraju, G.

Krishnamurti, I.

Krishnan, K. P.

Kuppuswami, A.

Kutti Ettan Raja, K. C.

Kuttikunhunni Raja, K. C.

Lakshmanan, S. V.

Mathurbutham, N.

Muhammad Fazlur Rahman

Ramankutti Menon, M.

Saptarishi, P. A.

Seshappan, G.

Narayana, B.

Natarajan, V.

Parameswaran, K. S.

Parthasarathi, M. A.

Punniakoti, P. T.

Radhakrishnan, V. V.

Rajamanickam, C. K.

Ramachandran, L.

Ramakrishna Menon, P.

Rammohan Rao, B. S.

Ramanatha Ayyar, C. R.

Ramanathan, K. S.

Sankaran, T. A.

Sankaranarayanan, P. R.

Subbayya, P.

Subrahmanyam, S.

Swaminathan, G.

Venkatachari, A. G.

Yousuf Ali Sayeed.

Krishnan, N.

Part II—Second Language.

(New Regulations.)

T.=Tamil. Tel.=Telugu. M.=Malayalam. S.=Sanskrit.

L.=Latin. F.=French.

Second Class.

Ramanath Patnaik (Oriya)

Srinivasaraghavan, P. V. (S.)

List of Prize Winners, B-III Branch, Economics.

First Class.

Adishesayya, Malcolm S.

Second Class.

Tirumalai, T.
Parthasarathi, T. N.
Krishnamurti.
Narasinga Rao, K. U.
Cyriac, K. J.

Rama Rao, P. N.
Jayasankaran, S.
Satyanarayanan, A.
Srinivasan, M.A.

Third Class.

Subrahmanyam, L.
Subrahmanyam, V. (181).
Subrahmanyam, V. (182).
Balakrishnan, C. S.

Unnikrishna Menon, K.
Rose Meyer, C. B.
Sankaranarayanan, D.
Sundram, M.

Open Competitions.

Track and Field Sports.

1st	T. M. Roshpa	1st	Z. S. Vickers
2nd	E. M. M. M. M.	2nd	C. J. Antony
3rd	H. O. Bowls	3rd	T. M. Roshpa
1st	Z. S. Vickers	1st	Z. S. Vickers
2nd	C. J. Antony	2nd	C. J. Antony
3rd	T. M. Roshpa	3rd	T. M. Roshpa
1st	Z. S. Vickers	1st	Z. S. Vickers
2nd	C. J. Antony	2nd	C. J. Antony
3rd	T. M. Roshpa	3rd	T. M. Roshpa
1st	Z. S. Vickers	1st	Z. S. Vickers
2nd	C. J. Antony	2nd	C. J. Antony
3rd	T. M. Roshpa	3rd	T. M. Roshpa
1st	Z. S. Vickers	1st	Z. S. Vickers
2nd	C. J. Antony	2nd	C. J. Antony
3rd	T. M. Roshpa	3rd	T. M. Roshpa

Part III—Optional Groups.

(New and Transitory Regulations)

Group I—Mathematics.

Group I-A.

Rank. First Class.

1. Srinivasamurti, O.
6. Saptarishi, P. A.
7. Seshappan, G.
8. Duraikkan, D.

Second Class.

1. Soundararajan, V. V.
4. Narayanan, K. (7)
6. Venkatesan, K. A.
14. Subbuswami, K. V.

Third Class.

- Narasimhan, R.
Ramachandran, N. B.
Balasubrahmanyam, S.
Nityanandam, M. R.
Rajam, S.
Srinivasan, V. R.

Group I-B.

Rank. First Class.

1. Mahalingam, S.
7. Arumugam, R.
10. Ramaswami, R.

Second Class.

2. Vaidyanathan, P. K.
11. Ramaswami, N.
19. Somanadhan, M.

Third Class.

- Narayanaswami, M.
Hariharan, C. S.
Avadhani, S. V. K.
Srinivasaraghavan, S. R.

Group IV-B—Economics.

Rank. Second Class.

2. Venkatachari, A. G.
7. { Nageswara Rao, K.
Chandrasekharan, O. T.
Parthasarathi, S. K.
Sreshtha, M. A.

Rank. Second Class.

13. Maniyan, N.
17. { Lakshminarayanan, K. N.
Ratgachari, K.

Third Class.

- Aiyaswami, T. D.
Govindan, S. R.
Krishnaswami, K. M.
Narayanan, K. (538)
Ramaswami, J. N.
Santanam, S.
Selvaraju, M. R.
Somasundaram, M.

- Srinivasan, S.
Subrahmanyam, T. S.
Venkataraman, V.
Krishna Rao, S.
Narayana Rao, K.
Natarajan, M. K.
Rajan, K. N.
Ramakrishna Rao, B.

Track and Field Sports—contd.

Hurdles		N. S. Vickers D. G. Tobin	III U. C. } (Tie.) II U. C. }
Discus Throw		Hobday	III U. C.
Walk a lap, Run a lap and Cycle a lap	1st	P. Thuraisingham	II U. C.
	2nd	C. J. Hart	II U. C.
Sack Race		Madhava Menon	
Motor Cycle Musical Chairs	I	Chida and Oosman Ali	
	II	Vickers and Thuraisingham	
440 Yards Dash	1st	D. G. Tobin	II U. C.
	2nd	T. M. Royappa	IV U. C.
Staff Race	1st	Mr. D. V. Krishnamurthi	Double Points
	2nd	Mr. P. R. Rangan	
Half Mile Run	1st	T. M. Royappa	IV U. C.
	2nd	S. J. Manuel	III U. C.
Relay Race		Team with (Captain) T. M. Royappa.	
Tug-of-War	5th	M. U. T. C. "C" Coy, Loyola College.	
Championship:—	1st	The College Cup, N. S. Vickers.	III U. C.
	2nd	The Physical Director's Cup. D. G. Tobin	II U. C.

