

Loyola College



January 31st, 1935

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LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS.

Annual Report for 1934.

MR. PRESIDENT,* LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasant duty to place before you an account of the work of Loyola College during the year 1934.

STRENGTH

The strength of the College rose from 736 in July 1933 to 764 in July 1934, a new high-water mark in our annals. In B.A. Pass Economics, there has been a slight fall, made up by a definite increase in the Intermediate History Group and there has also been an addition of 24 students due to our opening the Physics branch in the B.A. Pass Course. The rush for seats in the Intermediate Mathematics group (about 400 applications were received) was so great that we had regretfully to refuse many deserving cases. I take this opportunity to apologise to the parents whose applications had to be summarily turned down; we hope to find some remedy to this situation in the near future.

STAFF

There were a few changes and additions in the staff. Mr. Mathew Pollack, B.A. (Hons.) took the place of Mr. B. R. Baliga as English Tutor. Mr. E. K. Natesa Sarma, Vidwan, Cert. of Prof., took the place left vacant in the Tamil section by the departure of Mr. Madurai Mudaliar and Mr. A. Prosper, Bacc. ès Lettres (Paris) strengthened the French staff in the middle of the current year. Mr. P. Rama Pisharoty, B.A. (Hons.) was appointed additional lecturer on the opening of Physics in the B.A. Pass Course.

EXAMINATIONS

The Intermediate Mathematics Group beats its own previous record as will be seen from the following table.

Year	Appeared	I Class	II Class	% of Passes
1931	60	20	17	61.6
1932	75	22	21	56.6
1933	94	44	24	72.3
1934	93	48	25	78.5

The results of the History group were also far above the Presidency average, 3/3 passing in the first class and 20 in the second class out of 45, a percentage of 51.5 which is also the percentage of our passes in this group during the last four years. The number of distinctions gained in Intermediate rose correspondingly during the last four years from 55 in 1931 to 79, then to 128 and now to 164. Special mention must be made of the fact that out of 73 successful candidates in Group A, not less than 69 obtained a distinction in Mathematics, surely an embarrassing fact for the next set of students who are resolved not to lag behind their elders.

In Part I of B.A. (English) we secured 1 first class (the only one in the University), 2 second classes and 89 third classes (71.9%); in Part II (Second Language) 4 first classes, 13 second classes and 83 third classes (78.1%); in Part III (Mathematics) 11 first classes, 9 second classes and 15 third classes (76%) and in Part III (Economics) 2 first classes, 9 second classes and 58 third classes (88.5%), the first, second and third ranks in the University going to our students

*The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Bar-at-Law, Home Member to the Government of Madras.

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in Economics. In Honours English Language and Literature out of two candidates sent up one secured a second class and one was recommended for the Pass Degree. In Honours Mathematics, 7 in the first class, 20 in the second class and 12 in the third class (100%) and in Economics 3 first classes, 7 second classes and 4 third classes, with one recommended (93%).

For such results as the above, our thanks go to our devoted staff to whose untiring energy and zeal they are due and to the students themselves who co-operated so willingly with our efforts.

BUILDINGS

The B.A. Physics Laboratory was completed in December, 1933 and occupied in July, 1934. To the North of it a new building is rising which will provide a permanent abode for the Chemistry Department both in B.A. and in Intermediate. The Intermediate Physics Laboratory is also being extended. It is to be regretted that the Government did not see its way to come to our help though building grants began again to be sanctioned this year.

HOSTELS

Whilst it is said that many hostels have seen their numbers dwindle owing to the financial crisis, I am glad to report that the strength of ours has been very little affected, most of our 400 rooms being occupied.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

If the results of this College have been, I may be permitted to say, very gratifying on the academical side, the no less important other collegiate or extra-collegiate activities have not been forgotten, though they do not lend them-

selves so easily to measurement and statistics. The College societies, dramatic, literary, historical and scientific have on the whole been very active, some at least more active than the preceding year. The opportunities with which life in Madras abounds for attending meetings, lectures and conferences have been made use of to a large extent and our students have had their share even of amusements, the necessary tonic and corrective being provided by the studious atmosphere of the College.

Five cups or shields were won by our teams, including the shield for boxing, a new activity to our students for which a special pavilion has now been erected. But more than these trophies, which as a matter of fact are due to the excellence and efforts of but a few sportsmen, the amount of games played by the common run of students ought to be considered and I am glad to say that our playing fields present a lively appearance every evening.

The U.M.C. has continued working satisfactorily and recruitment was easier this year.

STONE AND DISCIPLINE

The relations between staff and students continue easy: constant and friendly contact between the teachers and the taught being the rule. Individual care and attention is devoted to every one as far as is possible and necessary in each particular case.

In conclusion, it now only remains for me to express on behalf of the staff and students our gratitude to you Mr. President for your kindness in readily accepting our invitation to be with us and to the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence this evening.



Chancellor, Madras University presided and there was, as usual, a large and distinguished gathering.

We noted with pleasure a number of friends for whom College Day, Loyola, seems to have become an annual fixture. We thank them for the delicate compliment their regular attendance implies.

College Day over, the boys settle down to their books, under the shadow of the coming examination, not a lengthening, but a shortening shadow.

Some say that there was no trace of examination fever, but just serious, steady work, though a bit more intense than usual. If this is true, then it is a good sign, for it shows that the boys felt conscious that they had already their stores of knowledge laid by, and had therefore worked steadily during the year. This is as it should be. Fast and feast may be a good dietary system for pythons, but it is not for men. Man's physiology is not like the python's. He cannot, like the scaly monster, fast for one month, and then gulp in one day the meals of one month. This holds true in the gastronomical as well as in the intellectual order. Mental food is to be digested and assimilated under pain of mental indigestion. Digestion and assimilation is a slow process, and every process depends, for success, on order and time.

Still, some would seem to have had good reason to resort to forced feeding, the Intermediate group A candidates for instance. They had before them the record of the preceding year, 43 first classes. Were they going to keep up the standard or were they going to come out branded with the stigma of inferiority! And there were not wanting "defeatists" or prophets of evil to tell them: No use! you can't beat your elders.

Can't we? Wait and see!

And the prophets lost nothing waiting.

* * * *

While the seniors were thus sullenly, grimly at grips with their exams, the Angel of Death unexpectedly visited some of their junior friends.

On 1st March, T. Ramakrishna Rao, of Kurnool, a student in the IV Economics Honours Class, was carried away by sudden haemorrhage of the heart. His tall, thin complexion, and an habitual state of indifferent health robbed the sad event of much of its surprise. Still one cannot help feeling the loss of such a good, genial, promising young man.

Less than three weeks later, on 18th March and during the promotion examination, and again in Mylapore, another student was snatched away in 48 hours by dysentery: Annaji Rao. He was one of the 43 first classes of the College in the Intermediate Examination of 1933, group A, and had joined the junior B.A. Class, Mathematics, with Sanskrit as optional language (in which he was particularly good), at the re-opening in June.

We offer the stricken families our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

* * * *

March—University Examinations.

The departure for their various centres of the candidates of the College reminds one of soldiers going to the war. Good wishes, boisterous cheers, enthusiasm, hopes, or rather certainty of success. . . . "See the conquering heroes come. . . ."; It is often the case that he that goes to battle, or to the examination hall, smiling returns crestfallen, a prospective casualty.

But, somehow, the defeatist feeling did not seem to haunt the Loyola boys. Smiling they

went, smiling they came, especially the intermediate youngsters. On the Mathematics day particularly, they came back not only smiling, but shouting: Loyola wins!

And the youngsters were right, as 21st May proved. On the list of Loyola candidates put up at the Senate House on that day the sinister strokes of the academic red pencil across the names were few and far between.

Here are the results.

Intermediate: Group A: Sent up, 93; passed in the first class, 48 (forty-eight); passed in the second class 25; total, 73, or 78.5 per cent. Group B: Sent up, 45; passed in the first class 3, in the second class 20, total 23, or 51 per cent.

Total pass: 96 out of 138, or 69.5 per cent, with 51 in the first class.

To complete the picture, we must add the distinctions: 12 in Second Language, 69 in Mathematics, 33 in Physics, 42 in Chemistry, 3 in Ancient History, 2 in Indian History and 1 in Logic, a total of 162 to be shared among 96 successful candidates, and, of these, 154 among the 73 passes of group A. The only real distinction in Group A is that of the three candidates who got no distinction. It is in fact a wonder how they escaped distinctions. I suspect these three to be stoics, and to have avoided distinctions of set purpose, in sheer contempt.

In order to assess fully the outgoing II U.C. the partial passes too must be taken into account. If they are, then we have the following percentages:—

English, 81; Second Language 84.7; Group A, 87; Group B: 68.8.

On the whole, 9 complete failures or about 6.5 per cent.

The question, the ever recurring question arises: why are group B results so poor when

compared with group A results? We know the ready answer: the different nature of the subjects, the "bright boys" go to group A, etc.

Allowing for all that, it yet seems to us that the results for group B should be better than they are; there is no reason why they should not be better.

The question was raised a few years ago by Mr. Fyson, Principal, Presidency College. In Mr. Fyson's opinion, the valuation of the non-science papers counted for something in these poor results and the inquiry which followed on Mr. Fyson's query revealed that he was right.

We have more than once heard from assistant examiners in history that they were directed not to exceed 50 or 60 per cent, in their marking.

Such a direction is surely wrong. If a candidate answers a question well, that is if he gives the facts fairly completely, there is no reason why he should not obtain 70 or 80 per cent. of the marks.

The regulation is perfectly clear on this point. Regulation 4 CH. XXXIII (Part II, Vol. I, Calendar for 1934-35) says: "The papers set in any subject shall be such, as a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject, can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted. That is, as Mr. Fyson pointed out, the examiner, in his standard of marking should bear in view such a candidate, and not the professor or the examiner or an elderly man. It follows that if a candidate fairly meets a question he must be given marks according to that standard. If he meets all the points of the question he must be given full marks or nearly so. We commend this regulation to the meditation of examiners.

The B.A. pass list makes pleasant reading also.

Here it is in tabular form—

Subjects.	Examined	I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.	Total	%
English ...	128	1	2	89	92	71.9
Second Language ...	128	4	15	83	100	78.1
Mathematics ...	46	11	9	15	35	76.7
Economics ...	78	2	9	58	68	88.5

To Frank de Souza belongs the rare if not unique distinction of having taken a first class in each part. He is the only first class in the Presidency in English (New Regulations). His

The Honours results read as follows:—

Subjects	Examined	I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.	Total	%	Recom. for a pass
Mathematics ...	21	7	2	12	21	100	
Economics ...	15	3	7	4	14	93.3	1
English Literature ...	2		1		1	50.0	1

In Mathematics, the number of II class passes is unusually low, not only in this College, but in other colleges as well. It shows that the question papers made a sharp discrimination between candidates of superior abilities and the average Honours students. If this view is correct, then we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on our 7 first classes in Mathematics, out of a total roll of 11 first classes in the Presidency, and on the ranks our candidates won, *viz.*, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Contrary to the B.A., which we described more than once as belonging to the Diplodocus type, an animal with a ridiculously small head and a ridiculously long tail, the Economics Honours class seems to be all head and no legs and no tail, the Cephalopod type, for an animal which is all head must necessarily walk on its head.

Well done, Economics boys!

To be complete, we must add a certain number of candidates, who after taking a post-

graduate course in the College, appeared for the M.A. Degree Examination. Three of these passed in Mathematics, V. K. Panchapagesan taking a first class and standing first in the Presidency, and one in English Literature.

And the wonder of it all is that nobody wonders!

The infection seems to have caught the teachers themselves. Mr. V. N. Ramaratnam took his M.A. in History. Mr. Sankunni Menon passed M.A. in two languages and Mr. K. V. Radhakrishna Sastri, B.A., L.T., passed the Vidwan Examination.

It is gratifying to see our Lecturers so keen not only on the improvement of their students, but on their own too.

* * * * *

We are happy to announce that a benefactress has founded a gold medal in the College to perpetuate the memory of her late husband.

The medal will be awarded to the best Honours candidate passing out of the college in the subjects, taken in turn, in which it is recognized in Honours.

The medal is awarded this year for the first time to Mr. R. C. V. P. Noronha.

In the event—not a baseless supposition, let us hope—of some other friend or well-wisher of the College founding a gold medal, the foundress will be requested to alter the conditions of the award she has fixed.

This donation put us in mind of the Father Quinn Memorial Fund. The memorial projected was a hall for the hostels. But the subscriptions so far collected—about Rs. 2,000 do not permit such an ambitious scheme. Meanwhile the money is lying idle. Why not, we asked, utilise at least the interest of that sum and institute a more modest but useful memorial in his name? To put the question is almost to answer it, for an obvious form of memorial at once suggests itself to the mind: a gold medal for English.

And so, it was decided to institute the Father Quinn Gold Medal, awardable to the candidate of the College who stands highest on the English B.A. Pass list, provided he passes in the first or in the Second Class and he passes the whole examination at the first appearance.

The new medal is awardable this year. We need not say to whom.

And now for the holidays!

But on this topic, the chronicle must keep silent.

Happy times need no chronicle, just as happy people have no history.

The boys returned at the end of June, and perhaps took no notice of a room in the Fathers' house which had lost its occupant a few days previously.

Good old Father Honoré left us, without previous notice, for a better world on the morning of 15th June. He was scarcely known to the boys, having spent all his life in St. Joseph's

College, Trichinopoly. He had retired in 1933 and chose Loyola College for his residence. He lived with us exactly one year.

His record is an enviable one: 72 years of life, 52 years in India, 50 years a teacher in the same College. He it was who planned and constructed the laboratories of St. Joseph's College. His work as a professor and as a University man is public knowledge. His kind heart was equally well known. But, here again, a chronicle can only mention the fact. You know a good man, you enjoy him, but you don't write about him. When you have said he was a good man, you have said enough.

But, though he did not belong to Loyola and was not known to the boys, he was no stranger to the College. He was consulted at every stage in the planning and in the building of Loyola. He made the first sketches of the buildings. The laboratories, those built in 1924-25, as well as those built recently, were designed by him. From first to last, he took a keen, active and intelligent interest in the College.

He returned to Madras from Kodaikanal on 11th June and proceeded forthwith with the fitting up of the new B.A. Laboratory. On the morning of 14th June, the eve of his death, he went out with Mr. Somasundaram Ayyar and Mr. Rama Pisharoti to inspect the gas plants of some colleges, with a view to gaining information that might be of use for the gas plant he was then planning for the College.

On his return at about 11:30 a.m., he felt the first symptoms of a fresh bile attack, which was to be the last of a long series.

The attack came and proceeded in the usual normal way, without any alarming symptoms. But on 15th June, 6:15 a.m., he was found expiring of heart failure.

As the life, so the death, Father Honoré had been throughout a silent, self-effacing worker. He died quietly, alone, without burdening anybody. He lies buried in the Mylapore Cemetery.

As June wore on, and the re-opening day drew near, the College grounds began to look lively.

Strings of visitors, coming on foot, cycling, by car, by jut, all looking eager and anxious.

What is the matter?

Any financial disaster threatening?

Any danger to life or limb?

A seat, please!

Please, recommend me to the Principal for a seat! A seat in Mathematics! A seat in Physics! But, especially, a seat in group A. Intermediate!

400 applicants fighting for 100 seats, in Group A!

The Principal, with all his differential and integral calculus, is unable to solve the problem: accommodate 400 applicants with 100 seats.

Oh! well, he can give imaginary seats, of course, and that is what he did, to 300 of them. They had to seek a real seat elsewhere.

So we started the new year with full strength in Mathematics and Physics and slightly less than full strength in Economics: in Inter group A 100 and group B 70.

The total strength of the College rose to 765, a new record in our annals.

25th June. Re-opening Day.

It looked like an ordinary term day.

A disappointed man, that day, was the English Lecturer I U.C. He had come to

College well in time, of course, but fondly hoping he would just have a look round and go home. Why? is not re-opening day the last day of the vacation? To his surprise, he found a full class of eager youngsters, looking at him with greedy eyes, as if to devour him. He had to deliver his lecture for one full hour, the boys taking notes all the while.

Next period, composition. . . . Same phenomenon! Not a paper missing, not a blank paper!

What are these young prodigies?

The lecturer ate up his disappointment and wondered, but was glad on the whole.

That's the way. Full swing, right-earnest from the start, no fumbling, no wobbling. Get right into it. After all, the boys are just as happy that way, perhaps more.

They come full of eagerness, ready for anything. It is paying them a compliment to answer their expectation.

* * * * *

But there are new things about, and new faces too.

First of all, why does the College look more inviting this year? Somehow it seems to say: Come in!

The avenue across the tank has been broadened and adorned. Two cars can now comfortably cross or drive abreast without fear of collision or danger of toppling over into the tank.

Then, a triple border on each side: white stones, grass and palm trees.

A royal avenue, what!

To welcome you, boys!

Get in; get round the College. You stand in front of the new B.A. Physics Department, which itself stands in the midst of lawns, evergreen borders, shrubs, etc. You

are welcomed by the Professor, Mr. V. Soma-sundaram Ayyar, a well known ever smiling face. But let me introduce to you his assistant Mr. Rama Pisharoti, B.A. (Hons.), I Class, also a smiling face. Who said science was stern and grim looking? Not here, anyhow.

The new B.A. Physics course was inaugurated in June.

The University, probably out of solicitude for the health of Physics students—or is it because Physics is the Science of motion?—wants them to have plenty of room to move about. We believe our students have nothing to desire in this respect; 150 feet of labs for 24 students at a time!

There is another new Teacher in the College, Mr. E. K. Natesa Sarma, Vidwan, C. P., Tamil Assistant. We wish him every success.

* * * * *

On 31st July, feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the early echoes were roused from their sleep by the joyous peals of a chime of bells.

The bells had arrived, at long last! The bells ordered two years previously.

There are only 5 bells rendering in the English style, the f, g, a, b flat and c, or in the continental style the fa, sol, la, si flat, ut.

One could wish a full scale of bells. One could wish so many things! One must be satisfied with what one can get, waiting for the opportunity to get the rest.