Physical Training Awards.

Individual Athletic Efficiency	1st	D. G. Tobin	Double Points
	2nd	C. J. Antony	II U. C.
	3rd	P. Thuraisingham	II U. C.
Playground Baseball	Won by	II U. C. (Capt.) D. G. Tobin.	Double Points
Hockey	Won by	II U. C. (Capt.) D. G. Tobin.	Double Points
Football	Won by	II U. C. (Capt.) C. Ratnasami.	Double Points
Basket Ball Tournament	Winners:	K. R. Krishnamurthi and Partners.	
	Runners-up:	R. Ramasami and Partners.	
Volley Ball Tournament	Winners:	R. Ramasami and Partners.	
	Runners-up:	B. Krishnasami and Partners.	
Swimming and Water Polo	Winners:	K. R. Krishnamurthi and Partners.	
	Runners-up:	R. Ramasami and Partners.	
Table Tennis	Winners:	K. R. Krishnamurthi and Partners.	
	Runners-up:	R. Ramasami and Partners.	

B.A. HONOURS DEGREE.**Preliminary Examination.**

Balakrishna Kurup, M.	Rajagopalan, T. N.
Bureau, L. M. C.	Ramabrahmam, M.
Eapen, K. A.	Ramalingam, C. V.
Gopalaratnam, M. V.	Ramamurti, E. N.
Gordon, D. M. B.*	Ramanathan, A. N.
John, V.	Rama Varma
Joseph, C. E.	(76th Prince of Cochin)
Kanakalingeswara Row, B.	Sachidanandam, C.
Karunakaran, P.	Sitaraman, P. S.
Lakshmana Rao, K.	Sivaramakrishnan, T. N.
Mahadevan, R.	Srimanavedan Raja, P. K.
Mehta, J. H.	Srinivasaraghavan, A.
Narasimhan, P. S.	Subbarayan, G. N.
Nataraja Ayyar, V. P.	Subrahmanyam, C. A.
Padmanathan, R.	Subrahmanyam, A. B.
Parthasarathi, V.	Thomas, M. A.
Rajagopalan, A.	Venkateswaran, P. S.
Rajagopalan, K.	Visvesvara Rao, V. R.

(* Distinction)

English.**FINAL EXAMINATION.****Branch I—Mathematics.****First Class.**

Manivannan, T.	Krishnamachari, S. V.
Natesan, M. S.	

Second Class.

Duraiswami, C.	Ramachandran, A.
Varadarajan, R.	Ganapati Ayyar, S.

Third Class.

Vasudevan, S.	Krishnamurti, N.
Krishna Ayyar, P. S.	Ramappayya, H.
Muthuswami, V. O.	Rangachari, K.
Narasimhamurti, K.	Ranganathan, M. S.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Abdul Khadir, F.	1931	V-B	3	43/44, Anderson Street, Madras
Abraham, K. V.	1927	V-B	3	
Adisheshaiah Malcolm (Hons.)	1931	III-B	1	
Adishesha Reddi, M.	1927	V-B	3	
Adishesu, S.	1929	V-B	3	
Aiyappa Reddi, P., B.L.	1928	I	3	Buchi Reddi Palem (Nellore Dt.).
Amirthalingam, K.	1927	I	2	Office of Tamil Transl. to Govt.
Anandasagar Rao, J.	1930	V-B	3	Clerk. c/o J. Krishnamurti Rao, Advocate, Cuddapah.
Anjaneyalu Chetti, S.	1931	V-B	3	
Annaji Rao, D.	1931	I	3	59, Vellala Street, Vepery.
Anthony Arulswami, S. A.	1931	V-B	3	4-A, Rosary Church Lane, San Thome.
Aravamuthan, G.	1928	I	2	
Aravamuthan, S. (Hons.) (1930)	1931	I	3	C/o S. Raghava Ayyangar, Adambakam, St. Thomas' Mt.
Ardhanari, G. S.	1930	I	3	C/o Mr. G. S. Sesa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Gobichettipalayam.
Arumugam, P. S.	1930	V-B	3	
Arumugam, R.	1931	I-A	1	
Arunachalam, D.	1929	V-B	3	
Ayyaswami, A.	1927	V-A	3	
Ayyaswami, T. D. (1931)	1932	IV-B	3	Clerk, Public Services Commission
Balakrishna Menon, V. P.	1928	V-A	3	
Balakrishnan Nair, C. K.	1930	I	2	
Balakrishnan Nair, K. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	2	Ananda Villa, Poonamallee High Road, Vepery.
Balakrishnan Nair, T.	1931	IV-B	3	
Balakrishnan, C. S. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	3	
Balakrishnan, V. K. (1930)	1931	I	3	
Balanarayanan Nambiar, V. P.	1931	V-B	3	
Balasundaram, V. S.	1929	V-A	3	
Balraj, J. C.	1930	V-B	3	Christianpet, Katpadi.
Basantalal Gupta	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Bhaskaran, C. P. (1928)	1930	I	2	
Bhaskara Rao, K.	1930	V-B	3	Chandramunipetah, Berhampore, (Ganjam).
Bhavanisanker Rao, B.	1927	I	2	Teacher, American Mission School, Bombay.
Brahmayya, P.	1928	V-B	3	112, Gower Street, London, W, C.
Chacko, T. J. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Chacko, T. M.	1929	V-B	3	Sydenham College, Bombay.
Chandramurti, C.	1927	V-B	3	
Chandrasekharan, M. S. (1929)	1930	I	3	39, 1st Street, Gopalpuram, Cathedral P.O.
Chandrasekharan, O. T.	1928	IV-B	2	
Chandrasekharan, P. K., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	C/o V. T. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Vakil, Vellore.
Chellapillai Rajan, A.	(1930)	I	2	27, Car Street, Saidapet.
Chenchi Reddi, K. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Cheriakunhuni Rajah, K. C. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	The Palace, Kottakal, S. Malabar.
Chokkalingam, S.	1930	V-B	3	C/o K. S. Ramayya Mudaliar, West Road, Negapatam.
Costa, S. A. (1927) B. Com.	1928	V-B	3	St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
Cyriac, K. J. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	St. Thomas' College, Trichur.

List of Prize Winners 1930-1931.

Preliminary Examination.

Photographic Competition:—	Mr. M. A. Shrestha Mr. T. J. Praisami	(Tie).
Debating Competition:	1st A. G. Venkatachari 2nd E. M. B. Gordon 3rd K. S. Sivaramakrishnan	IV U. C. III Hons. IV U. C.
Malayalam Elocution:	1st K. J. Cyriac 2nd D. Balakrishnan Nair.	IV U. C. IV U. C.
Telugu Proficiency Prize awarded by the Telugu Literary Association.	B. Subba Rao	III U. C.
Physics Proficiency Prize awarded by Mr. K. Soma- sundaram, M.A.	E. N. Ramamurthy	III Hons.

Open Competitions.

Presidency College Tennis Doubles.	Mr. S. Narayana Rao and Mr. Madhavan Nair.
U. T. C. Cross Country	L/Cpl. T. M. Royappa.
U. T. C. Best Shot Trained Men	C. S. M. Gajapathi Raju.
U. T. C. Best Shot Recruits	Cpl. Oosman Ali.

Track and Field Sports.

Branch I. Mathematics.

Cross Country	1st T. M. Royappa 2nd S. J. Mandel 3rd H. O. Fowler	IV U. C. III U. C. II U. C.
Long Jump	1st N. S. Vickers 2nd C. J. Antony	III U. C. II U. C.
Shot Put	Hobday	III U. C.
High Jump	1st N. S. Vickers 2nd Fowler	III U. C. II U. C.
100 Yards Dash	1st N. S. Vickers 2nd P. Thuraisingham	III U. C. II U. C.
Sack Fight	Ramana Rao	II U. C.
220 Yards Dash	1st N. S. Vickers 2nd C. J. Antony	III U. C. II U. C.
Slow Cycle	1st Sridharan 2nd C. P. Chari	III U. C. I U. C.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Karuppaswami, S. M. (1927)	1929	V-B	3	L. F. Accts., Vizagapatam.
Kasturirangan, R. G.	(1930)	V-B	3	
Kerala Varma, (63rd Prince, Cochin) (Hons.)	1930	I	3	Palace, Tripunithura.
Kesavelu, S. V.	1931	V-B	3	
Khizer Muhammad	1929	V-B	3	Annamalai P. O., Coimbatore.
Kondappa, J. C. (1930)	1931	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Koshi, K.	1927	V-A	3	
Kotayya, M. (1928)	1929	I	3	Duggirala, Guntur District.
Kothandaramayya, T.	1929	I	3	
Krishna Ayyar, P. S. (Hons.)	1929	I	3	
Krishna Ayyar, S.	1929	J	3	Varkalai (Travancore).
Krishnamachari, P. (1927)	1931	V-A	3	
Krishnamachari, S. V. (Hons.)	1931	I	1	
Krishnamurti, B. V. G.	1931	I	3	
Krishnamurti, D. V., LL.B.,	1927	V-A	3	Tutor, Loyola College.
Krishnamurti, G. N. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Krishnamurti, K. (1928) B.L.	1929	V-B	1	
Krishnamurti, M.	(1930)	I	3	
Krishnamurti, N. (Hons.)	1931	I	3	
Krishnamurti, S.	1930	I	3	Office of Insp. of Excise, Chittur Circle.
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 Rao, S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Krishna Reddi, C., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	
Krishnaswami, K. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	V. C. School, Omalur (Salem District.)
Krishnaswami, L. (Hons.)	1930	I	3	3, Kavarai Street, Saidapet.
Krishnaswami, M. S. (1927) B.L.	1930	I	3	Vakil, Madura.
Krishnaswami Pillai, A.I.	1929	V-B	3	
Krishnaswami, S.	1930	V-B	3	C/o V. Seshayyar, Rtd. Tahsildar, Manjakuppam, Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	1929	I	3	Clerk, Corporation, Madras.
Krishnaswami, V. (1929)	1931	I	2	Engineering College, Benares.
Krishna Varma Raja, A. K.	1930	V-B	3	Kadathanath.
Krishnayya Chetti, S.	1929	I	3	Prodattur.
Kumaraswami, S.	1930	I	3	72, Poonamalle High Road, Kilpauk.
Kuppuswamy (1928)	1929	I	2	Shevapet, Salem.
Kuppuswami, C. A. (1929)	1931	I	3	Clerk, P. O., Vellore.
Kutti Ettan Raja, K. C.	1931	IV-B	3	The Palace, Kottakal, S. Malabar.
Kuttikunhuni Raja, K. C.	1931	IV-B	3	Do.
Kuttunni Raja, K. C.	1931	IV-B	3	Do.
Lakshmanan, S. V.	1930	V-B	3	C/o P. Veera Biryar, Oppanakaru Street, Coimbatore.
Lakshmanan, S. V.	1931	IV-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Lakshminarasimhan, V.	1928	I	2	
Lakshminarayanan, D.	1927	I	1	Ry. Audit, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarayanan, N. P.	1930	V-B	3	13, Pycroft's 1st Street, Royapettah.
Lakshmi Reddi, G.	1928	I	3	
Lourdu Thomas, M.	1928	I	3	Police T. S. Vellore.
Madanagopal Rao, T. V.	1928	I	3	Central Urban Bank Mylapore,
Madhava Rao, V.	1930	V-B	3	1/1 Gurumurti Ayyar Street, Saidapet.
Mahadevan, K. J.	1930	V-B	3	52, Lancaster Gate, London, W-2.
Mahadevan, M. S.	1929	V-B	3	84, Agora Sastrigal Agraharam, Mayavaram.