One of these bells is the gift of the late Mr. P. C. Srinivasa Ayyengar, Merchant, Pycroft's Road.

* * * * *

On 5th August, there passed away, at Tirupatur, his native place, T. P. Sitaraman, a boy who had read in the Junior Intermediate and resided in the College Hostel for one year. His studies had been repeatedly interrupted by ill health. But, instead of making him

self-centred, or hardening and embittering his heart, suffering seems to have on the contrary made him mellow, compassionate and generous; a reaction rarely witnessed among men. We wish to place on record the noble deeds of this young man, and we wish we could engrave them in letters of gold.

When in the hostel, sick as he was, and when he could reasonably have spent on his comforts all the money he had, he would save up what he could from his pocket money and, with his savings, discreetly help poor boys to pay their fees.

When at home, he would likewise send money to help poor boys.

Blessed are the merciful, says Our Lord Jesus Christ, for they shall obtain mercy.

These words are at once the best panegyric of this admirable young man and the most fitting condolence that can be offered to those who mourn his loss.

* * * * *

The end of August brought round again the annual tournament for the Kumara Raja of Chettinad Badminton Cup. Loyola put up a team but this team did not get to the finals.

The tie was between the Engineering College team and the Law College team. The cup went to the latter, but the former made a vigorous defence, which did them great credit.

Loyola, though defeated, can still claim some credit for the success of the winners. The two stalwarts of the winning team were no other than our two old tennis champions, Narayana Rao and Rama Rao.

* * * * *

Fortune smiles on us, at sports. In the first term, no defeat in hockey or football.

Cricket is not so lucky. Fortune rather frowns on our team. Yet, in spite of frowns and forebodings, our boys go in for every match.

Right-o, boys! never say die.

Remember Marshal Foch saying: There is no such thing as defeat in war—and in other things too! War is a conflict of wills. So long as the will, the will to conquer, holds out there is no defeat, whatever may happen! Defeat consists in the yielding of the will.

A golden saying, which we commend to sportsmen, to students and to everybody.

Emboldened by success, our football team paid a visit to Bangalore.

But there they found somebody to talk to. Bangalore has got a name for sports. Our boys won only two matches out of five.

They recouped themselves in tennis. They won every one of the ten matches they played.

In spite of these checkered results, the visit was hugely enjoyed, not only by our boys, but also, we believe, by the Bangalore people, judging from the reception they gave the visiting team.

Our hockey team went further afield, to Coonoor. They came back with laurels won on the hockey field and on the tennis court.

No, boys, it was no deep plot on the part of the Principal, if the September vacation was cut down to barely two short weeks. It was all due to the U.T.C.

The annual camp transferred from September to December. That's all.

You will make up in December.

Any I. C. S. yet from Loyola College? That was a question put to us now and then, not without a point of malice or perhaps regret, and, of course, we had to put on a modest air, explain that such ambition did not fit a young college.

We prepare for the B.A., for the Honours, not for the I.C.S.

Yet, truth to tell, year after year, some of our graduates have been crossing the seas to compete for the I.C.S. but, so far, none had succeeded in gaining the coveted title.

But now, the spell has been broken.

We have, not one, but two I.C.S. old boys.

The first whose name appeared in the papers is B. Gopalakrishna Rao. He passed Intermediate from Loyola in 1930, third in the Presidency, and then proceeded straight to England, to prepare for B.Sc. and the I.C.S.

To those who knew Gopalakrishna Rao, his success did not come as a surprise.

No surprise, either, in the case of Ali, as he was called here, or Shujat Oosman Ali, to give him his full name. Ali is still remembered in the College. It was only the other day he left us, that is, in 1933, after passing the B.A. of that year at the top of the II Class in two parts and in the I class in another part.

We almost owed him a grudge for not taking the Honours course in 1930. Ali only smiled when you talked to him of Honours. You know that sweet, quiet, a bit condescending smile of his, which meant, very kind of you, but I'll have my own way.

Come on, old Ali, we forgive you! You have made up, and more than made up for the Honours you despised!

Ali is a full product of Loyola College, since he passed both Intermediate and B.A. from it. He was for a time in the U.T.C. and was at all times a keen sportsman, and a downright goodfellow.

Two proud men in Madras are Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao, High Court Judge, uncle to Gopalakrishna Rao, and Capt. Shujat Ali, the father of Ali. To whom may be added Ali's grand-father, the venerable Khadir Nawaz Khan, to whom Ali was like the apple of his eyes. Congratulations to our two old boys

and all good wishes for a happy, successful and glorious career!

Two other old boys who have achieved success, though in a different line, are Appanda Raj and Chandrasekaran, who have been selected as A.S.P's. But, we hope we shall never have anything to do with them as A.S.P's. It is a principle with us, that police, vakils and doctors are people to be kept away from as far as possible.

Which does not prevent us offering our two old boys our congratulations and best wishes.

* * * * *

Sir George Stanley, late Governor of Madras, has left many memorials behind him to perpetuate his name, were there need of memorials to perpetuate it.

Students will be glad to know that he did not forget them.

At the end of September 1934, he sent to the College a magnificent tennis cup, to be competed for by Arts Colleges.

We look forward to the first tournament, which will, we have no doubt, treat us to an exhibition of tennis worthy of the donor, of the cup and of the noble sport, and we may trust to Father Basenach to make that tournament a success.

The winners of the tennis doubles in the late S.I.A.A. Tennis Tournament, our two old boys, Narayana Rao and Rama Rao, may be interested spectators in the coming tournament, but they will have to stand out and make room for their juniors. They learned their tennis under Father Basenach, they say. Many more have learned under the same master, since their days, and they are eager to show their seniors that they are not unworthy of them and of their teacher.

Look out for prospective rivals, who may challenge your championship later on, old boys!

There appears to be a secret understanding between Jupiter Pluvius and the Principal this year. It is no secret that the boys look forward to a "rain holiday" now and then, during the rainy season. They are so hard worked, they say! Let us forgive them this little foible.

But that old sneak of Jupiter managed to keep his downpours for the night time.

"Holiday to-day, Father? weather threatening," the boys would ask on a cloudy morning. The Principal would smile. He knew his old Jupiter.

On 25th October, however, whether Jupiter's clock went wrong, or the Principal wanted to pay the boys a compliment for their good work (he is up to such subtle forms of compliment) the rain came pattering down at 9 a.m. and went on for a long time, despite the shouts from the hostels, so loud that the atmospheric disturbance they caused might almost have stopped it.

The Principal smiled a paternal smile and let the boys enjoy their holiday. After all, even a Principal is not sorry for an extra holiday, now and then. But he cannot say so. He would lose his dignity, if he said so. No, he says, "November 2, Leper Day! What a name! But never mind the name, mind the thing."

2nd November is All Souls Day, the day the Catholic Church commemorates the dead.

Life for a leper is worse than death. It is living death. Their misery appeals to the living.

It is gratifying to record that the highest collection, among all the Colleges and schools of the city, came from Loyola.

8th November. The portrait of the late Father Honoré was unveiled in the new Physics Laboratory, a fitting place for such a memorial.

since Father Honoré's last thought was for that very laboratory.

Mr. R. Littlehales, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, performed the ceremony and was glad we feel sure, to give this last token of regard to his old friend.

Dr. Parameswaran of the Presidency College treated us on that occasion to one of his characteristic lectures, which always compel attention, although all may not be prepared to go the whole way with him in his conclusions.

* * * * *

9th November. The Panagal Hockey Cup returns to the College after a year's absence won back from the Presidency College. The Principal gives a holiday of his own motion, not under pressure from shouts and demonstrations. He is not so bad, after all!

* * * * *

10th November. What is that new structure rising to the west of the B.A. Physics Laboratory? a band stand? or what?

It is a boxing ring.

Yes, boxing has now got city right in Loyola.

A boxing ring had to come after the success of our boxers in the intercollegiate competition at the end of 1933.

It has come.

And it is well patronised.

Not by my friend Kittu, though. He does not see the esthetics or the beauty of the art of punching. Get my jaws knocked out of joint! he says: Not me.

Well, Kittu, if any day you get lockjaw, that is the cure for you.

* * * * *

Extract from a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

"Many of the candidates (to the Indian Military Academy) appear to be flung bodily into large educational institutions, colleges and universities, and are left there to "sink or swim." The growing recognition that this will not do is to be welcomed, and institutions where training, mental and physical, is blended with the requisite personal supervision and interest seem to come more and more into favour."

Well, boys, what do you say to that?

Does Loyola answer the above description? Do you get here "the requisite personal supervision and interest"? Do you want more?

The more the better, no doubt.

The ideal would be a system in which the whole training of a student, if possible, was under personal supervision and accompanied by personal interest. Such a system existed in old India—the Gurukula system. It is more or less the tutorial system still followed at Oxford.

But we are now far from the times of the Gurukula system. The ambit of modern education extends far beyond the curriculum of studies in olden times. The subjects studied nowadays do not all lend themselves to the tutorial method. Madras is not Oxford and any attempt at a wider application of the tutorial system would require a considerable overhauling of our studies.

We do the best under the circumstances and we must be satisfied with that.

* * * * *

Half yearly and selection examination. A few days before examination, a boy asked for the loan of an alarum.

Was that student of the type of the righteous man with a peaceful conscience, whose sleep was not disturbed by the approaching examination?

EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1934

B.A. (Hons.) Branch I

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
2.	Krishnamurti, K. A.	7.	Krishna Rao, P.
3.	Kamesvara Rao, V.	8.	Ramachandran, A. B.
4.	Subrahmanyan, A.	9.	Srinivasa Rao, M. K.
		10.	Minakshisundaram, S.

SECOND CLASS

10.	Taylor, A.	11.	John, V.
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THIRD CLASS

1.	Venkataraman, M. S.	15.	Kesavan, N.
5.	Sankaranarayanan, G.	20.	Balakrishnan, P. K.
8.	Narayanan, K. V.	22.	Rajagopalan, M. K.
10.	Susila Rao, C.	24.	Narayana Ayyar, A.
11.	Venkatesvaran, P. S.	26.	Sundaram, R. K.
14.	Gopalaratnam, M. V.	28.	Tiruvengkatachari, T.

M.A. (Mathematics)

RANK.	NAME.	CLASS.	RANK.	NAME.	CLASS.
1.	Panchapakesan, V. K.	I	7.	Jagannatha Rao, C. B.	III
4.	Srinivasamurti, T. K.	III			

B.A. (Hons.) Br. I

Transitory Regulations.

RANK.	NAME.	CLASS.
5.	Chockalingam, T. S.	III

B.A. (Hons.) Br. IV

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
4.	Rajagopalan, A.	5.	Rajagopalan, S.
			Swaminathan, N. S.

SECOND CLASS

1.	Chakrayarti, R.	9.	Sundararajan, V.
3.	Manohara Shenoi, D.	13.	George Kuruyilla.
5.	Saldanha, B. W.	18.	Subrahmanyan, V.
7.	Philip, K. M.		

1934 EXAMINATION RESULTS THIRD CLASS

RANK. NAME.
 5. Srinivasan, P. T.
 6. Hussey, W. H.

RANK. NAME.
 10. Rajagopalan, T. P.
 11. Sankunni Menon, K.

RECOMMENDED FOR B.A. DEGREE

Ramanujam, P. K.

B.A. (Hons.) Br. VI

SECOND CLASS

RANK. NAME.
 2. Noronha, R. C. V. P.

RECOMMENDED FOR B.A. DEGREE

Fredi, V. J.

M.A. (English)

Ramakrishnayya, R. III

B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary

NAME.
 Anantanarayanan, V. K.
 Asiryatham, E. C.
 Coelho, S. J. N.
 Devanathan, K.
 Ephraim, N. A.
 George, K. J.
 Jayarama Shetti, P.
 John, V.
 Krishnamurti, S.
 Krishnan, N. S.
 Krishnaswami, G. N.
 Muthuswami, N. D.
 Nagarajan, S.
 Paramapavana Rao, J. V.
 Perreira, L.
 Ramachandran, K. R.
 Ramachandran, K. V.
 Ramachandra Rao, K.

NAME.
 Ramakrishnayya, N.
 Ramaratnam, M. S.
 Ramaswami, S. V.
 Sridhara Rao, K.
 Srinivasagopalan, M.
 Subrahmanyam, G.
 Subrahmanyam, N. A.
 Subrahmanyam, R.
 Sundaresan, S.
 Suryanarayana, C. V.
 Syed Shaw Ghouse Mohideen.
 Venkatadri, P. K.
 Venkatakrishna Rao, M.
 Venkataraman, T. R.
 Antoniswami, S. M.
 Ramachandran, P. K.
 Vasudevan, S. A.
 Venkata Rao, V



B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.
PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.
1.	De Souza, F.

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
4.	Mukunda Prabhu, K. P.	15.	Sridharan Pandalai, K.

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Edward Duraiswami.	Sriramamurti, L. S.
Ethelred Tyagaraj.	Balakrishnan, N.
Santanagopal, W.	Devasahayam, D.
Somasundaram, R.	Durairaj, R.
Mahadeva Sastri, B. S.	Ghulam Mohd. Ali Quaraishy.
Narasimhaswami, B. L.	Hirudayaraj, J.
Naganathan, R. G.	Kasivisvanathan, S.
Paramesvaran Nambyar, T. K.	Kesavalu, C. V.
Ardhaneesvaran, K.	Mahabubjan.
Sitaraman, N.	Mariajoseph, A.
Srinivasaraghavan, S.	Nandhi, S.
Sundararajan, K. N.	Narayanaswami, P. M.
Devarajan, P.	Natarajan, A. S.
Duraiswami, V. N.	Natarajan, R.
Ignatius, A. D.	Palaniappa Nadan, P.
Rajagopalan, B. C.	Raman, V. G.
Ramaswami, S.	Ratnasabapati, S.
Sethuraman, K.	Shanmughavelayudam, P.
Sivaprakasam, K.	Srinivasan, A. R.
Vaidyanathan, T. S.	Subbaratnam, S.
Papa Rao, P.	Sundaram, D. R.
Ramachandra Rao, M.	Tirunavukarasu, T. S.
Balaramadas, V.	Vaidyanathan, K. S.
Bhashyam, S. G.	Victor Joseph.
Ganapati, A.	Baskara Rao, S.
Rajaraman, N.	Kota Reddi, P.
Raman, K.	Narasimhan, T. V. V.
Srinivasan, K.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Y.
Gordon, H. W. B.	Rama Rao, M.
Joseph, C. E.	Shouri, V.
Santo, C. A.	Suriaprakasa Rao, K.

PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—(Continued).

THIRD CLASS (Continued)

NAME.	RANK.	NAME.	RANK.
Venkata Reddi, N.		Padmanabhaswami, V.	
Gopinatha Menon, P.		Ramaswami, V. K.	
Kesavan Nayar, G.		Sampat, S.	
Krishna Kurup, M.		Srinivasan, K. N.	
Krishnan Nayar, O.		Srinivasan, P. R.	
Narayana Menon, P.		Subba Rao, S.	
Narayanan, V.		Swaminathan, S.	
Panchanatha Iyer, N. K.		Francis, M.	
Rajagopalan, A. R.		Francis, T. M.	
Sankara Menon, U.		Infante, A.	
Vergheese, J. M.		Narayana Rao, K.	
Balasubrahmanyam, K. V.		Prabakar Rao, U.	
Buchiramayya, D.		Thambu, P.	
Mannadi Nayar, A. G.			

PART II—SECOND LANGUAGE

TAMIL

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
10.	Palaniappa Nadan, P.	20.	Tirunavukkarasu, T. S.

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Narayanaswami, S. M.	Lakshminarasimhachari, A.
Natarajan, A.	Mahabubjan.
Panchapagesan, L. S.	Narayanaswami, P. M.
Santanagopal, W.	Natarajan, A. S.
Somasundaram, R.	Raman, V. G.
Devarajan, P.	Ratnasabapati, S.
Duraiswami, V. N.	Shanmughavelayudam, P.
Sethuraman, K.	Srinivasan, A. R.
Sivaprakasam, K.	Subbaratnam, S.
Vaidyanathan, T. S.	Vaidyanathan, K. S.
Balakrishnan, N.	Victor Joseph.
Devasahayam, D.	Seshadri, M. C.
Kasivisvanathan, S.	Yegnaswami, R.
Kesavalu, C. V.	

TELUGU

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.
	Shouri, V.

PART II—SECOND LANGUAGE (Continued).

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
1.	Ramachandra Rao, M.	6.	Tirumalacharlu, K.
3.	Papa Rao, P.	10.	Kota Reddi, P.
4.	Mahadeva Sastri, B. S.		

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Narasimha Raju, D. B.	Sivayya, G.
Bhaskara Rao, S.	Suryaprakasa Rao, K.
Krishnamurti, S.	Theodore, T.
Narasimhan, T. V. V.	Venkataratnam, A.
Pampapati, S.	Venkatesvara Rao, N.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Y.	Venkata Reddi, N.
Ramalinga Reddi, K.	Venkayya, D. P.
Rama Rao, M.	Srinivasa Rao, G.
Sitarama Rao, Y.	

MALAYALAM

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Paramesvaran Nambiyar, T. K.	Panchanatha Ayyar, N. K.
Gopinatha Menon, P.	Rajagopalan, A. R.
Kesavan Nayar, G.	Sridharan Pandalai, K.
Krishnan Nayar, O.	Vergheese, J. M.
Narayanan, V.	Krishnan Nayar, S. K.

SANSKRIT

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.
3.	Sundararajan, K. N.

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
9.	Ganapati, A.		Venkataratnam, I.

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Aravamudan, R.	Balarama Das, V.
Ardhanareesvaran, K.	Rajaraman, N.
Sitaraman, N.	Raman, K.
Srinivasaraghavan, S.	Srinivasan, K.

PART III - OPTIONAL GROUPS (Continued);

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
2.	Panchapagesan, L. S.	10.	Mahadeva Sastri, B. S.
3.	Ardhanareesvaran, K.	13.	Jambukesvaran, T.
5.	Naganathah, R. G.	20.	Ethelred Tyagaraj
6.	Aravamudan, R.		