TOURNAMENTS

Tennis Singles	<i>First Court</i> ..	(Winner)	Madhavan Nair.
		(Runner-up)	Savur.
	<i>Second Court.</i>	(Winner)	C. J. Antony.
		(Runner-up)	V. C. Krishnasawmi.
	<i>Third Court..</i>	(Winner)	K. Gopal Rao.
		(Runner-up)	C. S. Doss.
	<i>Fourth Court.</i>	(Winner)	Sundaram.
		(Runner-up)	P. S. Ramachandran.
Tennis Doubles	<i>First Court</i> ..	(Winners)	Savur and Suryaprakasa Rao.
		(Runners-up)	Narayana Rao and Radhakrishna Murthi.
	<i>Second Court.</i>	(Winners)	J. Subramanian and Govindan.
		(Runners-up)	Tobin and Kurian.
	<i>Third Court ..</i>	(Winners)	K. Gopala Rao and Karunakaran.
		(Runners-up)	T. D. Saraswati & Anantakrishnan.
	<i>Fourth Court.</i>	(Winners)	Alexander Joshua and A. P. Jambulingam.
		(Runners-up)	P. S. Ramachandran and P. Lakshmanan.
Badminton Singles	..	(Winner)	J. Subramanian.
		(Runner-up)	P. R. Rangan.
Badminton Doubles	..	(Winners)	J. Subramanian and Sankaranarayan.
		(Runners-up)	Varmana Rao and Narayana Nair.
Badminton Fives	..	(Winners)	Narayana Rao, Madhavan Nair, Venkataraju, Ramana Rao and V. Seshagiri Rao.
Ping Pong	..	(Winner)	Radhakrishnamurthi.
		(Runner-up)	C. J. Antony.
Chess	..	(Winner)	Gajapathi Raju.
		(Runner-up)	A. Ramachandra Rao.
Draughts	..	(Winner)	Gajapathi Raju.
		(Runner-up)	Kodandarama Naidu.
Carrum	..	(Winners)	Nambiar and Swaminathan.
		(Runners-up)	Ramasami and Jagannathasami.
Hockey	..	(Winners)	Team with (Captain) C. J. Hart.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	CLASS	REMARKS
Parthasarathi, S. K.	1931	IV-B	3	
Parthasarathi, T. N. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Pattabhiraman, K. V. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	57, Appaswami K. St., Mylapore
Pereira, J. F.	1927	V-A	3	The Cochin Argus, Cochin.
Pichi Reddi, G. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Pinheiro Peter (1929)	1931	V-B	3	
Punniakoti, P. T.	1931	IV-B	3	
Raghavan, A. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	Perambath House, Cherakara, Tellicherry
Raghava Reddi, N. S. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Raghunathan, N. T. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Rajagopalan, N. V.	1930	I	3	Collector's Office, Nellore.
Rajagopalan, P. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	C/o S. Purushotham Ayyar, Ubhita vedantapuram, Mannargudi
Rajagopalan, R. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	C/o R. V. Sarma, B.A., Loyola College, Madras
Rajagopalan, S.	1929	I	3	
Rajagopalan, T. S., L.T.	1927	I	1	Hindu High School, Triplicane.
Rajagopalan, V. S.	1928	V-B	3	
Rajamanikkam Chetti, G.	1930	V-B	3	
Rajam, K. N.	1931	IV-B	3	
Rajam, S.	1931	I-A	3	
Ramachandra Das, J.	1930	V-B	3	Landlord, Proddatur.
Ramachandran, A., B.L.	1927	V-B	3	
Ramachandran, A. (Hons.)	1931	I	2	C/o Mr. K. S. Appaswami Ayyar D.E.O.
Ramachandran, A. P.	1930	I	3	C/o Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Parry & Co., Ranipet Karur, 5 H. Koil Street
Ramachandran, K. N.	1930	V-B	3	
Ramachandran, L.	1931	IV-B	3	
Ramachandran, M. V.	1930	V-B	3	C/o Mr. C. S. Rangiah Naidu, Mettupalayam
Ramachandran, N. B.	1931	I-A	3	
Ramachandra Rao, C. K., B.L.	1927	I	3	Manager, Nash Motor Co., Madras
Ramakrishna Menon, P.	1931	IV-B	3	
Ramakrishna Rao, M.	1930	I	1	Postgrad., Loyola College.
Ramakrishnayya, D.	1929	I	3	C/o S. V. Subbarayudu Garu, Rtd Tahsildar, Sashtapet, Nellore.
Ramakrishnayya, K.	1929	V-B	3	112, Gower St., London.
Rama Kurup, P. (1927)	1930	V-A	3	C/o E. Gopalan Nambiar, Pleader, Badagara
Ramalinga Reddi, C.	1930	I	3	Cattamanchi, Chittoor.
Ramalingeswara Rao, C.	1929	V-B	3	Murampudi, Duggirala, Tenali.
Ramalingeswara Sarma, K.	(1930)	V-B	3	C/o K. Chinnasriramulu, Movva, Godappadu P. O., Kistna
Ramamohan Rao, B. S.	1931	IV-B	3	C/o Mr. Sri Hari Rao Naidu, I. G. of Registration
Ramamurti, A. E.	1931	V-B	3	
Ramamurti, I. V.	1931	I	3	
Ramamurti, M.	1931	IV-B	3	
Ramamurti, T. N.	1930	V-B	3	36, Sala Street, Big Conjeevaram.
Ramanan, R. V. (1930)	1931	I	3	
Ramanathan, K. S.	1929	I	2	
Ramanathan, K. S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Ramanathan, S., L.T.	1927	V-A	3	Dy. Inspector of Schools.
Ramanatha Rao, S.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramanatha Rao, U. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Raman, P. S.	1930	V-B	3	2, Manangappan St., G.T.
Ramanujam, T. N.	1930	I	2	7, Basin Water Works St., G.T.
Ramappayya, H. (M.A.)	1929	I	1	
Rama Rao, P. N. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	6/23, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME,	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Damodaran Nair, M. V.	1929	I	2	
Dandekar, F. M.	1929	V-B	3	
David, J. D. (1928)	1929	V-B	3	Calicut.
Dharmaraja Ayyar, K.	1931	I-A	3	
Dharmasuri, V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	2	C/o Mr. V. Ramamurti, B.A., B.L. Agraharam Ellore.
Duraikkan, D.	1931	I-A	1	
Duraiswamy, C. (Hons.)	1931	I	2	
Duraiswamy, M., M.A.	1927	V B	3	Trichinopoly.
Duraiswamy Reddi, N.	1929	V-B	2	Gandlepalle, Chittoor.
Duraiswamy, S. C.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Duraiswamy, V.	1931	I-B	3	C/o K. Fapen, B.A., B.L.
Eapen, S.	1930	V-B	3	[Coimbatore]
Edward, P. D.	1931	IV-B	3	
Fasihudin Ahmed	1931	V-B	3	
Fertnig, L. J.	1929	V-B	3	Imperial Bank, Ootacamund.
Gajapati, P.	1928	V-B	3	
Ganapati, N. (1928)	1929	I	1	Fraser & Ross, Madras.
Gangi Reddi, M.	1928	I	3	Taluk Office, Sidhouk, Cuddapah.
Gidraj, A.	1931	IV-B	3	
Gopalakrishnamurti, S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Gopalakrishnan, A. M.	1929	V-B	3	
Gopalan Nambiar, M. C.	1929	V-A	3	
Gopalayya, P.	1928	I	3	
Gurunathan, C. (1927)	1928	I	1	Taluk Office, Gudur.
Gwynne, J. L.	1929	V-B	3	Clerk, Residency Secretariat,
Hanumantha Rao, C., B.L.	1927	V-B	3	[Hyderabad]
Hariharan, M. K. (Hons.) * (1)	1930	I	1	Lecturer, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
Hayagriva Gupta, V. (1929)	1930	III-B	3	C/o Mr. U. Upendra Gupta, Chirala.
Himayatullah, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	C/o Md. Hanef Sahib, 18 Park Road, Tasker Town, Bangalore Cantt.
Ipe, P. I. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	Paramel House, West End, Kunnankulam.
Jaganathan, N. C. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	C/o Mr. N. C. Sessa Ayyangar, B.A., Udayarpalayam-TRI.
Jagannatha Rao, P. V.	1929	I	3	
Jayaraman, V. V.	1930	I	3	9, Mosque Street, Saidapet.
Jayasankaran, S. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
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, T. V. (1927)	1929	I	3	45, Central Revenue, Calcutta.
Kalyanaraman, V. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	C/o N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hd. Clerk, D.T., S. Office, S.I.R., Madura.
Kalyanasundaram, P. S. (1927)	1928	V-B	3	C/o Estate Overseer, Tirupati, Rannad Dt.
Kamayya, P. (1927)	1929	I	3	Kottapet, Guntur.
Kamayya, P. (1929)	1929	I	2	1062, Tipparajuvari St., Nellore.
Kameswara Rao, J. V.	1928	V-B	3	Apprentice, Mylapore.
Kameswara Rao, P. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	C/o Tahsildar, Tanuku.
Kanakabappaya	1928	V-B	2	
Kanakasabapati, A.	1929	I	3	
Kandaswami, S.	1928	V-B	3	
Kannabiran, V. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Kannan, T. K.	1930	V-B	3	505, Ramaraja Appayya Road, Secunderabad.