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Edward Duraiswami.	Narasimhaswami, B. L.
Narayanaswami, S. M.	Sundararajan, K. N.
Santanagopal, W	

Group I-B

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
2.	Devarajan, P.	20.	Leons, K. A.
15.	Duraiswami, V. N.	22.	Balarama Das, V.
16.	De Souza, F.	32.	Sriramamurti, L. S.
18.	Ramachandra Rao, M.		

SECOND CLASS

14.	Visvanathan, T.	28.	Vasudevan, P. S.
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THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Seturaman, K.	Raman, K.
Vaidyanathan, T. S.	Srinivasan K.
Papa Rao, P.	Gordon, H. W. B.
Bhashyam, S. G.	Joseph, C. J.
Ganapati, A.	Santo, C. F.

ECONOMICS

Group IV-B

FIRST CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
1.	Ratnasabhupati, S.	2.	Mukunda Prabhu, K. I.

PART III - OPTIONAL GROUPS (Continued)

SECOND CLASS

RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
1.	Thambu, P.	9.	Shouri, V.
3.	Sridharan Pandalaj, K.	12.	Panchanatha Ayyar, N. K.
4.	Ramaswami, V. K.	16.	Krishnan Nayar, O. R.
5.	Theodore, T.	20.	Tirumalacharlu, K.
8.	Tirunavukkarasu, T. S.		

THIRD CLASS

NAME.	NAME.
Balakrishnan, N. (D. No. 247).	Rama Rao, M.
Balakrishnan, N. (D. No. 246).	Sita Rama Rao, Y.
Devasahayam, D.	Venkataratnam, A.
Durairaj, R.	Venkata Reddi, N.
Gulam Md. Ali Quaraishi.	Venkatesvara Rao, N.
Hirudayaraj, J.	Venkayya, D. P.
Kasivisvanathan, S.	Chidambarathanu Pillai, S.
Kesavalu, C. V.	Gopinatha Menon, P.
Lakshminarasimhachari, A.	Kesavan Nayar, G. M.
Mahabubjan.	Krishna Kurup, M.
Maria Joseph, A.	Narayana Menon, P.
Nandhi, S.	Narayanan, V.
Narayanaswami, P. M.	Rajagopalan, A. R.
Natarajan, A. S.	Bala Subrahmanyam, K. V.
Natarajan, R.	Buchiramayya, D.
Palaniappa Nadan, P.	Krishnaswami, A.
Raman, V. G.	Malayappan, P. R.
Shanmughavelayudam, P.	Mannadi Nayar, A. G.
Srinivasan, A. R.	Padmanabhaswami, V.
Subbaratnam, S.	Sampat, S.
Sundaram, D. R.	Srinivasan, K. N.
Vaidyanathan, K. S.	Srinivasan, P. R.
Bhaskara Rao, S.	Subba Rao, S.
Kota Reddi, P.	Swaminathan, S.
Krishnamurti, S.	Francis, T. M.
Narasimhan, T. V. V.	Infante, A.
Pampapati, S.	Narayana Rao, K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Y.	Prabhakara Rao, U.
Ramalinga Reddi, K.	Sivasankaran, A.

GROUP A - MATHS - PHYS. AND CHEM.		GROUP A - MATHS - PHYS. AND CHEM.	
FIRST CLASS		FIRST CLASS	
RANK.	NAME.	RANK.	NAME.
4.	Arunachalam, V.	116	McKenzie, R. O.
8.	Ramachandran, K. V.	123	Srinivasan, U. H.
9.	Tyagarajan, K.	130	Nainiyappan, A.
12.	Janakiraman, K.	138	Muthukrishnan, V.
14.	Srinivasan, G. S.	141.	Viraraghavan, C.
36.	Ramamurti, K.	146.	Narayanan, S.
42.	Venkataraman, S.	167.	Panchaksharam, M.
47.	Sivananda Rao, B.	174.	Radhakrishnan, T. R.
47.	Subrahmanyam, R. K.	180.	Srirama Rao, M. V. N.
48.	Masters, E. L.	180.	Subbayya, T. V.
53.	Kanakasabapati, G.	190.	Narasimhan, V.
61.	Tangaswami, K. R.	190.	Sundaresan, V.
63.	Ramalingam, R.	212.	Ramachandran, E. K.
63.	De Padua, R. T.	224.	Venkatasubrahmanyam, P.
70.	Rangaswami, A.	262.	Padmanabhan, K. R.
84.	Srinivasan, T. S.	277.	Krishnan, S.
93.	Verghese, M. L.	290.	Panchanadan, L. A.
104.	Srinivasan, J.	290.	Ramachandran, R.
104.	Subrahmanyam, M. V.	310.	Madappa, C. T.
109.	Venkataramanan, S.	310.	Ganapati, S.
109.	Gurunathan, V.	317.	Visvesvaran, K. V.
111.	Narayanamurti, T. V.	336.	Ramachandran, P. L.
116.	Vaidyanathan, K.	344.	Narayanan, A.
116.	Ramaswami, S.		Nagesvaran, S.

SECOND CLASS

NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	NAME.	DI
Subraman, R.	bc	Krishna Rao, K. (58)	
Subbaratnam, T. V.	c	Ramamurti, K. V. S.	
Subrahmanyam, V. S.	c	Ramaraghava Reddi, N.	
Venkatraghavan, V. S.	c	Chandrasekharan, M.	
Joseph, B. F.	c	Kamesvaran, V.	
Krishna Rao, K. (57)	c	Krishnamurti, K.	

GROUP A—MATHS, PHYS AND CHEM.—(Continued).

NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.
Narayanan, S. (77)	Modern History	Gunther, A. O.	Sec Language
Narayanaswami, S.	Indian History	Jansen, B.	Mathematics
Natarajan, S.	Logic	Jansen, R. A.	Physics
Ramachandran, N. S.		Morris, D.	Chemistry
Tiruvengadam, S.	Chem	Soares, J. T.	
Venkatachalam, A.	PHYS AND CHEM	Terry, S. W. W.	
French, C. W.			

GROUP B-1 (ANCIENT HISTORY, MODERN HISTORY, AND LOGIC).

FIRST CLASS			
RANK.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	RANK.
246.	Chintamani, T. S.	Modern History	358
SECOND CLASS			
NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.
Shanmughasundaram, U.	Modern History	Rayanna, P.	Modern History
Venkataraman, L.	Modern History	Venkatasubbayya, M.	Modern History
Kalyana Rao, B. N.	Modern History	Balasubrahmanyam, V.	Modern History
Mohana Rao, B. M. D.	Modern History	Krishnamurti, N. S.	Modern History
Ramachandrudu, G.	Modern History	Gabriel, V. S.	Modern History

GROUP B-2 (ANCIENT HISTORY, INDIAN HISTORY, AND LOGIC)

FIRST CLASS			
RANK.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	RANK.
246.	Sitaraman, D.	Indian History	358
SECOND CLASS			
NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.
Kailasam, V. S.	Indian History	Subrahmanyam, S.	Indian History
Nandagopal, G. D.	Indian History	Krishnamurti Sastri, C. V.	Indian History
Ramamurti, C.	Indian History	Subrahmanya Ayyar, R.	Indian History
Sadanandam, A.	Indian History	Krishnan, P.	Indian History
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. V.	Indian History	Balakrishnan, C.	Indian History

SECOND CLASS

NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.	NAME.	DISTINCTIONS.
Krishna Rao, K. (78)	Indian History	Subraman, R.	Indian History
Ramamurti, K. V. S.	Indian History	Subbratnam, T. V.	Indian History
Rameshwar Reddi, N.	Indian History	Subrahmanyam, V. S.	Indian History
Chandrasekharan, M.	Indian History	Venkataraman, V. S.	Indian History
Kameswaran, V.	Indian History	Joseph, B. E.	Indian History
Krishnamurti, K.	Indian History	Krishna Rao, K. (77)	Indian History

RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MARCH, 1934.

Class	Group	Examined	I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.	Total passes	%
Intermediate	Gr. A : Maths., Phys. and Chemistry	93	48	25	73	78.5	
	Gr. B : Histories and Logic	45	3	20	23	51	
Total		138	51	45	96	69.5	
Class	Group	Examined	I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.	Total passes	%
B. A. (Pass)	English	128	1	2	89	92	71.9
	Second Language	128	4	13	83	100	78.1
	Mathematics	46	11	9	15	35	76
	Economics	78	2	9	58	69	88.5
Class	Branch	Examined	I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.	Total passes	%
B. A. (Hons.)	Mathematics	21	7	2	12	21	100
	Economics	15	3	7	4	14	93.3
	Engl. Literature	2	—	1	—	1	50

PRIZE WINNERS: MARCH-APRIL EXAMINATIONS, 1934.

Public Examinations

B.A. (Hons.)

MATHEMATICS:	Krishnamurti, K. A.
ECONOMICS:	Rajagopalan, A. I.
LITERATURE:	Noronha, R. C. V. P. (The Loyola Gold Medal).

B.A. Pass.

ENGLISH:	De Souza, F. (Presy. First— The Father Quinn Gold Medal).
MATHEMATICS:	Devarajan, P.
ECONOMICS:	Ratnasabhupati, S. (Presy. First)
SANSKRIT:	Sundararajan, K. N.
FRENCH:	Infante, A.
TAMIL:	Palaniappa Nadan, P.
TELUGU:	Shouri, V.

Intermediate.

ENGLISH:	Janakiraman, K.
GROUP A:	Arunachalam, V.
GROUP B:	Chintamani, T. S.
TAMIL:	Tangaswami, K. R.
SANSKRIT:	Ramachandran, P. L.
TELUGU:	Kanakasabhupati, G.
FRENCH:	Masters, E. L.

College Examinations

B.A. (Hons.)

MATHEMATICS:	Appaji Rao, A. C.
ECONOMICS:	Viraraghavan, C.

B.A. Pass.

ENGLISH:	Sridhara Prabhu, S.
MATHEMATICS:	Chandrasekharan, K.
ECONOMICS:	Sridhara Prabhu, S.
SANSKRIT:	Ramanathan, N.
TAMIL:	Kuppuswami, P.
TELUGU:	Gopalakrishnan, A.

Intermediate.

ENGLISH:	Gonsalves, A.
GROUP A:	Viraraghavan, S.
GROUP B:	Raghunatha Rao, R.
TAMIL:	Ramaswami, K. S.
SANSKRIT:	Venkatarama Sarma, K.
TELUGU:	Seshadri, D.
FRENCH:	Albert Berndt.

COLLEGE LIBRARY

We desire to record our thanks for books presented to the Library by the following gentlemen—

1. Mr. B. J. Baliga.
2. .. V. A. Mahalingam.
3. .. A. Parabrahma Sastri.
4. .. K. V. Radhakrishna Sastri.
5. .. K. R. Kalyana Rama Sastri.
6. .. K. Marghabandhu Ayyar.
7. Pandit Kodavasal Narasimhacharya Swami
8. Mr. A. R. Nataraja Ayyar.
9. .. M. Radhakrishnan.
10. .. N. Raghavachari.
11. Pandit K. V. Sundareswara Sastri
of Cuddapah.
12. Students of II U.C. Group A. (Telugu)
1933-34.

HIS LAST FIGHT

The day was fine with a blue sky. Underfoot the grass was wet except where the miry ground had been ploughed up by a multitude of feet. The ring itself, was a spot of virgin green closed in and unprofaned by vulgar tread, that shone with dazzling brightness in the midday sun. All through class we chatted amicably, but invariably we returned to the fight. It was now four o'clock and we had but half an hour to wait, to see Battling Big Bomb, a spirited and formidable young fellow, threaten to inflict dishonourable chastisement on old pugilistic Punky, a veteran going off the stage, one who had borne his sable honours meekly all through his career.

A bustle and a buzz ran through the crowd and from Block No. 4 came Battling Big Bomb between his second and bottle-holder. He rolled along swathed in his loose grey coat, his knock-knees bending under his huge bulk; and, with a modest cheerful air threw his cap into the ring. A casual look round, and then he began quietly to undress; when from the top-floor of Block No. 13 there was a similar rush and an opening made, and Punky, the pugnacious pugilist, came forward with a conscious air of anticipated triumph too much like the cock-of-the-walk. He strutted about with the affectation of a hero, sucked oranges with a supercilious air, threw away the skins with the toss of his head, and went up and looked at Big Bomb, which was an act of supererogation. The only sensible thing he did was, as he strode away from the modern Ajax, to fling out his arms, as if he wanted to try whether they would do their work that day. By this time they had stripped and presented a strong contrast in appearance.

Five minutes to go. This is the most trying time. It is then that the heart sickens. After the first blow is struck, there is no

and could not strike from his feet. It is regularly in the line of his right hand, and he is not allowed to step out of his reach and tell him with the return of his left. There was little opportunity for nervous apprehensions, you are swallowed up in the immediate interest of the scene, but

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma or a hideous dream!

There was now a dead pause. All was ready. They tossed up for the corners and fortune favoured Punk. He was led to the stool next to his supporters where the odds were still on him, but only five to four. "Good old Punky boy," came from the audience in raucous cries. "Go it Bomb," was heard from the supporters of the Battling Bomb. Bang went the gong. R. O. M., and D. O. M., fulfilling the duties of efficient seconds speedily seized the stools from under Punk and Bomb: the two champions flew at each other—shook hands and went hard at it.

In the first round every one thought it was all over. Punky leaped into Big Bomb like a tiger, struck him five blows in as many seconds, three first and then following him as he staggered back, two more, right and left, and down he fell a mighty ruin. Bomb seemed like a lifeless lump of flesh and bone, round which Punk's blows played with the rapidity of lightning, and you imagined that he would only be lifted up to be knocked down again. But up got Bomb with clenched teeth and knit brows and holding out both his arms at full length straight before him, like two sledgehammers, he lunged into Punky. The balance of power was restored—the fate of the battle was suspended. No one could tell how it would end. Honours were even in the second round.

In the third, Punky had weakened; his blows could not tell at such a distance; he was obliged to fling himself at his adversary

and could not strike from his feet and almost as regularly as he flew at him, with his right hand Bomb cleverly warded off the blow, or stepped out of its reach and felled him with the return of his left. There was little cautious sparring, no half-hits, no tapping, no patting—they were all knock-out blows. From this time onwards the conclusion of the event

THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMPOSER OF SOUTH INDIA

Swami Thyagayyar is regarded as the most delicate of tone-poets and a great teacher who conveyed the highest truths of life through the agreeable medium of his musical compositions.

The sanctity of Tiruvarur in the Tanjore District attracted the forefathers of Thyagayyar. We cannot trace back his lineage earlier than to Girirajakavi, his grandfather who received liberal benefactions from the Maharatta rulers of Tanjore and was greatly respected for his knowledge of music.

Girirajakavi had five sons of whom Ramabrahmam was the last. He led a pious life like his father. Poverty forced him to leave Tiruvarur and settle in Tiruvayyar. The uneventful life of Ramabrahmam ended in the fourteenth year of his son Thyagayyar. Thyagayyar followed the footsteps of his father while his elder brother, after leading a prosaic life, passed away unknown to fame.

Thyagayyar was early initiated into the study of Sanskrit and the Vedas. He had an instinct for tonal beauty and apprenticed himself to one Sonti Venkataramanaya. Besides learning music with great skill and enthusiasm, he performed his religious duties with rare devotion. When a partition of the family properties was proposed Thyagayyar was very

became more certain. Bomb just then made a tremendous lunge at Punk and hit him full in the face. It was doubtful whether he would fall forward or backward; he hung suspended for a second or two and then fell back, throwing his hands into the air and exclaiming aloud "Sir, I am dazed."

B. JANSEN, III U.C.

careful to get the family idols even at the sacrifice of much of his patrimonial share.

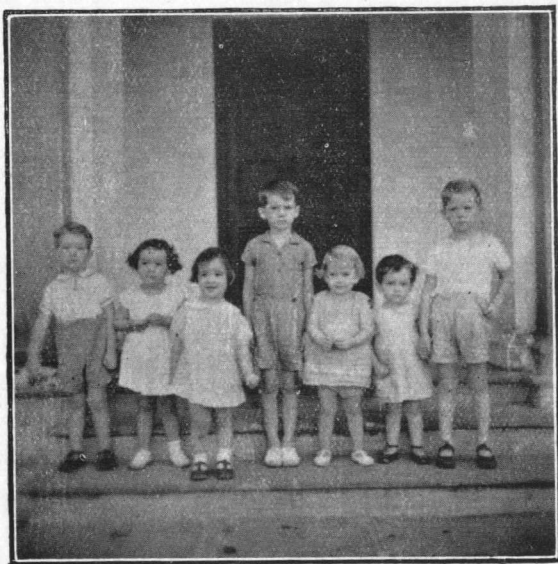
Narada himself in the guise of an aged Brahmin presented him with "Swararnavam," a rare musical work to which Thyagayyar refers in his "Swararaga sutarasayuta Bhakti" as having been expounded by Siva to Parvati. His frequent Bhajanas once so provoked his brother that he removed the idols and threw them into the Kauveri. The sudden disappearance of the idols caused Thyagayyar many sleepless nights, till his feverish brain conjured up a vision of Sri Rama, who pointed out to him a particular spot where they could be found. His joy knew no bounds when he discovered them. It inspired him to compose many songs which were unparalleled for their melodic perfection and intrinsic beauty.

He preferred his own humble services to God to the flattery of kings. In his Kriti "Nidhichala sukama," he questions himself as to what conduces to greater happiness.

He undertook holy pilgrimages to famous shrines. He went to Tirupati, the sanctity of which, even now, attracts countless numbers of pilgrims from all corners of India. As Thyagayyar went late, the priest demanded money from him to have a darshan of God. In spite of Thyagayyar's repeated entreaties, of



QUEEN OF THE TOURNEY : LALITHA SASTRI



CASTLE BUILDERS IN LOYOLA SANDS

his poverty and sincere desire to worship the God, the priest would not remove the curtain hanging in front of the idol. This threw him into such a state of consternation that he burst forth in his famous song "Theraa thee yaga ratha," wherein he exclaims that the curtain is nothing but his own veil of envy and arrogance, and which he prays to be torn asunder. He sang a number of kritis, emphasising his devotion to God. At once the curtain was removed from his sight and God himself, it is said, offered the sacred water to him.

Many of his well-known kritis, he composed in Srirangam, which he regarded as a paradise on earth. His visit to Kovur is commemorated in a few songs which he composed in praise of Sundaresa and Ambaji Sundara Mudaliar requested him to stay at his house, and offered a gift of a thousand rupees, which Thyagayyar declined with many thanks. But his disciples accepted the gift and secreted it in the palanquin in which he travelled. Robbers, getting scent of it, surrounded him in a thick glen. Thyagayyar, ignorant of the existence of the treasure in the palanquin, ordered his bearers to stop and inform the robbers that they possessed nothing of value. But the followers could no longer suppress the truth which they admitted at once to him. In a fit of rage, he abused them and hurled the purse of money from the palanquin. Seeing that the robbers still persisted in molesting him and his men, Thyagayyar sang the kriti, "Mundu venaga iru." A strange phenomenon occurred. Two fair young stalwart men appeared shooting their arrows at the robbers who, instead of flying for safety, stood there dazzled by the refulgent beauty of the handsome youths. When the young men disappeared, the robbers then

realised that Rama and Lakshmana had rescued Thyagayyar. They fell at his feet begging for pardon. A similar incident occurs in the legendary life of Ram Dass.

Thyagayyar's life was one of deep contemplation and spiritual introspection, to attain which, he performed those ritual observances enjoined by hoary tradition and ancient precept. His domestic wants were few. The bare necessities were gratefully supplied by his disciples. His daily routine of life may be inferred from his Koltiva-maragata, in which he ordains the duties of every pious person. He rose early in the morning singing devotional songs to the accompaniment of the Tambura; forenoon was taken up by the worship of his idols, and the night by Bhajanas of songs in Ghana and Nayana ragas. On Ekadesi days, he fasted the whole day, when people would crowd to listen to his extempore feats of musical composition, which he improvised in the height of ecstasy.

His creative genius worked on till the ripe age of eighty-eight. One day he dreamt that he would die in ten months. On the last day of his existence there was a large crowd of people to witness the closing moments of the great man, who, with his customary prayers on his lips, breathed his last at the moment predicted, while the astonished crowd gaped with wonder at this modern miracle. Thus passed away the greatest epoch-making soul in the history of South Indian Music. The history of Tanjore cannot be written without associating his name, which will be ever venerated as of one who had achieved a greatness likely to outlive all those ephemeral memorials raised to less worthy men.

S. R. KUPPUSWAMI, IV U.C.

However his wrath soon abated. "Ala, ala, you perceive I am behaving like the people of your nation, who are over-dilatory in

his poverty and sincere desire to worship the God, the priest would not remove the curtain hanging in front of the idol. This threw him into such a state of consternation that he burst forth in his famous song "Thera thee yaga ratha," wherein he exclaims that the curtain is nothing but his own veil of envy and arrogance, and which he prays to be torn asunder. He sang a number of kritis emphasising his devotion to God. At once the curtain was removed from his sight and God himself, it is said, offered the sacred water to him.

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DR. JOHNSON VISITS LOYOLA

On Wednesday January 14, the proposed visit to the Loyola College of which he had heard much that he was determined to verify. I offered to conduct him over the grounds, which I had the privilege of seeing on a former occasion with one of the Fathers of the College. I repaired to his house about four, and after tea we walked up Sterling Road, the Sage discoursing the while in his inimitable fashion of the benefits of modern education.

His first remark on entering the grounds was characteristic of Sir. "I should like to see this from the main; molts proportions are more readily appreciated at a distance." I pointed out the main College building in front, but spying on his left the really beautiful pseudo-Gothick Church he said half-humourously, "Let us begin our pilgrimage with divine worship." I remarked that it was Papistickal but he appeared to take no notice in the least.

We passed by the Lodge where the Jesuit Fathers responsible for the management of the College reside in community. He expressed no wish to see it, merely remarking that he would give himself the pleasure of some conversation with them another day, if circumstances permitted. On this I could not help pressing my point, that the institution savoured of Popery and he should be content with mere tours of the buildings. He perceived that you are narrow, he returned. When a disinterested body of men not one of whom is a specialist in some branch of learning or art, undertake the intellectual regeneration of a heterogeneous company of youths, similar only in this that all are God's creatures and in particular possess an especial aptitude for studies; when it raises them from the mental level of that 'base Indian who threw a pearl away, richer than all his tribe'—I allude, Sir, to the pearl of wisdom; then, Sir, we should

not enquire into their personal habits and doctrines. It matters little whether they are Papists or Patagonians."

By this time we had reached the portico and I felt myself justly silenced. The Sage entered reverently and gazed with some earnestness round the marvellous scene, for so I esteemed it, remaining absorbed in some speculation whose nature I could but guess at. At length he broke the silence. "Sir, they do these things better in Europe, but all the same it's a fine Church; a mighty fine Church." He examined the pillars curiously, going through the motion of touching each one in turn, and made a remark, which I forget now, concerning the propriety of highly-coloured marble in places of worship. He was pleased to admire the cool beauty of the stained-glass windows, in the clerestory and the gigantic figure of the Redeemer behind the altar.

As we were leaving, I could not forbear a somewhat clownish and practical joke at his expense in revenge for my recent discomfiture. "Since, Sir, you consider the air to be the best place from which to view this miniature colony, I suggest that we climb the steeple whence a very fine panorama is obtainable," pushing him towards the narrow circular staircase. He was unable to mount owing to his gross physical proportions, and he turned wrathfully to me. "Sir, you are a blockhead, could you not foresee that this passage was too narrow to admit me?" I'll take care how I follow your advice in the future. Allow me to proceed, Sir, walking out of the Church in a passion. I left the matter there, not daring to disclose the element of malice in my suggestion.

However, his wrath soon abated. "Ah, Sir, you perceive I am behaving like the people of your nation, who are over-dilatory in

seeing a joke." And he burst into a fit of hearty laughter.

The Sage now directed his attention to a group of students playing at volley-ball. "Pshaw, Sir," he said contemptuously, "such a game is only fit for a set of idle misses who are content to sit at home and sew samplers. It is little better than carrom." I reminded them that there was a large element of skill in both, and that tastes in games differed as much as in studies. He was not to be controverted however, and we passed on by way of the Messes to the plantain-groves behind the Hostels.

Passing the rooms of the students we observed that many were at their books, though it was five in the evening. BOSWELL. "It is truly gratifying, Sir, to find on all hands such weighty evidence of an unremitting devotion to Learning." JOHNSON. "Pooh, Sir, and what is to become of their bodies? It is as if a man were to go without food for days in pursuit of the answer to a problem, only to discover that he had lost his digestive powers in finding the solution." BOSWELL. "But surely you will admit there is much merit in selfless immolation on the altar of learning." JOHNSON. "Sir, it is not selfless. A man must have proportion and there's an end on it."

I took him to the 'stall' where refreshments are provided, and ordered cakes and vintos, as nothing alcoholick was supplied, a defect which to my way of thinking might well be rectified, at least for the casual visitor. JOHNSON. "Sir, I'll have nothing but plain water. You squander your money on high-priced synthetickal beverages, careless of the havoc worked by their chymical ingredients upon the gastrick organs." BOSWELL. "I am hurt, Sir, that you take my offer in such bad part." JOHNSON. "Pooh, Sir, mind it

not! I had rather decline the present of a gun than have it go off in my hands!"

I paid the reckoning and we continued our tour. I remarked that the electrick trains which passed so frequently were capable of five and forty mifes in the hour. "Prodigious, Sir, prodigious," he puffed, but he was not to be drawn, as I had hoped, into a discussion of modern scientifick wonders. Arriving at the tennis-courts, which were maintained in excellent condition, we stopped to admire the play on the first court. "There's a man's game for you, Sir" exclaimed the Sage. "I would have every undergraduate take to this form of recreation or else cricket. There's nothing develops a man so as knocking a ball as hard as he can." I smiled at his elementary conception of the game, but reflected that a few fore-hand drives from so powerful a man, did they but come within the lines of the court, would make short work of an opponent.

As the time was getting on, I hurried him to the college buildings where the real work of the institution, for which it is justly famed, namely the imparting of instruction, is carried on. Unfortunately the lecture rooms as well as the science buildings were closed, but we walked about the corridors trying to recapture the awed and submissive feeling of students proceeding from class to class to sit under professors whose names were household words, and to imagine the panic of a freshman late for his class in whose ears the dread trisyllabic admonition of the Vice-Principal to 'disappear' was still ringing as a knell.

The rapid increase in the number of science buildings, which I remarked with approval, drew a tirade of remonstrance from the great Cham of literature who saw in them nothing but a proof of the degeneracy of an age whose representatives preferred machines to their fellow-men. A meeting of the Economic

MONA LISA

Deep eyes that wrest the secret of the spheres,

Untouched by storm of soul eternally;

Full strength to wield the power of many births

And make to-day the aftermath of years.

Her hands, the hands that heal or kill with bliss:

The hands of saint or sinner crossed in peace

Perpetual or joy of baneful ease—

Men have died that dying these might kiss.

Serene contentment fills her lineless brow ;

No agony of tortured truths and lies;

All knowing, and pondering not the Why or How.

Perfection she, without a trace of heart.

God gave her all—except the vital part!

R. NORONHA, B.A. Hons.

THE LOYOLA MY FRIEND EXPECTED

In the cool and sequestered valley of the Ghats, where a majestic river sweeps on in all its grandeur, lies the little village of C—. Luxuriant vegetation and extensive green fields lend an extraordinary charm to this simple village. Even now the village remains isolated from the rest of the world, unaffected by the advance of Science. The rays of the sun of fashion have never penetrated into this obscure region and the kerosene lamp, the wooden slippers and the bullock-cart hold unquestioned sway. At present the village possesses a shop where the luxuries of life are sold at Loyola-stall-rates.

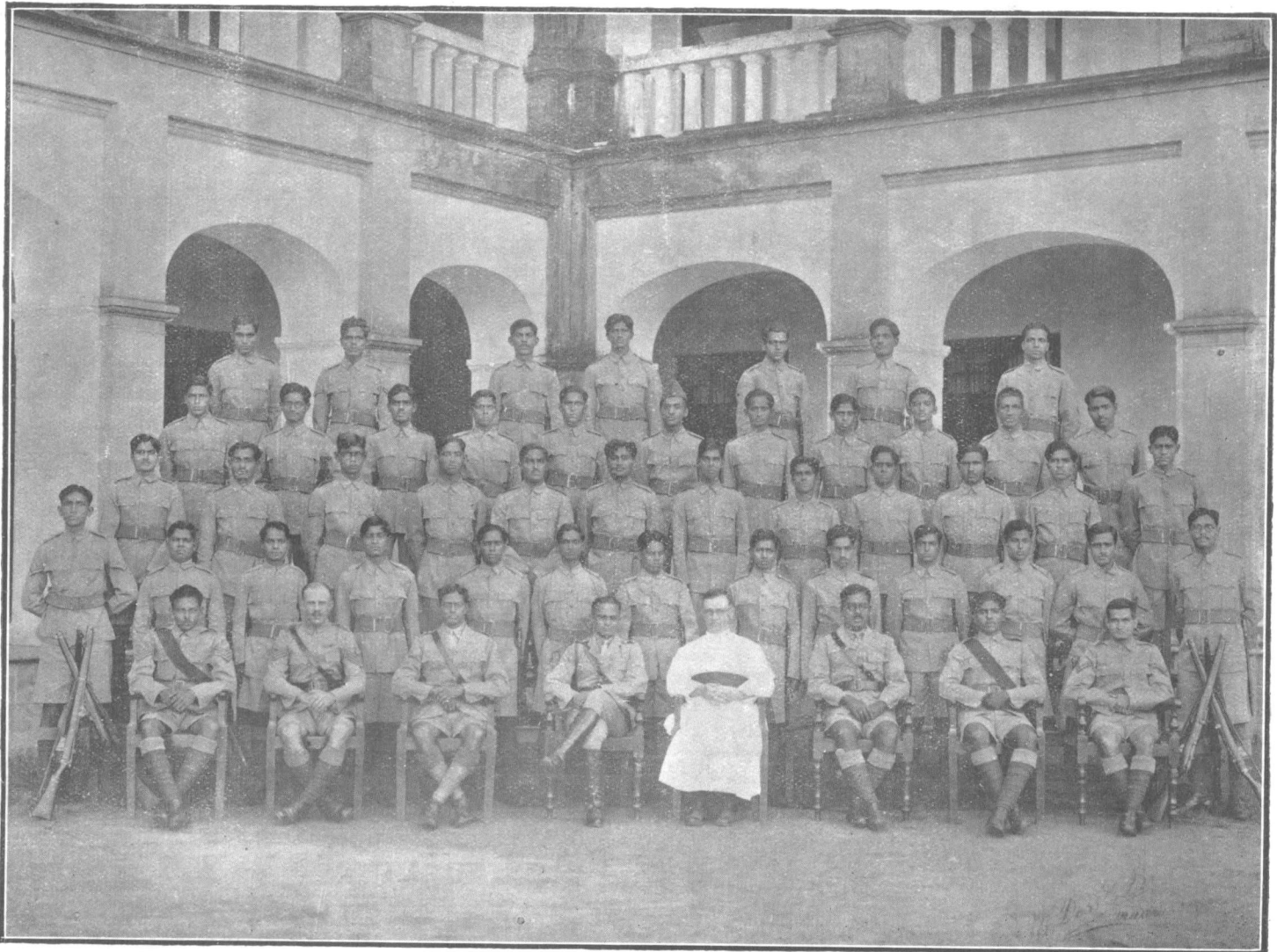
To belie the expectations of a visitor there stands in C—, on a prominent hill a college: an unexpected phenomenon in such a place.

Here my friend Ramu passed his Intermediate. But continue in C— he could not for all the world. He had heard many things about Madras. Nothing less than an Honours Course in Loyola would satisfy him. The month of June was closing and Ramu started

for Madras. In the train, during a long and tedious journey he fell to cursing his old college.

"Oh that College which I called mine for two years! What crime did I or my poor parents commit that I should have drudged so long in that college! No worthy lectures, no ventilated halls, no electric fittings, no college crests, no college buses. . . . students come walking in plain shirts, and teachers keep discipline on the narrow verandahs. What a time had I during those Inter days!

Loyola! how beautiful! You want to go to town? Jump into the tram. . . . You are in the China Bazaar. . . . half anna more, you reach. . . . where? . . . any place you like. Run up to Park. . . . your electric train whistles by Chetput and drops you at Kodambaukam. Within a couple of minutes you are in the hostel. Switch on. . . . the room is flooded with light. No kerosene as in C—, no burning of hands, no quarrelling with the servant for spoiling the table cover.



65TH MADRAS UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS : 'C' COMPANY—LOYOLA

Bed-coffee is not bad. A substantial lunch is better than the rice of my old hostel. College bell calls you to the lectures. Go there. If the lecture doesn't suit you come away; try the public lectures in town. Enjoy the radio in the evenings. Go to the parks, to the pictures! And during the seasons what rich variety of attractive things! How glorious! how different from C—! Life in Loyola will be real. This is what the poet meant when he said "Life is real and a degree is not its goal." What do I care for a degree if I can enjoy Madras!

With such bright hopes Ramu joined Loyola.

One evening a loud knock at the door suddenly awakened me from my serious study to the transient realities of the Loyola outside Room 12—. Ramu was all excitement. "Why, what in the world am I to do with books costing eighteen to twenty rupees a volume? Some six or seven of them. I will not buy them." Ramu snorted. "You have to go like highschool boys for every prescribed hour, and even if you don't want to attend a class you must sit there and answer the lecturer if he is disposed to question you. I have a totally different idea about an Honours Class. We have no freedom. We are told to do this and that, nothing else; if you don't do the particular thing, then you go out of the class. Something like the two-hundred-strong Inter-

mediate of our old C—." Ramu wiped his perspiring brow.

"What is the good of being here? If you want to go to town you have to walk to the railway station, or to the bus stand or wait for the college bus. Why on earth is this college so distant from town? See the Christian and the Pachiappa's. Jump down from your class room, you are sure to be in front of the most beautiful shop in the busiest part of the town. What are you looking at me like that for?"

"Well, you see, Ramu, I don't feel so bad as that. I think the fault is in your having expected something wonderful here. I find quite a normal state of affairs in Loyola. If you want an easy time, why on earth did you join an Honours class?"

"You should understand one thing. You may be thinking of the reported glories of Oxford and Cambridge. But there too you have to attend lectures, buy books, and do exercises as you do here. I should think there are quite a number of boring lectures there too. Variety, you say? This is the case with every one coming from the mofussil, mesmerized by a false view of the metropolis. Think of me when you are back in C—. All my sympathy for you and for all those who belong to your category. Good-bye, Cheerio!"

A. P. MATHAI, III Hon.



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A. P. MATHAI, III Hon.

SPECIAL CLASSES

The epidemic has broken out and has already, with alarming rapidity, assumed uncontrollable proportions. Lecturers of every College seem to contract a mania for 'special classes.' We poor students have been overwhelmed by a recent legion of special classes. Our protestations against these have been a cry in the wilderness. God alone can deliver us from the clutches of this monstrous epidemic.

I wonder why lecturers never see our point of view. They are, perhaps, unaware that all their efforts to thrust indigestible problems of Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry, down the constricted throats of the students, are just futile. Youth does not relish the unending

toil of disciplining the mind. They murder our holidays. After strenuous work under the oppressive yoke for five days in the week, to be denied a holiday is as cruel as it is unwise.