* (1) The Stuart Prize, the Pitti Munuswamy Chetti Garu Gold Medal and the S. Ananta-
krishnan Gold Medal.

† (2) The Gopathi Mathava Chetti Medal.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	CLASS.	REMARKS
Seshadri Ayyangar, T. M.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Seshappan G.	1931	I-A	1	Pudukotah.
Seshayya, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Shankar, K. R. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	250, Linghi Chetti Street, G.T.
Siddaramappa, T. S. (1927)	1928	V-B	3	
Sitarama Ayyar, A. G. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Sitaraman, A. V.	1929	I	3	C/o Mr. N. Balaramdas, District Judge, Erode.
Sitaramayya, P.	1929	V-B	3	Taluk Office, Repalle.
Sivaramasundaram, T. M. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	30, Vathiar Kanda Pillai Street, Vepery.
Sivayya, M. zambh	1929	V-B	3	Municipal H.S., Tadpatra.
Sivaramakrishnan, K. S. (1931)	(1931)	IV-B	3	Clerk, D. E. O.'s Office, Trichy.
Sivaramakrishnan, N. S. (1928)	1930	V-B	3	Landlord, Nallambakam, Gollivancheri P.O.
Sivarama Rao, K.	1930	V-B	3	C/o K. Ramakrishna Sastri, Vakil, Erode.
Sivashanmugam, J.	1930	V-B	3	Nungumbakam.
Somasundaram, M.	1931	IV-B	3	Velanpalayam, Tiruppur.
Sreshta, M. A.	1931	IV-B	2	
Sridhara Rao, Y. (1930)	1931	I	3	C. R. C. School, Perambalur.
Sri Hari, A. C.	1931	IV-B	3	
Srinivasa Ayyangar, H. S.	1931	I	3	
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T.	1929	I	3	
Srinivasachari, N.	1930	V-B	3	
Srinivasamurti, O. * (6)	1931	I-A	1	Engineering College, Gundlupet.
Srinivasamurti, V.	1930	V-B	3	Gurumurti Ayyar Street, Vepery.
Srinivasan, A. D.	1931	I	3	
Srinivasan, A. T.	1930	V-B	3	
Srinivasan D., M. A.	1928	I	3	
Srinivasan, M. A. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Srinivasan, M. S. (1930)	1931	I	3	Middle Street, Marudavakudi, Aduthurai, P.O.
Srinivasan, P. V.	1930	V-B	3	C/o P. S. Vijayaranga Mudaliar, Zamindar of Payalpatti, Omalur, Salem.
Srinivasan, R. E.	1930	V-B	3	
Srinivasan, S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Srinivasan, T. R.	1930	V-B	3	Tutor, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.
Srinivasan, V.	1929	I	3	124, Mahadana St. Mayavaram.
Srinivasan, V.	1930	V-B	3	20, White's Road, Royapetta.
Srinivasan, V. R.	1931	I-A	3	Law College, Madras.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. Y. L. T.	1927	I	1	Theological High School, Min Street, Madras.
Srinivasaraghavan, N.	1931	V-B	3	
Srinivasaraghavan, P. V.	1931	IV-B	3	
Srinivasa Rao, A. N.	1929	I	3	86, Attavanam Street, Santapet, Nellore.
Srinivasa Rao, R.	1927	I	2	L. F. Accs., Guntur.
Srinivasulu, C.	1931	IV-B	3	
Srinivasa Tatachari, R. (Hons.)	1928	V-B	2	C/o R. Kumaratatachariar, Advocate, Chingleput.
Srinivasavaradachariar, V.	1930	III-B	3	
Srinivasavaradan, P.	1931	I	2	
	1928	I	3	Manager, Stationery Dept., Hoe & Co., Madras.
Srirangachari, P. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	North Street, Nangur P. O., Srivili.
Subbarayan, S. R.	1931	V-B	3	Landlord, 3, Race Course, Coimbatore.
Subba/Reddi, P.	1930	V-B	3	Palakoor, Puthalpet P.O. (Chittur).