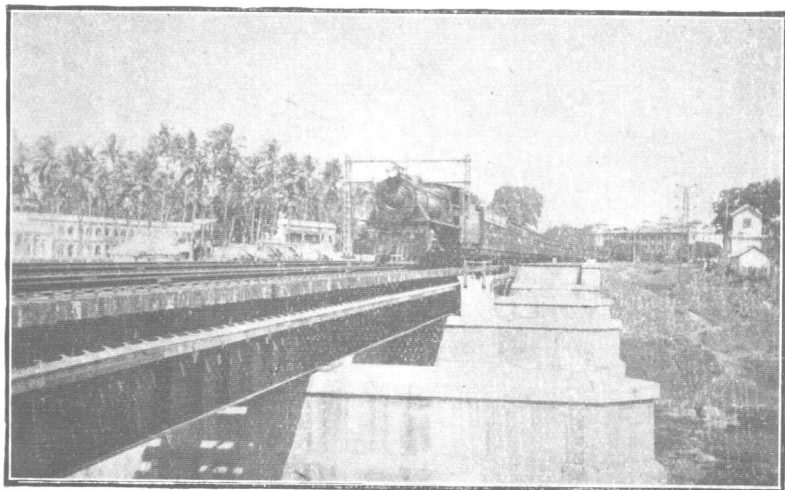
It is just after returning from a special class that I have commenced this article. My very spirit is in rebellion. My conscience reproaches me for having attended a special class. It is only with grand promises and vows 'never to attend one again' that I am able to pacify it. They say it is all for our own benefit. But I fail to see the benefit of choking us with an infinity of Mathematics or kilograms of Physics or an ocean of Chemistry. I feel as much remorse at having violated a

holiday as a true Christian who has not kept the Sabbath.

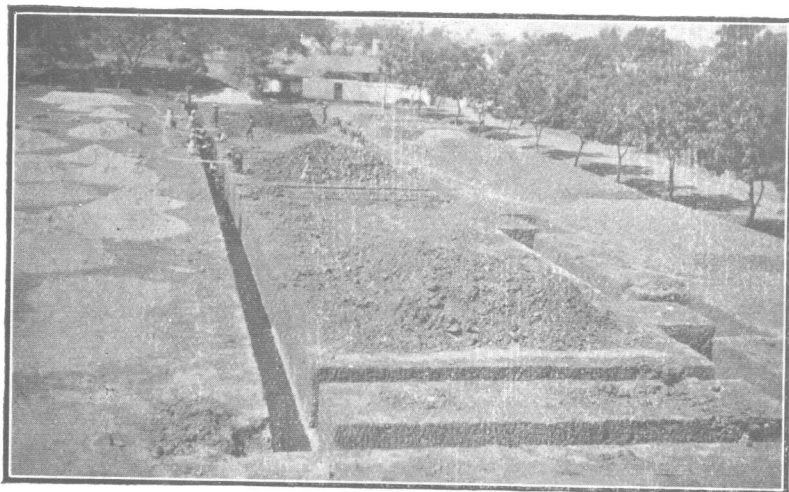
Now I rise from my desk to close the doors of my little room and then I kneel before my God and with heartfelt prayer escapes from the very depths of my honest heart, "Oh God! Have mercy on the souls of these poor lecturers. They know not what they are doing. Little they know what harm they are working on poor 'us'. Little do they understand that they are exacting from us more than we can possibly endure—that they are sapping the very life out of us. What shall I say of these iron hearts, who grudge us a day of peaceful mental relaxation after one hundred and twenty hours of incessant toil? They forget what it is to lose a holiday. They forget that they too rebelled against special classes when they were young. But, merciful God, after all they are our lecturers. So forgive them, Amen.

I come back to my desk—a better boy. A feeling of satisfaction at having saved the souls of these erring lecturers, pervades and thrills my whole being. My mind is now calm and collected, placid, unperturbed. Is it too ambitious on my part, to hope that St. Ignatius of Loyola guarding the portals of our College, this epidemic will never more rear its ugly head to frighten us?

M. GOPALAKRISHNA PRABHU, II U.C.



R. K. Subramanian, III U.C.
LOYOLA'S NOISY NEIGHBOUR: THE COOUM BRIDGE



R. K. Subramanian, III U.C.
FOUNDATIONS FOR THE NEW CHEMISTRY LAB.

A LAMENTATION IN THE CLASS ROOM

I have stood on the summit of mountain peaks and heard the waters of the rills go singing by; I have sat in the middle of forests and listened to the moaning of the wind amongst the leaves; I have gazed at the star-spangled skies and understood the music of the Universe. The mighty mountains, the dense forests, and the starry skies speak to us in a voice that inspires fear, awe, and wonder.

But have you ever lent your ear to the voice of lamentation that proceeds from the class room? Not from the heart of the student who has not mastered his lessons nor written his essays; not from the mouth of the teacher who sees the seeds of his wisdom fall on barren soil. The lament I heard came from the inarticulate yet strangely clear voice of the benches and desks.

One day, this voice came to me as in a dream. "O my friend," the voice said, "can you guess how we suffer. You men boast that you are gripped in different stages of life by the Three Ladies of Sorrow: Mater Lachrymarum, Mater Suspiriorum, and Mater Tenebrarum. Well, we, too, poor benches and tables, soulless things as we are, are subjects in the kingdom of those gracious Ladies. If you could only know how our backs pain and how our bodies are bent when the students are in a joyous mood. You are happy when a professor enters his class room, but we bear the consequences; the loud cheers that greet him strike us like so many thunder claps.

When a fellow student hums in class or protests more than he should, you all make glad but the victim of this mischievous joy is not the professor but ourselves. Even when you are in a serious mood and wish to applaud the grandiloquent speeches of those who transport you into the realms of rhetoric and sublime thoughts, why do you give vent to your feelings by hitting us? Is it a principle among men that if one rejoices another should suffer? Is it what you call by the name of action and reaction? My friend, though I've spoken to you as the Mother of Tears has prompted, yet from yonder are beckoning the two other Ladies, the Mother of Sighs and the Mother of Darkness.

Soon, our Lady of Sighs will take us into her awful embrace, and when we pass into the realm of the Lady of Darkness, we will be unto us and unto you all. Then we will follow the counsels of "the mother of lunatics and the suggestress of suicides;" and where will you be without us?"

The voice ceased and I lifted my head, coming back to the realities of life. The students were all standing; I too stood up. The professor entered the class room. They all thundered on the benches; I too thundered on my bench. And lo! the professor also thundered on the table and asked us to be silent. But a sigh escaped from the desk in front of me.

C. AROKIASWAMY, W. U. C.



A LAMENTATION IN THE CLASS ROOM

DISAPPOINTMENT

It was the 25th of March. My class examinations were just over. I was lounging in an easy-chair in my room, looking vacantly at the ceiling through a mist of smoke. I had nothing to do; nothing to think of either—no, not even of my wife, because I was not married. At such times two things come to our rescue—a cigarette and the ceiling—and I made full use of them.

A tap at the door. "S-a-a-a-r." I recognise the voice of the postman. Even without opening the door, I could see his "namam" glittering.

He handed me an envelope, and with a smile that was anything but natural stood there looking stupidly at me. Knowing as I do what a forced smile and a stupid look means with these fellows, I sent him away with a two-anna piece. Bolting the door, I tore open the envelope and sat down to read the letter. It was from my father, was typewritten, and read as follows:—

"DEAR SUNDARAM,

You'll be glad to hear that I have arranged a nice match for you. Mr. Swaminatha Iyer, a land-lord in Tinnevely and a particular friend of your uncle, Somu, offers his daughter in marriage to you. As you know, he is a very nice gentleman, and the girl too, I am told, is handsome and well-accomplished. To settle everything in person, your mother and I have decided to leave for Tinnevely day-after-to-morrow night. I want you to join us at Trichy. I am anxious that you should marry this girl. As Mr. Iyer is well-to-do he might even send you to London for higher studies. Do join us at Trichy to-morrow. Details in person.

Yours affectionately,
V. Ramachandran."

I read the letter through and through a number of times. I could not believe my eyes because my father had told me only three months back that he would not even think of my marriage for at least a couple of years to come, as he was definitely against early marriage.

I replied at once to my father that I would positively join them at Trichy. Throughout that evening I was busy in "town" purchasing all that would make me appear a smart and handsome young man. On my way back I called on Mr. Sitarama Sastrigal, a famous astrologer. He could tell you correctly what happened in the past, although about his capacity to predict the future, there was difference of opinion.

Mr. Sastrigal and I sat on the pial of his house, a low-roofed thatched cottage. He showed him my horoscope. He brought a slate and after elaborate calculations for nearly an hour, told me that my stars were in the ascendancy for the few months that followed. He expressed willingness to answer any question that I might put him.

"Am I likely to be married shortly?" I asked him.

"Yes," he said.

"To which part of India does the girl belong?"

"South-east, I believe."

"Will she be very fair, tolerably fair, or dark in complexion?"

"I should think, very fair."

"Do you think she will make a good house wife, generally speaking?"

"I am sure, she will."

"Am I likely to have any sea-voyage?"

"Very probably, you may have."

"When will it be?"

Here Sastrigal stopped me and refused to answer more than five questions for the rupee that I paid him. As I had not enough money to ask him more questions, I returned to the hostel.

It was nearly 9 p.m. Being too late, I had to forego my supper; but I did not mind that. I spread my bed and lay, literally, rolling on it; indulging in all sorts of wild imaginations: trying to conjecture what the name of the girl could be; what she would be like; how tall, how short; lean or stout; dark or fair. Every now and then I thought of London, the sort of life that I would live there, taking a vow that I would, under the severest temptation, remain a vegetarian and a teetotaler. I had not a wink of sleep the whole of that night.

The next morning, after coffee, I was busy packing. At about ten o'clock the hostel warden sent for me. It must be a letter direct

from my prospective father-in-law. I hastened to the warden's quarters.

"Good morning, father."

"Good morning, boy; here's a telegram for you."

"A telegram!"

I opened the telegram. It was from my father at Karur, and read:

"Can't understand letter. Proceed straight Karur. No business Tinnevely.

Ramachandran."

I began to wonder if I did really receive a letter from my father the previous day. It was certainly no dream. The letter was still there, on the table. I took it again and looked at the post office date stamp; and lo! it was posted at George Town, not at Karur! And the signature, which was a clever imitation of my father's, on closer scrutiny betrayed my room-mate, Narayanan. It was all his mischief,

I cursed Narayanan, I cursed myself; and I cursed the Sastrigal.

K. RAMASWAMI, *V. Home*

A SORRY EXPLOIT

The night threatened to be stormy. The wind was whistling ominously through the trees and nothing but the ghostly rustle of the leaves broke the stillness. Here and there a stray light or two twinkled through the windows of a few rooms; but the greatest part of the hostel had retired. The sombre pile was folded in darkness, looking like a graveyard, with the chapel standing sentinel.

"Jim! Jimmy boy! Wake up!"

The muffled form before Room 78 could hardly repress his impatience and with an oath

that would have done credit to a buccaneer, he rained a shower of blows on the door which bravely stood the attack, being of the Loyola stock. (For, you know, they take pretty good care here to supply you with particularly tough Anglo-Saxon furniture).

A round and jolly face, thrust itself into view through the bars of the door, thrown open for greater convenience.

"There's something rather queer to-night about Room 71. You know the tale—" Dennis began.

"If you are going to talk that old stuff of yours about ghosts and all that, you can go back to bed," Jim sneered.

Room No. 71, long had been left neglected and unoccupied, having rather an unpleasant tradition behind it. It was whispered about that years back, a tragedy had occurred within its walls and that ever since then, none had cared to live in it. And of course, for lonely folk like Dennis, there was plenty of food in its atmosphere for imagination, wry and uncanny.

Queer noises were now trickling from inside which thoroughly upset our bold friend.

"Will you have a peep in, old boy?" Dennis grinned mischievously at his companion.

"I—I'd prefer not to. Let us call up the boys. It's getting on my nerves."

In a moment, the whole block was up and alive. Regy came in with his airgun and plenty of swagger. Carlton, of course, was there in the front, with his great hulking body much buffeted about in the ring. But unfortunately he could get nothing better for a weapon than his cycle pump, while Alf was equally formidable with an array of coat-stands and screwdrivers. Joe had dropped in with his chair, while a host of smaller fry in shorts and with stockings turned down fashionably round the ankles (a few being adorned with an extra kneecap or two) was mastering, armed with nothing in particular but their babylonish jargon of twisted English.

There was a hush of excitement as sighs and whimpers and woebegone groans issued from the room.

It fell to Carlton to decide on the final coup. "Look here, boys! I shall lead with my bicycle pump. When I say 'Off' we all rush in with a roar and we'll then see what it is."

There was of course the traditional cheer promptly given by the faithful little army there.

Then the dramatic moment came. Every heart beat fast as Carlton placed his foot against the door. "Off" he cried.

A loud roar. The door flew open and there was a surge of humanity into the little room.

What happened there is not easy to forget. A big animal sprang with fury on Carlton who was in the front, and dodging with uncanny dexterity every missile that was flung at it, it got off clean through the surging crowd and scampered away towards the Fathers' Lodge. And we in the verandah saw the Vice-Principal's hound sprinting by, nothing the worse for its midnight adventure but for a bleeding ear which one of Alf's screwdrivers had pierced.

It came out afterwards that the dog had caught rather a bad cold and so had chosen Room 71 as its clinic and had been shivering and moaning there till its unceremonious disturbance. The 'vet' came and attended to it promptly and it is now well and abroad again as usual. But I am of the opinion that it resents to this day the behaviour of Carlton, since it always growls at him whenever he passes by.

K. JANAKIRAMAN, III *Hon.*



A MATHEMATICAL PASTIME

Problems in Elementary Mathematics involving the principle of the L.C.M. are familiar to most school boys.

We remember having worked problems of the following type. Find a number which leaves differences of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 0 when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively. Now we are going to learn how to work problems of the more difficult type. To find a number which leaves remainders 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 6, 7, 1, 9 when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 respectively."

Since working the first one is working 50% of the second we shall start with the first one.

Let the number be x .

By the condition of the problem x leaves a remainder of 1 when divided by 2.

$$x + 1 \text{ is a multiple of } 2.$$

Similarly arguing, $x + 1$ is a multiple of 3, 4, 5 and 6, and it leaves 1 as remainder when divided by 7. So find a number which is the common multiple of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The least of them all or the L.C.M. of these numbers is 120.

Subtracting 1, 119 satisfies the conditions of the problem. It leaves no remainder when divided by 7. It is the required number.

Taking the second, let n be the number required. Then n leaves 1 as remainder when divided by 2, 3, 6 and 9. Hence $n-1$ should not leave any remainder when divided by 2, 3, 6 or 9. $\therefore n-1$ is some multiple of the least common multiple of 2, 3, 6 and 9 or of 18.

$$\therefore n-1 = 18x \text{ (any integer, say } x) = 18x$$

Also n leaves 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 as remainders when divided by 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 respectively.

$\therefore n + 1$ should leave no remainder when divided by the numbers 4, 5, 7, 8, or 10.

$\therefore n + 1$ is a multiple of the L.C.M. of 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10.

$\therefore n + 1 = 560 \times (\text{an integer, say } y)$

$$\therefore n + 1 = 560y$$

From (1) $n = 18x + 1$

$$560y - 1 = 18x + 1$$

$$560y - 18x = 2$$

$$280y - 9x = 1$$

By inspection after a little practice we can find that when $x = 31$, $y = 1$ the equation holds good. [Students acquainted with solutions of indeterminate equations know that such an equation should always admit of one set of positive integral values for x and y].

$$\therefore n + 1 = 560y = 560 \times 1 = 560$$

$$\therefore n = 559$$

This is the required answer.

Now let us consider the task of creating such problems.

The safest way is as follows:

Take for the divisors only prime numbers.

Put any number less than the divisor as remainder and proceed as above. The result is clear in a minute. All problems are solved by 'Indeterminate Equations' and should have a solution provided all the divisors are Prime

Example:

1. Divisors	2	3	5	7	11
Remainders	1	2	3	4	9
Answer	53.				

2. Divisors	2	3	5	7	13
Remainders	1	2	3	4	5
Answer	473.				

If we should have liberty in choosing the Divisors we can get it at the loss of the liberty

in choosing the Remainders in the case of non-Prime numbers. For example:

Divisors : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Remainders : 1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 6, 1, 1

The Remainders also are chosen at random and the inconsistency is soon noted.

The number is divisible by 2 if 1 is subtracted from it. It is odd. Hence if it is divided by 8, an even number, it cannot have an even remainder. Hence 6 as remainder for 8 is wrong. Next, if 1 is remainder for 3, cannot be the remainder for 6.

The Remainders for Prime divisors can be any number less than the respective divisors.

The Remainders for non-Prime divisors are dependant on the remainders of the factors of the divisors, i.e., remainder for 6 depends upon the remainders for 2 and 3.

In the following this is made clear:

Divisor : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Remainder : 1, 1, 3 or 1, 4, 1 or 4, 1

Remainder for 4 depends upon that for 2.

Remainder for 4 can be 3, 2 or 1 only.

If it is 2 then 1 cannot be remainder for 2.

Hence remainder for 4 can be 3 or 1 only.

Remainder for 6 depends upon those for 2 and 3.

Remainder for 6 can be only 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5

Since 1 is remainder for 2 the number is odd. The following are the numbers which are odd.

Therefore 2 and 4 as remainders for 4 are impossible.

Since 1 is remainder for 3, 5 as remainder for 6 should be dismissed. Hence possible remainders are 1 or 4.

Generally, remainders for a number divisible by 2, 3, 5, and 7 depend upon the remainders r_2, r_3, r_5, r_7 , for 2, 3, 5, 7, respectively.

Remainder R for the non-prime divisor satisfies the following 4 conditions:—

$$R = r_2 + \text{a multiple of 2.}$$

$$R = r_3 + \text{a multiple of 3.}$$

$$R = r_5 + \text{a multiple of 5.}$$

$$R = r_7 + \text{a multiple of 7.}$$

S. G. PADMANABAN, IV U.C.

LUCEAT LUX VESTRA

Not as the many-hued lanterns of earth,
Lights that allure from the hour of our birth,

Rather a ray of th' effulgence divine
Let your light shine.

Now in life's hostel a favoured guest,
Fashion your arms for a nobler quest,
Soul-bright breastplate and glittering mail
Fit for the Grail.

Think that no combat shall stain your sword,
Nor tempest dim the lamp of the Lord,
Till, your quest over, you yield them still bright
To the first Knight.

F. DESOUZA, Post-graduate.

HOCKEY TRIP TO THE NILGIRIS

We were truly a jolly company, as we left Central Station on the Blue Mountain Express. We had a full compartment to ourselves and proceeded to enjoy ourselves with an utter abandon only possible for school or college boys on holiday. The lively strains of a gramophone, although sometimes drowned by the roaring of the train were much appreciated and popular choruses like "Betty Co-ed" and "Hello! Beautiful" were rendered with much gusto by the whole company. At Jalarpet Jack Gleeson welcomed us with coffee and puffs and helped to revive our somewhat drooping spirits. Here we picked up Eric Webber, while Joff Thompson joined us at Salem. At Erode our number was increased by the addition of Harry Fowler, our Captain. Our party was completed when Hannibal Henderson joined us at Podanur. We reached Mettupallaiyam on Monday morning and changed into the Nilgiri railway, which was to many of us a novel experience. The gorgeous scenery of the Nilgiris must be seen to be appreciated. Some of our amateur photographers managed to take a few snapshots from the slow moving train.

We arrived at Wellington, our destination, at 12 o'clock and were met at the station by Mr. Loane of the Soldiers' Home where we resided during our stay. At the entrance to the Home we met Brother Delaney of St. Joseph's College, Coonoor, whom we thank heartily for the great interest he took in all our activities.

In the evening we played the Somersetshire Light Infantry on the Barrack Square. As our boys had not quite recovered from the effects of the journey and were unused to the gravel ground, we did not play up to our usual standard. We were defeated by the narrow margin of two goals to one. We congratulate

the Somersets on their fine display of fast hockey. That night we visited the Talkies at Coonoor and saw "The Walls of Gold". We liked the picture very much although the description of the flight of the Italian Air Armada which preceded it did not meet with general approval. We returned to the Soldiers' Home, tucked ourselves into bed and slept the sleep of the just in spite of the much dreaded cold.

Tuesday the 18th September dawned bright and sunny. Determined to see as much as possible of the Nilgiris during our stay there we repaired that morning to the "shandy" at Coonoor. There we tasted varieties of fruit that many of us had never seen or heard of before. The crowds surging round the booths where fruit and vegetables were displayed in great heaps, presented a fascinating sight. We then returned to the Home. In the evening we played the second match of our trip against the Cordite Factory on the St. Joseph's College grounds. We played better than on the previous day, but luck was against us. Hannibal Henderson, one of our full-backs, was taken ill and had to leave the field. The prospect seemed very dark for Loyola but Harry Fowler, like a true Captain, rose to the occasion. Time and again he staved off the attack and saved the situation when a goal for the opponents seemed imminent. The game ended in a draw, the score being one all. We took Hanny back to the Home and put him to bed at once as he had high fever.

The next day we left for Ooty by private bus at 2-30 in the afternoon. Hanny felt better and insisted on accompanying us to see the game. It was bitterly cold when we arrived and a slight drizzle was falling. Our opponents were the Anglo-Indian Sports Club

and we played them on the O.C.C.C. grounds. The cold was far greater than anything we had experienced previously. We put up a good fight but lost by five goals to three. During the game Hanny, who was watching it, was again taken ill. Thanks to the help of Mr. Fertnig he was immediately rushed off to hospital and then taken to Mrs. Gordon's house where he was well looked after. We thank Mrs. Gordon for her timely assistance and for her great kindness in letting Hanny stay with her. Meanwhile we were experiencing Ooty hospitality. As soon as the game was over, we were treated to a grand tea by the Anglo-Indian Sports Club, after which we drove to Mr. Gonsalves' house. "Don't forget Wednesday the 19th September" had been drilled into young Gonzy's ears during the previous month and the choice selection of good things he now gave us bore ample evidence to the excellence of his memory. From here we drove back to Wellington, singing all the way and arrived there at nine o'clock tired but happy.

Wednesday the 20th saw the turn in our run of bad luck. In the morning we played the St. Joseph's College in tennis and won easily. The following are the results:—

Singles:—
Mr. F. Perreira beat D. Everett, 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles:—
Mr. F. Perreira and B. Jansen beat D. Everett and Mody, 6-2, 6-1.

The same afternoon we met the Soldiers' Home in tennis and again had an easy victory. The results are:—

Singles:—
Mr. F. Perreira beat R. Loane, 6-0, 6-1.

Doubles:—

Mr. Perreira and V. Rutnaswamy beat

R. Loane and Partner, 6-2, 6-3.

In the evening we played the St. Joseph's College in Hockey. Here our boys played the best game of the trip. In spite of the plucky night put up by St. Joseph's and the absence of our full-back Hanny we won by four goals to nil. We were just getting acclimatised and I feel certain that had we stayed on a few days more, we would have given a much better account of ourselves than we had done so far. But our time was up and we had to leave the next day. Regretful goodbyes were said to the many friends we had made during our short stay and we left by the morning train for Coimbatore, where we arrived in the afternoon. My memory of Coimbatore is inseparably connected with volumes of dust, more dust and still more dust. When we arrived hot and dusty at Stanes High School, Mr. Berry welcomed us and did all in his power to make us comfortable. He gave us a whole dormitory to ourselves and when we had washed the dust off, treated us to a splendid tea. After that we played Stanes High School on their grounds. The game, which was fast and exciting ended in a draw of one goal all. After the game we walked back to Coimbatore station and boarded the Blue Mountain Express which deposited us at Central Station the next morning, whence the Blue Leviathan conveyed us back to old Loyola.

Thus ended a very pleasant trip which every one of us thoroughly enjoyed. I am glad to be able to record that Hanny returned to Madras two weeks later completely recovered and looking all the better for his stay in the hills.

L. PERREIRA, *W. Hom.*

SOCRATES

Let us go back two-thousand years, to the city of Athens, which under the guardianship of the divine Pallas Athene, gained a great name in ancient days. It was the home of the great Hellenos, a race "ever delicately walking thro' most pellucid air" as the great poet Euripides sang. Athens was the queen of Hellas. "It is so sweet!" says Lignus, "to linger here on the quay and talk of this and that, and pass and dream ourselves away on sea-gull's wings to the yonder and far white Isles."

It was in the vicinitude of the Acropolis which was not yet adorned by Pheidias' art and Pericles' munificence, that a squab, quaint-featured child, one Socrates, was born. The gods gave him not beauty of body, they gave him beauty within. He was a child strange in his life and strange in his death, destined to drink the fatal cup and die "that men might think the more and live."

The details of his life are given in the works of Xenophon and Plato. Plato idealised Socrates. But Xenophon failed to grasp the true greatness of the thinker.

Socrates was the son of Phryenarete, a midwife, and Sophroniscus, a sculptor. After his father's death, maintaining himself with the small property of his father, he read widely and learnt the classics of the day, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Simonides and other poets, moral and patriotic. He haunted the lecture rooms of the Sophists, and followed especially the teachings of Anaxagoras, Archelaus and Prodicus.

He served his country as a soldier, displaying extraordinary hardihood and endurance in several campaigns, rescuing, even at the risk of his life, his favourite Alcibiades, whom he carried off the battle field, armour and all, thus winning the prize of honour, "the crown

of wild olives" of Hellas. He did the same thing at Delium in 424 B.C. and was the only man who kept a cool head in that rout. There he rescued Xenophon, the young officer who showed his gratitude in after years, when he wrote his famous *Memorabilia*.

Plato, in his Socratic dialogues, gives us some idea of the personality of Socrates. He was like a Satyr, like Marsyas the half-man, playing his flute with puffed cheeks and starting eyes. "A subtle charm must have hung round this strange figure." The most delightful of companions and the politest of men, he could yet make the most sarcastic remarks with seeming innocence. He was no traveller but a home dweller, a city man, like Dr. Johnson, and never happy when away from lovely Athens, his "fret street" haunts. No lover of nature, he had no eyes or perhaps no time for the observation of outward beauty; he was taught no lessons by country-side or tree, by dog or splashing wave. "Thine only in long life did he quit Athens, and then only perforce to serve in war." He was above all weakness, abstemious, of iron frame, strong headed. He could do without food or drink.

"Enlightenment is his message." The oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was the wisest man on earth, because he alone knew his ignorance. He would interrogate all who pretended to have knowledge. He used to affect ignorance and elicit truths by dialectic. He was in the habit of upsetting all respectable, comfortable theories, all self-satisfied persons, "all vulgar bald-headed little thinkers." He makes a clean sweep of all, produces a negative plate and lets in a ray of light to imprint thereon the image of the true idea.

He comes before us in the comedies of Aristophanes, as a relic of antiquity, a stargazer and even a dangerous character. Socrates

bored people. Indifferent to popular opinion, he gave offence to those whose opinion he despised. He defied those who administered the law, and was accused of irreligion, of corrupting the youth by his opinion. He met the charges fearlessly, and, with a coolness that to the judges was exasperating, offered to pay a paltry fine, saying that he ought to be fed and supported at public expense as a public benefactor.

Socrates was accused by Anytus and others. He was tried and condemned to drink poison. His last hours are familiar to the readers of Plato. Socrates said that he would drink the poison after taking his bath, so as to save the women the trouble of washing the corpse. When he was asked how he should be buried he replied, "As you please, that is if you can catch me and I do not give you the slip."

A VISIT TO ELLORA AND AJANTA CAVES

The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are some of the standing monuments of India's golden past. These historical caves were discovered by an English officer, while reconnoitring the land, late in the 18th Century. The research carried on by Government shows that these caves must have existed as early as the 5th century. The long hand of time has had no marring effect on these beautiful works of art and architecture.

The Ajanta Caves number twenty-five. The wearisome strain of the climb to reach them vanishes as soon as the sight of the first two caves breaks upon the visitor in all its imposing splendour. The pillars supporting the entrance carved with images are still as fresh as ever and strong enough to defy the ravages of time. The interior consists of a huge hall

After taking his bath, and giving some instructions to the women and children of his household, he sat down on the floor ready to swallow the contents of the fateful cup. When the administrator of the poison shed tears for having undertaken such a duty. Socrates cheered him up and bade him do his duty. As he drank the poison, his countenance never changed, but his disciples shed tears. Socrates, seeing this, remarked that he had dismissed the women folk lest they should also make a similar fuss. At this remark his disciples were ashamed.

His last words were: "Crito, we owe a cock to Aesculapius. Do you pay it and forget not." After a short time he passed out of this weary world. "Such was the end," remarks Lignus, "of our friend, a man, as we might say, who of all we know then living, was the best, and the wisest and justest as well."

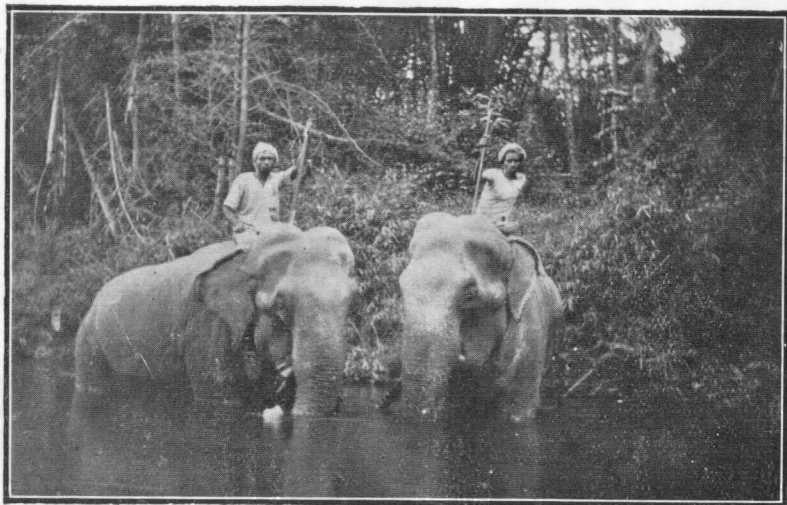
B. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, III, U.C.

with side apartments, in which beautiful couches are carved out of rock. The architecture is after the Buddhist style. The walls are dotted over with images of Buddha carved in cunning fashion.

Perhaps the caves were the work of the brotherhood of the Buddhist Order, who lived in these side apartments of the halls pursuing their peaceful mission. The innermost room of the cave has a huge statue of Buddha surrounded by those of his disciples and is quite a dungeon but for some stray streaks of light that steal their way to its entrance. H

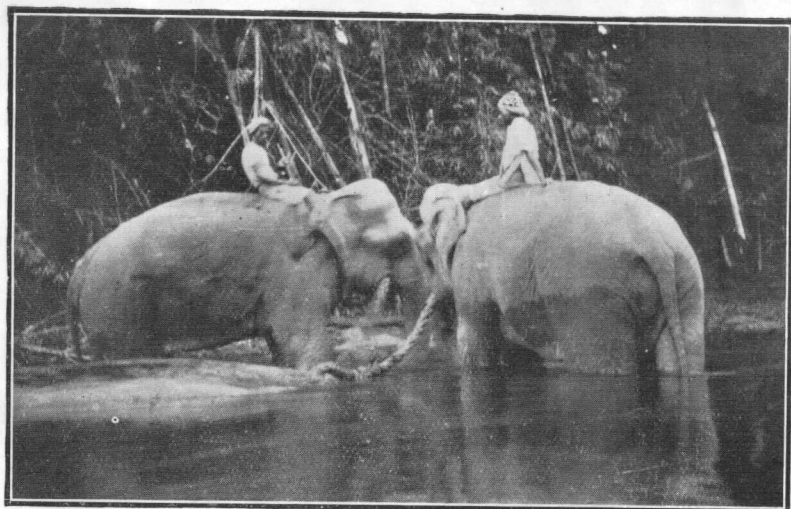
The other caves are carved in a like manner without much variety in their sculpture.

The Ellora Caves on the other hand are instinct with variety and majesty. In them we



ELEPHANTS RESTING

V. N. Rama Rao, IV U.C.



ELEPHANTS AT WORK

V. N. Rama Rao, IV U.C.

find a medley of designs. Buddhist, Jain and Vaishnavite temples are found therein. The images of the Gods in the Hindu Pantheon are carved beautifully on the walls of these caves. Some images are awe-inspiring, others frightful, especially those guarding the portals of the caves. There are about 34 caves, but the central one, "Kailasa," is the most imposing and magnificent. It is cut out of the rock from the top, a very difficult and arduous task. The delicate touch of skilled hands is still to be seen in those gorgeous specimens of ancient architecture. In front of the caves are flowing rivers and the caves are so situated that, except from certain vantage points in the vicinity, they cannot be seen. It seems as if nature has conspired with man to make them not only magnificent

but also secure from the envy and attack of potential foes from outside.

The paintings in the Ellora caves have been much defaced, if not almost obliterated. But the frescoes of Ajanta are still fresh and are preserved by the Archaeological Society. These frescoes represent the diverse aspects and spectacles of the life of the people then: children playing, marriage ceremonies or court dances. They recall to memory the habits, dress and customs of the people then.

It is a pity very few of us in India visit these caves which are in the heart of our country and easily accessible. These caves are not merely priceless possessions of our countrymen but also the pride and envy of mankind.

L. M. VERGHESE, III U.C.

THE FRENCH 'U'

It is quite easy when you *think* of it, but when it comes to the point of saying it, that French U gives more trouble than it should. It is hard enough to get it for the first time, but even harder to remember it after that. Father S. knows this and gives us a "U drill class" whenever the class is not lively enough—which is not often.

"Now look here, boys, it's not at all difficult to say it. You just round up your lips and stick them out—No, not your cheeks Swamy, I said lips. And you Norman, don't pretend your moustache is in the way—got it all of you?" Now imagine you are going to say E."

The class "Eeee! Eeeee! Ouee! Hee! Hee! Hee!

"I didn't tell you to say E. I told you to try to do as if you would. Keep quiet all of you and try again."

Barre (who always wants to please the Professor) "I've got it, Father. Ouu!" (Laughter, because the sound was due to a pinch from a fidgety neighbour).

Father S. explains the process again at length and gives the correct Parisian pronunciation.

"So you see how easy it really is—Stop taking notes, Subramaniam, and listen to me. (Voice from the back bench, 'He's trying for a first class, Father') Now say it each of you in turn."

Hippo: (An ever ready source of dry wit) "It."

The others: "U"—"Good," "Uu"—"Better," "Ouu! Eu! Oueee! Oueeee!" "No, no; that's not the way."

Sibbet (who could not manage it at all). "But, Father, the pronunciation of U is useless from the examination point of view."

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to "How don't keep quiet PIP make
 recite a French poem. (Sibbet's voice)
 heard for the rest of the period)
 There is a dangerous line in the professor's
 eye as some fellow purposely blunder.
 All those who cannot say it will write
 the verb 'Avoir' in all its moods, tenses and
 persons.
 The successful ones now interested for their
 unfortunate companions. Father, rents and
 gives the whole class one more chance. The
 thought of avoir has had a salutary effect and
 the result is that most of the boys suddenly learn
 to say it with a perfect accent. Two of three
 are already busy with their grammar, looking
 up the 'Préterite' of Avoir while Drick is in
 the middle of a deep sleep oblivious to all that
 is going on around him.

Honky Have we to do the compound
 tenses of Avoir. Father PIP never get that
 You sound. I Rhoo
 You need not do anything at all if you
 manage that U in two minutes.
 Deep sympathy is felt for the poor sufferer.
 Everyone thinks that he will not do the U
 trick. One friend offers him his hand done
 imposition. Others try to teach him how to say
 it. "It's not too hard, Honky. You just stick
 out your cheeks, roll your eyes, put out your
 tongue and Ding, Dong, Dong!"
 Bon matin, Père, Bon jour, Père,
 Bon jour, mes enfants.
 A GONGS AWKS. He set
 with him to make them not only

THE FRENCH U ELEPHANTS

Malabar, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tré
 yancore, Mysore and Anamalais (Mt. Stuart)
 are famous for their forests and elephants.
 The State Governments and the Government
 of Madras have established Nursery ele-
 phant camps, where the animals are captured
 and trained to drag timber from the forests and
 do heavy work. Formerly the Government of
 Madras bought from the Military authorities
 Burma elephants.