* (6) The Pentland Prize.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Mahadevan, V. S.	1929	I	3	
Mahalingam, S. (1931)	1932	I	1	
Manivannan, T. (Hons.)	1931	I	1	Tutor, Loyola College.
Maniyan, N. S. (1931)	1932	IV-B	3	C/o Dr. N N. Krishnan, M. O. of Thirthapathi Hospital, Amba- samudram.
Martinayya, M.	1928	V-B	3	Kannavanthota, Guntur.
Mascarenhas, C. B.	1930	V-B	3	Tutor, Loyola College.
Mathurbhutham, N.	1931	IV-B	3	Parry & Co., Madras.
Mohana Rama Beddi, R., L. T.	1927	V-B	3	Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools, Dharma- varam.
Mohana Rao, M. (Hons.) (1930)	1931	I	3	
Muhammad Abdul Hug	1927	V-B	3	Parlakimedi.
Muhammad Fazlur Rahman	1931	IV-B	3	
Muhammad Khaja Muhiuddin (Hons.)	1930	I	2	Near Gopalaswamy Temple, Elore.
Muhammad Saïduddin	1931	I	3	
Muniswamy Naidu, P.	1931	V-B	3	
Muniswamy, N. R.	1930	V-B	3	Navalpoore, Ranipet.
Muthuswamy, V. O.	1929	I	2	
Nagarajan, A.	1930	I	3	Law College, Madras.
Nagarajan, K. S. (1931)	1932	I	3	Gudalore, Terizhandur P. O.
Nagarajan, N.	1929	I	3	
Nageswara Rao, K.	1931	IV-B	2	
Narasimha Ayyangar, S.	1929	I	3	3rd Agraharam, Salem.
Narasimhachari, K.	1931	I	3	21, Ranganayakulapeta, Nellore.
Narasimhamurti, K. (Hons.)	1931	I	3	
Narasimhan, P.	1930	V-B	2	Post-Grad., Presy. College.
Narasimhan, R. (1927)	1928	I	3	
Narasimhan, R.	1931	I-A	3	3/25, Mangadurisami Ayyar Street, Nungumbakam.
Narasimha Rao, M. V.	1930	V-B	3	Sri Vasam, Nadu Street, Mylapore.
Narasimha Tatachari, T. K. T.	1928	V-B	3	
Narasinga Rao, K. U. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Narayana Ayyar, T. K. (Hons.) (3) (1930)	1931	III-B	1	
Narayanachar, P. (4)	1930	I	3	C/o P. Seshachar, Rayachoti (Cuddapah District).
Narayana Menon, M. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	86, Vellala Street, Vepery.
Narayana Menon, P. M.	1931	I	3	
Narayanamurti, D.	1928	V-B	3	
Narayanan, K. (No. 7 1931, March)	(1931)	I	2	
Narayanan K. (No. 538, 1931, March)	(1931)	IV-B	3	
Narayanan, S. (Hons.) (1930)	1931	I	1	Lecturer, Loyola College, Madras.
Narayana Rao, D. P., B.L.	1927	V-B	3	
Narayana Rao, K.	1931	IV-B	3	
Narayana Rao, V.	1928	I	3	
Narayana Reddi, K. B.	1928	V-B	3	
Narayana Reddi, R.	1929	I	3	Collector's Office, Greamspet, Chittoor.
Narayanaswami, R.	1926	I	3	
Natarajan, M. K.	1931	IV-B	3	
Natarajan, M. S., M. A.	1928	V-B	1	
Natesan, M. S. (B. A.)	1929	I	1	
Natesan, M. S. (Hons.)	1931	I	1	
Padmanabhachari, T. S.	1929	V-B	3	
Padmanabhaswami Reddi, C.	(1929)	V-B	3	
Panduranga Rao, P.	1928	V-B	3	
Parameswaran, K. S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Parthasarathi, M. A.	1931	IV-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Parthasarathi, M. S. (1930)	1931	I	3	Law College, Madras.