Elephants move about in large herds along
 the hills of the forests. Very seldom is a
 solitary elephant seen in the wilds; when one
 does come across a single elephant, the ex-
 perience may well be fatal. When in herds
 elephants are easily frightened and they scam-
 per off at the slightest sign of danger. Elephants
 do not remain in one place for any length of
 time. They move about in search of food and

drink. They are first wandering herds of
 the forests. During the first month of the
 year water begins to fail in the higher regions
 and then the elephants go in search of the
 coolest and thickest parts of the forests. So
 they descend to the lower regions where there
 are rivers. With the approach of the mon-
 soon they climb up the higher regions of the
 wilds. Thus the summer resort of the big
 denizens of the forest is the upper region and
 the winter resort the lower one.

In the month of September when grain
 ripens, they come down to the low country and
 devastate the corn fields. Wild elephants
 work havoc on the cultivated area, partly be-
 cause of their liking for the crops and partly
 owing to a sort of mischievous pleasure.
 During the season, the cultivators keep a very
 vigilant watch at nights; they sit and watch

by big fires; which with the beat of tom-toms, serve to scare away the molesters. The natives also erect a platform not within the reach of the elephants, and keep watch from there—these are known as "Anaimadams"; i.e. elephant huts. The marauders, when in company, are easily kept off by the noise made by the tom-toms and gongs. But a single and experienced rogue bull elephant pays no heed at all to the ear-deafening and frightful sounds created by the smart watchers. He roams through the fields at his pleasure and makes a sumptuous feast of the crops. In November, elephants, which have descended to the plains, rejoin their comrades.

Animals are therefore captured during the hot weather, when they come in groups to the lower regions seeking water. In places through which elephants are known to pass, pits 15 ft. in depth and the same in diameter are dug very carefully and cautiously by clever and experienced workmen. The excavated earth is scattered at a distance to avoid suspicion, for elephants are very shrewd and keep aloof from danger as far as possible. It is said that age counts for leadership of the elephants. Every herd is led by a hero of ripe age, wisdom and experience. The pits are wide at the top and narrow towards the bottom and are made in such a way that it is absolutely impossible for the elephant which has unwarily let itself into it to climb up. The mouths of the pits are carefully covered with dry sticks, leaves and small shrubs. This covering almost resembles the natural scenery and the surroundings adjacent to it. When an elephant trips over this false earth, he slips down with loud and frightful yells. For two to three days the animal is left to himself. During this period it makes frantic but unavailing efforts to escape. Overcome by hunger, fatigue and want of space for the free

movement of his body, he becomes resigned to his fate and awaits future developments.

Tamed elephants are employed in getting out the captured one. Without these useful and intelligent animals, it is not possible for man to capture wild elephants alive. When tame elephants and expert mahouts are ready, operations begin. Dry boughs, undergrowth of forest and earth are thrown into the pit little by little. The frightened wild elephant tramples them and stands over them. More earth is thrown in and when the animal comes to a proper height, ropes are thrown skilfully over the neck and fastened well. Chains are also tied to the hind and fore legs. With the help of tame elephants the newly captured is pulled out; but many times the wild one is not able to get up on account of fatigue. Cold water is then poured over the body of the wild one to enable it to get up and get out of the pits. As soon as the animal is out, two tamed elephants which are kept in readiness are placed on either side of the animal and thus it is led on to the camp where it will in due course get its training. This system of capturing animals is called "The Pit System" and this is carried on in this Presidency by the Forest Department.

The Keddah system is employed in the State of Mysore. Big enclosures are constructed on the routes where elephants are known to pass. They are narrow at one end and broad at another. Huge logs of timber are driven deep into the ground to withstand the onslaughts of the wild ones in their mad furious charge against the pallisades. Inside this enclosure small trees and shrubs are grown in abundance just to make the enclosure look like a fine forest. Sugarcane is cultivated at the entrance in abundance. The elephants attracted by their favourite 'dish' slowly walk into the trap. The vigilant watchers then barricade the entrance

Tamed elephants are taken into the enclosure with chains. The tame ones finish off their part of work in getting the chains tied round the wild one and leading him to the camp.

It takes about 6 months to train the wild one. Great care is taken by the Forest Department of our Province to give proper food and work to the animals. Every animal is given two baths a day and feedings twice;

once in the morning and once in the evening with cooked gram, ragi flour and rice. Raw rice is not relished by the elephants. The cooked food is made into cubical lumps with wooden moulds of specified dimensions. A small amount of jaggery is also given after the evening meal to make the elephant attached to the keeper.

V. N. RAMA RAO, *I. V. U. G.*

PEEPS AT PYKARA

The Pykara of 1932 was Nature's Paradise; but the Pykara of to-day is the Engineer's Paradise.

Though barely eleven miles from Ooty, Pykara is no less than 4,000 feet lower so that when you reach Pykara from Ooty, you feel the marked change in the temperature. The climate is milder and the fauna and the flora change accordingly. Near the Pykara Power House, I saw, to my surprise, a Peepal tree. Birds of variegated plumage could be seen, and I was told by some of the inhabitants that it is also the home of elephants, cheetahs and tigers.

The Pykara river, I am told, has its source somewhere on the downs of the Blue Mountains. Beginning as a thin stream, it roams in serpentine fashion, grows wide and rapid, until when it reaches the precipitous rock of the Pykara, it pours down with tremendous force and deafening noise.

The waters of the Pykara Falls, formerly wasted, are now gathered in a big reservoir. From this reservoir three big, massive iron pipes carry the waters; some 3,000 feet

below with crashing force to the Pykara Power House. The pipes run down a sharp precipice by a passage which is a remarkable piece of workmanship and engineering skill. Visitors and workmen are conveyed down this passage by trolleys supported by strong insulated cables.

Two of the most precipitous points are called, Tatenham Corner, and German Point. Here the trolleys move dead slow. But for the risk involved in the journey, one can enjoy here the most picturesque view imaginable.

The Power House, down below, which to one standing at the top, looks like a little pigeon house, is a palatial and well-designed building. It generates electricity at a very high voltage which is supplied not only to Ooty and all the hill stations on the Blue Mountains, but also to far off places like Mettupalayam, Coimbatore and Erode. It is hoped that, in due course of time, the whole of South India will be furnished with power from the Pykara Works.

ABDUL HAFEEZ, *V. Hon.*

THE PROBLEM OF SUFFERING

The existence of sorrow in the world is oppressive. But one must learn to reconcile oneself to it on philosophic principles. The cause of suffering lies in the pleasure-seeking instinct of man. Earthly pleasures are commonly detrimental to the enrichment of the spirit. The gain of the world is at the peril of the soul.

Poets pour forth their inward sorrow in their odes, the practical-minded demonstrate by their own struggle the burden of life, sages live by the impermanence of the seen, and others Hamlet-like bow beneath a weight of cares. Sad humanity unable to find a way out of this maze wistfully asks, "Is there no hope, no chance of redemption from this inevitable evil?"

Calm contemplation must at length show a ray of hope. A salutary course is to shake off all inertia and cultivate a high sense of duty. When pleasure is given primary importance, the seeds of decay are surely sown. Pleasure is the rock against which many a boat of life has been wrecked. Life is to be lived with serene detachment both through good and evil.

Man cannot penetrate the ways of God. His purposes are mysterious and His designs are inscrutable. "The conviction is growing upon me day after day," said Gandhiji in the course of a speech at Chapra, "that human intellect is incapable of fully understanding God's ways. God in His wisdom has circumscribed man's vision, and rightly too, for otherwise man's conceit would know no bounds. But whilst I believe that God's ways cannot be comprehended fully by man, I have firm faith that not a leaf falls but subserves His purpose."

Does the Ordainer of human destinies, the embodiment of infinite love and beatitude kill us for His sport? Far from it,—rational order and moral law dominate the universe. Nothing injurious can happen to man as long as he respects and obeys this law. Perhaps misery is wisely planned by Providence to chastise and chasten the frail man of flesh, and to strengthen him in spirit to be in tune with the Infinite. Continued pleasure satiates, as Shakespeare so clearly saw "If all the year were playing holidays, to sport would be as tedious as to work; but when they seldom come, they wish'd for come, and nothing pleaseth but rare accidents."

What can be suggested at best as an antidote for suffering is the maintenance of a mood of Wise Passiveness. It is at least a palliative, a soothing balm to this incurable (perhaps necessary) evil. The only happy course open to men is the surrendering of their wills to the Divine Will. ('Let Thy will be done, O Lord, not mine!'). The Universal Father knows the wants of His children much better than they themselves know. Therefore, reverent submission and acquiescence is a safer course than the vain pursuit which distresses the mind with discontent, or corrodes the heart with failure. "Striving to better, oft we mar what's well."

The problem of suffering can be solved by a sweet and austere reconciliation of the artistic life with the life of religion. The perception of the essence of things brings its possessor a certain sadness but the sadness is transmuted into delight when he realises "how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong."

Y. SESHAGIRI RAO, *Post-graduate*.

SHAKESPEARE'S VIEW OF LIFE

Life is neither a Tempest nor A Midsummer Night's Dream,
 More often alas! it is A Comedy of Errors.
 Nor is it As you like it, but you will declare Love's Labours Lost.
 Take it from me that All's Well that Ends Well and avoid
 Much Ado About Nothing; an understanding heart knows
 That every man at last receives Measure for Measure.

L. R. DORAISWAMY, *Post-graduate.*

A DAY IN AGRA

Agra is the city of the magic Taj. It is the Taj Mahal and the other monuments in marble that give importance to the city.

My first impression of the city was disappointing. The streets and roads are dirty and so are the people. Even the houses and buildings look ugly. Men stink of cigarettes and beedies and the accumulated dust and dirt on the body. Their one redeeming feature is their simplicity and unsophisticated innocence. Rich and poor alike are courteous to visitors, and justify the classic phrase "the simplicity of the North and the cleanliness of the South."

The most common vehicle in North India, especially in Agra, Allahabad and Benares is the 'Ekka.' The Ekka is very like our race-horse cart except that its seating accommodation is greater and there is a domelike covering overhead. The driver sits majestically at the centre and the four passengers cling to the four posts that support the dome. Here again I found for the first time camels and mules used as beasts of burden.

Itimad-ud-dowla's Tomb and the Agra Fort, clad in monumental alabaster, stand on the banks of the River Jumna. Four beautiful marble gates and a majestic dome adorn the

first. The Fort is a magnificent semi-circular building a mile and a half in circuit. It is said to have cost the great Akbar no less than five and thirty lakhs of rupees. The buildings inside the Fort date from Akbar to Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb. The Mosque of Shah Jehan, the zenana, the Najina Masjid, Diwani-Khas, the Jasmine Tower, Shish Mahal or the Palace of Mirrors, and the Mina Bazaar, where according to old custom, fancy bazaars were held on New Year's Day by the inmates of the harem or by the wives of high officials form parts of the Fort. Some are inlaid with gold. A legend is attached to a black stone in the Najina Masjid—erected by Aurangzeb to imprison his father. It is said that the stone cracked and blood oozed out of it when a Hindu king sat upon it with his shoes on thus breaking the old religious convention. Stains of blood are still seen on it. The Khas Mahal exhibits the spoils of an Afghan Expedition of 1842 B.C. and the Ghazni Gate, unknowingly wrenched from a Hindu temple by Sultan Muhammad in 1025 B.C. The inscriptions on the Gate invoke the mercy of God for the Sultan's fault. In the Anguni Bagh facing the Taj on the opposite bank of the Jumna, there is fixed on a wall

a small green stone through which the whole of the Taj is visible. Shah Jehan in his imprisonment consoled himself with looking through this stone at the tomb of his favourite wife.

But these were only preludes to a grander sight. Hitherto I had seen only pictures of the Taj Mahal and before the actual edifice how lifeless seemed the pictures.

This 'antic shape, this 'Sylvan Historian, this 'still unravished' bride of 'quietness', this 'foster-child of silence and slow time' stands on the banks of the sacred Jumna, surrounded by beautiful gardens and well laid-out paths. In this masterpiece of Moghul architecture lie the remains of Shah Jehan and Mumtaz Mahal, his favourite wife. Two long sheets of water lined on either side by trees of conical shape seem to invite the traveller to come in and enjoy the greater beauties within. The royal couple lie inside under a big dome and surrounded by a screen of unrivalled workmanship. Four giant towers at the corners of the central mausoleum add to the grandeur of the building. From the top of one of these towers, I looked down on the mysterious panorama of Agra.

It was all so silent and religious inside that even a whisper seemed to sound too loud. Viewed from whatever position its perfect symmetry is remarkable. As all the edifices of Shah Jehan, it is built essentially in the Persian style, but with lavish employment of white marble and incomparable decoration. The open-work tracery which ornaments it and the combination of spacious design make it rich with almost feminine elegance.

"But when the rising moon begins to climb its topmost arch and gently pauses there:

When the stars twinkle through the loops of time,

And the low night-breeze waves along the air

When the light shines serene but doth not glare,"

the Taj reflected in the waters of the lakes before it is a dream of phantom beauty.

I stayed one day in Agra, but how many ages it seemed! I seemed in that one day to have journeyed back to Shah Jehan's days and I could picture him, looking wistfully at his wife's tombstone through the green glass in the wall that shut him out from liberty.

L. R. DORAISWAMY, *Post-graduate*



DR. JOHNSON ARRIVES IN INDIA

It was in January in the year 1931. The Civil Disobedience movement was at its height in India. Throughout the country, the atmosphere was surcharged with talks of repression, law-breaking, picketing, ordinances and lathi charges.

As the correspondent of an important Indian daily, I resolved to meet the great philosopher whose uncouth and colossal figure was as well-known as his conversational powers and mordancy of wit were universally acknowledged. With Boswellian reverence I entered his room in the third storey of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Dr. Johnson was reading. The broad forehead, the formidable chin, the thick lips 'jammed' together, the eyes half-closed as in deep philosophic contemplation: Johnson resembled Maulana Shaukat Ali sitting at his evening prayers. His enormously bulky body overflowed the chair. His brown coat suggested a railway porter—shabby, ragged and adorned with a row of lustreless brass buttons. His dirty shirt peeped through the holes of his coat. The old wig, his inseparable companion, was there, but it was found hardly to fit his head. The old philosopher frequently fidgetted about in a pair of "Charlie Chaplin" shoes in which his feet seemed to be lost. There was something of the bear in his clothes and in his skin too.

I set the ball rolling by telling him that Indians had their own civilization and culture and had governed their country for hundreds of years before the advent of the English. Blowing like a whale and banging his fist on the table, Johnson declared: "Yes, Sir; but you governed not the people, but the factions. Chaos and bloodshed were the order of the day. Englishmen have given you peace,

prosperity and life. The moment they leave you to your fate, Mohammedans and Hindus will be at each other's throats. And still, Sir, you talk of freedom and severance from the British!" A long pause ensued. "The noblest prospect, Sir, for an Englishman", I broke the silence in an effort to say something striking, "is the gangway of the ship sailing for India." Johnson retorted: "But Sir, is it not because you want us?"

I attempted a diversion by asking him: "Sir, who are the great living writers in England?" "Sir," he began, sitting erect, "there are a great many scribblers and plagiarists, but no writers—not one, Sir. Greek and Latin with leisure are the soul of learning, and we live too hurriedly forgetful of the past." But, Sir, he continued, his eyes gleaming with excitement, "I know of a very great writer in America, Katherine Mayo. Sir, she knows you correctly." "You are mistaken, Sir," I said, "in thinking that Miss Mayo knows my countrymen correctly. During her sojourn in this country, Sir, she consulted only government officials and thoroughly ignored . . ." With fire in his eyes Johnson interrupted, "Sir, have done," and falling back on the chair, "Of course, she did not consult irresponsible and ignorant elements in your country in compiling her book! You are preaching sedition, Sir, because her findings are unpalatable." I feared lest the veins in his forehead would burst, so moved was he. Anxious to see him calmed, I continued: "Sir, who is the greatest orator in England?" Quick came the reply: "Winston Churchill." "What of Lloyd George?" "Lloyd George, Sir, is a vile Whig." To my next query as to what he thought of Bernard Shaw, Johnson, his face twitching, declared: "Shaw, Sir, is vain and egotistic. He

scoffs at us, throws stones at Shakespeare, talks of "baseball madness" and "boredom of cricket." He is, Sir, an unscrupulous politician. He calls himself a "natural born mountebank." Sir, he is Mephistopheles."

"But, Sir, is he not a first rate modern dramatist?"

"Yes, Sir, if Gray is a first rate poet."

The conversation next turned on philosophers. Johnson spoke highly of oriental philosophy. On my asking him if he appreciated Dr. Tagore's philosophy, he answered: "Sir, I know Dr. Tagore. His 'Gitanjali' is a masterly attempt to explain the conduct of life. Sir, I would prefer that book to all the writings of Bacon, Bergson, and Hume. But Tagore is not a leader."

"Nor a Mussolini," I hinted. "I suppose you consider him a great leader."

Johnson: "Yes, sir, he is. He has led Italy, he is leading Europe, he is impatiently ambitious to lead the whole world. Hitler rubs shoulders with him, and blind leading the blind will fall into the same ditch. Sir, it is a mighty foolish shout that they raise of Fascism, Bolshevism, Dictatorship and Democracy. I would as well live under no government as suffer the tyranny of a Mussolini or a

Hitler. They are but heaping up fuel for another world conflagration. Sir, they are exulting that they've tamed parliamentarism. Well, sir, the British lion can tame them."

To my query whether he stood for higher education for women, Johnson said that the accident of sex should not stand in the way of women enjoying the same educational and social status as men. "Sir, I'm no reactionary; but," (stretching himself and putting the whole weight of his personality into the utterance), "coeducation is revolutionary. It is, sir, a dissolvent of all conduct and carriage, and conducive only to the production of rakes, scamps and philanderers."