(3) The G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize and the Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize, 1930

(4) The Cardozo Prize and the Pentland Prize

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—*contd.*

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Vaikuntam, C. K. (1929)	1930	I	3	C/o S. V. Krishna Ayyar, Pleader, Srivaikuntam.
Varadarajan, K. S. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Varadarajan R. (Hons.)	1931	I	2	Kanakkampalayam Kallippatti P. O. <i>via</i> Gobichettipalayam.
Varahachari, M.	1931	IV-B	3	
Vasudevan, K.	1931	IV-B	3	
Vasudevan, S. (Hons.)	1931	I	3	
Velaswami Chetti, K.	1930	I	3	C/o K. P. Kandaswami Chetti, 40, Samier St., Shevapat Salem.
Venkatachalam, A.	1929	I	3	
Venkatachalam, E.	1930	V-B	3	37, Pattavettaman K. St., Kosapet, Madras.
Venkatachari, A. G.	1931	IV-B	2	Adikarapatti, Pallipadi P. O., Salem Dt.
Venkatakameswara Rao, J.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatakrishnayya, D., M.A.	1927	I	3	
Venkatalakshinarasimha Rao	1929	V-B	3	
Venkatanarayanan, R.	1928	V-B	2	
Venkatarajeswara Rao, D., B. ED.	1928	I	3	S. K. P. V. V. H. School, Bezwada.
Venkataramana Rao, M. N.	1930	V-B	3	Clerk, Dist Court, Salem.
Venkataramana Reddi, K.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, A.	1930	V-B	3	C/o V. S. Aswathaiyer, Treasury Dy. Coltr., Trichy.
Venkataraman, A. S., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, E. K.	1931	I	3	
Venkataraman, M. (Hons.)	1930	I	2	58, Lawder's Gate St., Vepery,
Venkataraman, N. P.	1927	I	3	
Venkataraman, R.	1927	V-A	3	Tutor, Loyola College.
Venkataraman, S. R. (Hons.)	1930	I	3	5/1, Perumal K. St., Gobichetti- palayam.
Venkataraman, S. T.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, S. V.	1929	I	3	
Venkataraman, V.	1930	V-B	3	
Venkataraman, V.	1931	IV-B	3	
Venkatarama Reddi, K. (1930)	1931	I	3	
Venkataratnam, V.	1930	V-B	3	112, Gower St., London.
Venkatarayulu, M.	1930	V-B	3	
Venkatasubba Rao, A., B.L.	1927	I	3	
Venkatasubba Rao, R.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatasubbayya, P., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	
Venkatesalu, R.	1927	I	3	Record Office, Madras.
Venkatesan, K. A.	1931	I-A	2	
Venkatesaperumal, T. V.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Venkateswaran, K.	1931	I	3	
Venkateswarlu, D.	1931	I	2	117, Nainiappa Naik Street, Park [Town.]
Venku Reddi, C.	1927	V-B	3	
Venugopal Reddi (1928)	1929	V-B	3	Kota, Kurnool.
Vibhakker, S. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Vijayaraghavan, T. M.	1929	V-B	3	13, Asuri St., Tiruvellore.
Vijayaraghavalu, R.	1930	V-B	3	C/o M. Ramaswami Naidu, Ottai- thattai, Palakurichi P. O., Tanjore.
Viraraghavendra Rao, V.	1930	I	3	Buchireddipalam P.O., Nellore.
Visvanatha Menon, P.	1929	V-B	3	
Yegnanarayanayya, B.	1930	I	3	Training College, Rajahmundry.
Yusuf Ali Sayeed	1931	IV-B	3	

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	CLASS.	REMARKS
Rama Rao, W. V. (1927) B.L.	1928	V-B	3	Berhampur, Ganjam.
Ramaswami, A. V.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, C. V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	"Dwaraka, Nungumbakam
Ramaswami, J. N.	1931	IV-B	3	Lalgudi.
Ramaswami, N.	1931	I-B	2	
Ramaswami, O. A.	(1930)	I	3	
Ramaswami Pillay, M.	1928	V-B	3	
Ramaswami Raja, K.	1931	V-B	3	England.
Ramaswami, R. (Tillaisthanam)	1931	I-B	1	
Ramaswami Reddi, C.	1930	V-B	3	Padmaprabhasa, Chittoor.
Ramaswami, S. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	
Ramaswami, U. N.	1927	V-B	3	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Ramayya Chetti, K.	1929	V-B	3	
Ramesh Rao, M., M.A. * (5)	1930	V-B	3	Shanker Bagh, Kilpauk.
Rami Reddi, B.	1930	V-B	3	Law College, Madras.
Rangachari, K.	1931	IV-B	2	Post-Grad., Loyola College.
Ranganathan, M. S. (Hons.)	1931	I	3	
Ranganathan, M. V. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	Clerk, Chief-Accts. Office, G. I. P. R. Bombay.
Ranganatha Rao, S.	1931	I-A	3	
Ranga Rao, D. A. S. (1927)	1930	V-B	3	
Ranga Rao, S. V. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	407, Sundragiri Vari St., Nellore.
Rangaswami, A.	1930	V-B	3	Landlord, Old Town, Guntur.
Rangayya, B.	1931	V-B	3	Law College, Trivandrum.
Rangayya, P. V.	1929	V-B	3	
Rayappa, P. M. (1931)	1932	IV-B	3	94, Arasamaram St., Salem.
Rosemeyer, C. B. (Hons.)	(1931)	III-B	3	San Thomè H. S., Mylapore.
Sadanandam, M.	1931	IV-B	3	Vizagapatam.
Sagar, S.	1927	I	3	
Saldanha, M. F. P.	1927	V-B	2	Setupati High School, Madura.
Sambanda Rao, T. K. (1930)	1931	I	2	C/o T. R. Kotisvara Rao 110 Duplex's Road, Pondicherry.
Sambasiva Rao, W. V., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	Vakil, Berhampur, Ganjam.
Sampathkumaran, C. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	77, Ranganakulapeta, Nellore.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B	3	Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Madras.
Sangameswara Rao, T.	1930	V-B	3	Adivi Ravalapadu Agraharam P.O., Konayapalem (Kistna).
Sankara Menon, T. (1927)	1928	I	3	Rev. Inspector, Kodaikanal.
Sankaranarayanan, D. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	3	
Sankaranarayanan, P. R.	1931	IV-B	3	
Sankarankutti Menon, V. P. (1930)	1931	V-B	2	
Sankaran, R.	1930	V-B	3	Manathala, Chowghat.
Sankaran, T. A.	1932	IV-B	3	General Electric Co., Madras.
Santanam, S.	1931	IV-B	3	
Saptarishi, P. A.	1931	I-A	1	Lalgudi.
Sarangan, D. (1929)	1930	I	3	C/o Messrs. Bhaskari & Co., Ford Dealers, Trichinopoly.
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	I	3	C/o Manager, Kannivadi Zamini.
Sasisekhara Rao, P.	1928	V-B	3	
Satyanarayana, A. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Satyanarayana, D. V. V. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	Landlord, Pithapuram.
Satyanarayanamurti, E. (1928) M.A., B.L.	1929	I	3	
Satyanarayanamurti, S. (1930)	1931	I	3	
Savarimuttu, T.	1930	V-B	3	
Sebastian, K. M.	1929	V-B	3	
Sekharan, U. K. (1929)	1931	V-B	3	Uppadathil House, Cannanore.
Selvaraj, M. R.	1931	IV-B	3	
Sesha Ayyangar, N. V.	1931	I	3	

* (5) The Henry Stone Medal and the Cardozo Prize.

(Contd.)

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME.	YEAR.	GROUP.	CLASS.	REMARKS.
Subbayya, C.	1930	V-B	3	
Subbayya, K. N.	1930	I	3	Avanashi, Coimbatore.
Subbayya, P.	1931	IV-B	3	C/o Mr. Panchanada Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Madras.
Subbayya, Y. V.	1929	V-B	3	Landlord, Pyaparru (Tamil).
Subbuswami, K. V.	1931	I-A	2	
Subramanyam, S. R.	1930	V-B	3	232, Thambu Chetti St., C.T.
Subramanyan, A.	1929	I	3	Mambalam.
Subramanyan, C. R.	1929	I	3	
Subramanyan, C.	1930	V-B	3	Bakara Agraharam, Chandragiri, (Chittoor.)
Subrahmanyam, K. M. (1930)	1932	I	3	Binny & Co., Madras.
Subrahmanyam, K. V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	3	60, Bell's Road, Triplicane.
Subrahmanyam, L. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	3	
Subrahmanyam, R.	B.A. (Hons.) { 1928	V-B	3	C/o Mr. R. Rajam Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Mayavaram.
Subrahmanyam, S.	{ 1930	III-B	3	
Subrahmanyam, T. S.	{ 1931	IV-B	3	
Subramanyan, V. (Hons. No. 181)	1931	IV-B	3	
Subramanyan, V. (Hons. No. 182)	1931	III-B	3	
Subramanyan, V.	1931	I	2	
Subramanyanarasimhan	1931	IV-B	3	
Sugirtaraj, J.	1930	V-B	3	C/o S. Joseph, B.A., St. Thomas [Mount.
Sundaram, M. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	3	
Sundararaj, A. (1927)	1929	V-A	3	Tahsildar, Ellore.
Sundrarajan, V. V.	1931	I-A	2	
Sundarayya, M. V. (1928)	1929	I	3	Shevapet, Salem.
Sundaresan, V. N.	1928	V-B	3	32, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
Sundarlal, S.	1930	V-B	3	244, Thambu Chetti Street, C.T.
Suryanarayanan, S. (1927) B.L.	1929	I	3	
Suryanarayanan, T. A.	1930	V-B	3	C/o T. A. Appavu Pillai, Retd., S.I. of Police, Udampalpet.
Suryaprakasa Rao, K.	1931	IV-B	3	
Suryaprakasa Rao Patnaik	(1930)	V-B	3	Collector's Office, Chatrapur, Ganjam.
Swaminathan, G. (Hons.)	1930	I	3	C/o V. K. Krishna Ayyar, Vakil, Palghat.
Swaminathan, G.	1931	IV-B	3	Nungumbakam.
Swaminathan, K. S.	1928	V-B	3	Chief Auditor's Office, S.I.R., Trichinopoly.
Syed Ahmed Hussaini	1929	I	3	
Syed Bashiruddin	1931	V-B	3	Head-Master, L. S. School, Mel- visharam
Syed Muhammad (1928)	1929	V-B	3	
Tambi, M. L.	1931	IV-B	3	C/o Mr. M. P. A. Tambi, Vepery.
Taveira, C. J. (1927)	1929	V-B	3	Clerk, P.O., Calicut.
Thomas, M. (1930)	1931	I	3	
Thomas, R.	1931	V-B	3	
Tirumalachari, L. C. (1929)	1930	V-B	3	Mukundarayapuram, P.O., Rani- pet.
Tirumalai, A. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	3	11, Car Street, Flower Bazaar, [Madras.
Tirumalai, T. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	2	
Tirumala Rao, D.	1931	IV-B	3	
Tiruvenkatachari, S., M.A.	1928	I	2	
Tiruvenkata Tatachari, T.K.T.	1929	V-B	3	
Tyagarajan, P. L.	1931	V-B	3	
Tyagarajan, V., B.L.	1928	I	2	6, Muthiah Chetty St., Vepery.
Vaidyanathan, P. K.	1931	I-B	2	D. P. I's Office, Madras.
Vaidyanathan, V., B.L.	1928	V-B	3	Apprentice, c/o A.J. Genl., Madras
Vaidyanathan, V. (1931)	(1931)	I	2	C/o S. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Pleader, Satur, (Ramnad.)