"Do you like talkies, Sir?" I was beginning

"Sir, talk no more of talkies, smellies, or touchies!"

Johnson was growing desperate. His signs of impatience showed that I had stayed too long. He also stood up and pressed my poor fingers almost to a pulp; it was his way of shaking hands. As soon as my hand was released, I quickly turned and walked off. Johnson fell to fondly stroking his favourite cat 'Hodge.'

P. S. NARAYANAN, III U.C.

HALF MINUTES WITH GREAT WRITERS

Mr. M. NARASIMHA BHAT, (V Hons.) writes in *Sunday Troubles*, in a way which will win him many sympathisers. "Ding Dong, Ding Dong!! ring the new bells at our chapel. There is an extra peal or two to-day in order to announce to many a sleepy eye that Sunday has arrived, all too soon perhaps for a few who mutter something about the place to which they would like the bells to go. But this is inaudible as it comes from the thick folds of a blanket carefully drawn over the head. One by one the boys come out in their dressing gowns; ablutions follow, elaborate or perfunctory, and finally they proceed to the chapel dressed in their Sunday best.

Needless to say, by this time a dozen cars have arrived in front of the chapel carrying people in striking hues. The organ sends forth its melodious notes and the service begins. But our pious Warden does not seem to be interested in such fineries. Having finished his Mass earlier, he emerges enveloped in his black overcoat. He sees my soapy face at the window as I am engaged in my morning worry and smiles one of his best Sunday smiles. But as soon as he turns round, his face changes as if he had touched one of the wires encircling our blocks.

The room of Mr. Lorry Pillai is not locked. The Warden proceeds thither. A rhythmic sound from inside is interrupted by the Warden's tap on the door. Ordinary knocks would be disregarded, but when they come through a scented mist of strong cigar fumes it is a bad omen. This gas always precedes a bombardment from the Hostel Penal Code.

C. VIRARAGHAVAN, (V Hons.) makes a subtle and somewhat philosophic study of

his companions in *On Friends*. He runs through the gamut of his friendship and finds Poetry, Emulation, Independence, Sycophancy and Proud Poverty respectively—ringing true in each of five friends. Mani is a friend round whom a fine story could be written. "Mani is a familiar figure in the College, dark-complexioned, bright-eyed, very talkative and always grinning. He has suffered many reverses in family affairs and in the hopes of employment. He has lost nearly all his dearly loved relatives; and the few that remain are unkind to him. Many a time has he thought of ending his wretched life, especially when some of his friends endeavour to connect his innocent name with some scandal. The saving grace on every occasion came from his small circle of true friends, who alone knew and could know that he was thinking 'how blessed is he that laboureth to die in the effervescence of purity, innocence and glory. In the hour of death rather, rejoice than fear. . . . In death is life, in death is health, in death is the shield from cruel slanders, in death is the infusion of heavenly sweetness, in death the strength of mind, in death the perfect contempt of the world, denial of one's self, labour of discipline, the easiest and the quickest way to join the departed that are dearest and nearest.' But now Mani is indifferent to unkind relatives and unjust scandals, and follows undaunted the path of virtue. The thought of suicide never occurs to him. May the spectre never cross his mind even in the gloomiest moments."

In *Monei's College Life* Mr. B. N. PARTHASARATHI, (I U.C.), writes with lofty aloofness of the economy of his friend Monei. "Monei was a devotee of classical Sanskrit, which in one of its world-famous

verses bade him seek the counsel and the consequent friendship of the great. He at once made his way down the never-ending Stirling Road to the Father's Lodge. The Principal gave him a gracious audience, as he gives to everybody else. Suffice it to say that he was partly successful in his endeavour. From the complexion of his face one might have read mingled joy and disappointment. He had obtained only half-concession. But from Triplicane to Nungambakkam is a very long distance. His parents somehow managed to provide Monei with the necessary bus fare. But an idea struck the economic Monei. He thought "Why should I pay a quarter of a precious rupee to the buses day in and day out? Did I not roam for miles on the banks of the majestic Cauvery, when I was an urchin, with my boyish tuft flying loose on my neck." So Monei decided to walk and save his bus fare. We are left debating whether Monei is an ass or a hero. When we find him stinting himself of tiffin in the interests of economy the suspicion grows that he is worse than an ass. The event justifies our fears. But we are not going to give away the story.

A Visit by Mr. A. GOPALAKRISHNA, (IV U.C.), recounts his experience after "a day's work with biquadratic equations, hyperbolic curves" in a friend's rocking chair. This particular chair was made up of broken hockey-sticks hinged to one another with ordinary screws. I suppose it was made according to the instructions of some amateur *Illustrated Weekly* magazine. From every practical point of view it was not at all a good rocking chair. The pity of it was, it rocked very much and in many directions simultaneously. I am sure, no one sitting on a rocking chair wants to be perpetually rocking. But the notion of this head-strong chair seemed to be that it was made only to rock and do nothing but rock, and that when it was not

rocking, it was simply wasting its precious time." As the chair is not Hostel property but his friend's "own manufacture" we may callously print this little conversation. Jack all smiles and expecting compliments asked "Don't you think it is cleverly made?"

"Awfully", I replied.

"I made it out of some old broken hockey sticks" he continued and seemed to be very proud of it.

"Oh! did you?" said I, unable to control myself after the recent outrage done to me by the chair; "I think you might have done something better with them."

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"Why, you might have made a good bonfire with them."

The Crossword Puzzle Craze by Mr. C. DORAISWAMI, (III U.C.), is a piece of interesting madness which has bowled out our reviewer bail and stumps. We understand that "the greatest thing about the crossword puzzle is the way in which it is brightening up the language. Words forgotten for five-hundred years are being polished up mint new. A man no longer says "Good Morning, how are you?", he says "Good morn, how farest thou?" And the answer is that he feels yarely and eke his wife, especially as they expect eftsoon to take a holy day and make a cast to Atlantic city.

Before this thing began there were lots of people who did not know what 'yost' means or what a 'ferrago' is, or which part of a dog is its 'withers'. Now these are familiar words. Anyone would say quite naturally: just give the dog a kick on the ferrago and put him out." This you will admit is pretty stiff, but we reach the limit in this pretty conversation.

"Good morning, Short-for-Peter."

"Hullo, diminutive of William, how do you expect a sensation in four letters this morning?"

"Worse than a word in four letters rhyming with bell and tell."

"Then shall we go to the place where the tides are seen rhyming with band."

"English for Ovi, I wanted to see the Xebet launched there."

"Then opposite of recede."

Like greater men we stand not upon the order of our going.

The musical genius of Thiagaraja has already been dealt with by Mr. Kuppuswami. Mr. S. MUTHUSWAMI, (II U.C.), in his monograph *Thiagaraja* covers the same ground with equal facility. The hero's bent is early seen and put to training. In another street in Thiruvayur where Thiagaraja lived there was a great palace-Vidwan by name Souti Venkataramanah. He had many disciples learning music under him. Thither little Thiagaraja stole of an evening from his home to hear them sing. But this thirst of a soul longing to learn music came to be quenched one day when the mother of the immortal musician told her husband that her son possessed an excellent voice and was able to repeat every Krithi of Ramdoss and Purandardoss with great skill. She requested her husband to allow her little Thiagu to become a disciple of the palace-Vidwan. Later on he instinctively felt that a kind of spirit and light was leading him more devotedly to Rama than to any other god. Hence he composed all his Krithis with very few exceptions in praise of Rama.

Thiagaraja hated with all his heart wealth or position in life. He thought that eternal salvation could be gained by singing in praise of Rama rather than in praise of kings who were mortals like us. He had a great contempt for men who boasted of wealth or padari (position) in life. The above fact is expressed in his Kalyani Krithi 'Nidhi Sala Sugama'.

Later in life the great musician became a Sanyasi. He composed Krithis after Krithis

and his last one was in Manohari. Parithapanurkari and on Wednesday, January 6th, 1847, he closed his career. He was 88 years old when he died and his body is buried (not burnt, since he was a sanyasi) on the left bank of the Cauveri, a little to the east of Thiruvayur, on which a big Samadhi is built. Yearly ten days are spent in Thiruvayur during January in commemoration of his death, at which all the musicians of South India, irrespective of caste or creed flock to that place.

In *Dies to be Honoured* by S. SIYAKUMARAN, (I U.C.), we are introduced to a midnight meeting of ghosts whose common complaint—and joy—is that honour has come to them, but posthumously. We are not violating any confidence by giving you their open confessions.

"I was the son of an officer. I lost my mother when I was but a child. I was ill-treated by my father at the instigation of my step-mother. When once I asked him for money to buy sweets he ran after me with a cane to beat me. When I requested him to get me a silk suit he abused me in language which cannot be well reproduced. But after my death he felt my separation keenly. On the occasion of the eleventh day ceremony he distributed sweets to children because I was fond of them. He had two silk suits made and placed at the spot where I breathed my last and prayed that I should accept them."

After this ghost resumes his seat, we hear the pathetic speech of the 'beloved wife of young officer.' "My mother-in-law, a widow, was not well disposed towards me. She would not allow me to wear jumper-jackets, silk sarees or beautiful ornaments. She was enraged when I once requested my husband to accompany me to the Marina. She cried out that I was going beyond the limits of a family girl. She never fed me to my heart's content. Surely I was tortured alive. Fortunately or

unfortunately I died. Oh what a wonderful change! She covered my body with silk sarées which I was never allowed even to see when I was alive. She decorated my corpse with several ornaments. She dressed me like a Queen." But the pity of those jumper-jackets!

Mr. S. ANTONISWAMI, (IV Hons.), writes much better poetry in prose than but caparisons are odoriferous. In *College Chapel Bells* he tells us that "one morning, the air still echoing 'fine sounds' from the bathrooms 'floating wild about the earth', Q knocked and entered my room. Old bird that he was, I looked at him with the indifferent looks of a dove. In moody moments I looked upon him as one of those who pipe ditties of nonsense or jabber frightful stuff full of the egotism of his race." Q has 'some news to give: but not now. "No fear. You'll hear it in a few days. It will ring a new note in your daily life. It is a thing of harmony. In the uplifted silence you will hear it confiding secrets, rendering the air sacred. It'll be a balm soothing all the harshness of sound about us and build for us an aerial place of" Of course it's the bells; and this is the effect on Antoniswami. "Two days later in the morning at Mass time, I was awakened by lingering melodies that might have been the music of the spheres. Auras of delightful far-off fairy lands never forlorn! Thrice I listened and thrice the harmony of the bells filled the air.

With deep affection and recollection I've often thought of Mahony's Shandon Bells and in fancy listened to those melodies that cheered the valley around Cork. Fondly have I yearned for those bells and wished they would ring their musical peals to us.

Sweet Shandon!, never more shall I listen to thy shadowy bells. Never more long for thy

sweet sounds which to me for ever more will silent be! Nearer sound the soothing peals of Loyola bells. Far sweeter our Campanile tolls. Ever shall the bells of Loyola send forth their merry notes and ever shall the music float across spaces bringing comfort and confiding messages to heart-worn humanity round the corners of the world."

Mere westerners, ignorant of the Mahabharata, may yet know something of Krishna if they have gazed on the lovely paintings in the great Durbar Hall of the Maharaja's palace of Mysore. It appears from *Plants of Mythology* by Mr. V. N. RAMA RAO, (IV U.C.), that "there are three plants connected with the life-history of Lord Krishna. They are the Thulasi (*ocymum sanctum*) Kadamba (*nauclea Cadamba*) and Parijatak (*Nycanthus Arbor tristis*).

The Thulasi plant wherever it grows assures us of the presence of Vishnu; and Krishna being one of the incarnations of Vishnu (8th) his presence is identically constant in the plant. There is a day in the month of Kartica, the 11th day in the first fortnight of the month when Hindus celebrate a wedding of the image of Krishna with the Thulasi plant. The plant is held in great veneration by the ladies particularly. It is worshipped every morning by the devout Hindus who observe ancient customs. After worshipping the plant they go round the pot of Thulasi a hundred times or a thousand times. There are two different versions about the birth of this plant Thulasi.

At the time of the churning of the great Ocean when fourteen jewels came out of the ocean, the Goddess Lakshmi, the gem Kastub, and the plant Parijatak fell to the lot of Vishnu who is one of the Trinity. The God was so overjoyed that tears came out of his eyes and fell to the ground. From every drop of these tears sprang up a plant of Thulasi.

Yet there is another account of the origin of the plant. The wife of a deity named Jalandar conceived a secret affection for Krishna. She loved in silence; she pined away and eventually died, without a reciprocation of her attachment from Krishna. After her death Krishna realised the extent of her affection and mourned sorely over the unrequited love of his admiring friend. But it was of no use. Krishna wept very much and out of these tears the Thulasi rose.

St. Augustine confessing the sins of his youth is not more precise than Mr. S. A. VASUDEVAN, (IV Hons.) recounting in *My Literary Experiences* the misdemeanours of his past.

I was very precocious and when thirteen years old, I put into heroic verse some of Macaulay's essays. I wrote two hundred and seventy-four lines on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. At fifteen I read all the great books of Hardy and wrote several essays and poems on them. In all I have written three unpublished novels, a hundred and eighty-seven essays and two hundred and eighty-three letters—all these in prose. And in Poetry I have written two fine plays and nearly twenty-three lyrics. (I do not take into account those things which I wrote before I was eighteen.) My writings embrace a wide range of feeling and of thought and they all exist in the MS. form. I keep them all with me and cherish them as fond parents do their blind, deaf or dumb children. My MSS. are my own exclusive property. Poor things! they have no one but me to take care of them and to love them as they deserve. Often in winter evenings I wrap myself up in a blanket and in some cosy corner of my room pore over my old MSS. Would it not be better to get in to bed and forget about them?

And talking of Confessions we must not overlook the conduct of S. V. RAMASWAMI,

(IV Hons.); which defaces page 187 of his *A Train Journey*. "My father saw me off at Bellary with the usual remark that I should be more careful about my money than about my studies." It is this advice that sets him on his downward course. The crime happens at Guntakal. Guntakal has a most obliging, sympathetic station-master, a pukka gentleman whom we exempt from all blame. "Guntakal is a place where there is an insufficient number of porters. A few yards to my right, a first class passenger was howling out for the porter, the guard, the station-master and all the other gods and goddesses of the M. & S. M. Ry. I am ashamed to state that I carried my luggage myself contrary to the established tradition of students." There it is in all its stark candour. He carried his own luggage! It sounds like an epitaph and perhaps merits death—and a corner in Westminster Abbey.

Poetry is always pleasant reading; but it must be poetry. Several inglorious Miltons have been at it again. Some specialise in rhythm but seldom stay the course. Their Pegasus comes limping down the straight, wrung in the withers. In *Songs of Youth* by Mr. S. M. ANTONISWAMI, (IV Hons.) imagination runs liquid and lambent not to say loony.

Over the marble that decks the ground,
Wreaths of roses and lilies
I lay for memory's sweet treasure,
That is the beginning of *In Memoriam*, here is the conclusion:

O loved spirit of the shades come awhile
And from thy heavens golden home unseen
In mystic garden set with blue-bells
And ardent marigolds in beds of
Sweet dandelions and evening primroses
Whisper thy message of the Silence and the
Light.

Ignis Fatuus (in the same collection) is built up on the metre of Christabel and has many good flashes like

Behold the waering torch seen from afar
To the near eye dying fast
In clouds o' flameless mystery.

On the other hand one may jettison rhythm and concentrate on rhyme, which is rather like dancing to the music of a speech. Mr. M. S. PARTHASARATHY, (III U.C.), shows how it is done in the *Tests*.

"It is my firm consideration
That these examinations
Are a great botheration
To our (student) nation
Whose sole occupation
Is certainly not education
But hunting after fashion
In the world of imagination.
You end with a tooth ache.

My *Inter Examination* is, if I may venture to suggest it to its author Mr. K. V. RAMA-CHANDRAN, (III Hons.), a misnomer. It should be called the *S. I. R.* Listen:

"The gloomy hall cavern-like loomed
We sat in numbered seats like wretches doomed.
Idol-like sat the chief in thought submerged.
And the air was all rheumy and unpurged.

Flustered but not daunted, I set to write
In that sultry gloom I strove to be bright,
Regardless of the trembling cobwebs overhead.
And busy ants biting my feet all red."

Speed unceasing, jolting, swaying, missing the points, but getting there anyhow: and the bit about the 'ants' is so like the third class carriages.

The cautious author gets out of the difficulty by adding to his title *Vers Libre*. That is an airy claim to indulgence for a multitude of sins. The sins against verse rank as virtues of liberty. And so off you go. At least Mr. R. P. NORONHA does and there is no holding him until the dinner gong sounds, for the inspiration of the *Loyola Poet* derives from the stomach. Mr. Noronha's *Wind on the Heath* must have been written after a very good dinner, as you will gather from the last verse—should I say paragraph? I suppose not, because after all he has sliced it up into lines.

"Drooping into half notes, sobs a dreary chorus
An opiate whose languor dulls
Your agony and blunts the sharp edge of pain
So! lids fall, breaths come deep and slow
You sleep.

Nothing like the 7 o'clock gong for blunting the sharp edge of pain.



COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

TAMIL SANGAM

President:—

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., Vidwan.

Vice-President:—

Mr. E. K. Natesa Sarma, Vidwan.

Representatives:—

Mr. V. K. Ramamurthy (IV U.C.)

Mr. V. H. Srinivasan (III U.C.)

Mr. Lakshminarasimhan (II U.C.)

Mr. S. Sivakumaran (I U.C.)

The inaugural address of the Sangam, was delivered by Mrs. F. T. Rajeswari Ammal, M.A., Additional Professor of Physics, Queen Mary College, Madras, on the 7th August 1934, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Balasubramania Mudaliar, B.A., Advocate, Madras High Court. The subject of the address was "Modern Tamil Literature."

In the course of the year, some meetings were held in which the lecturers and the students were the students themselves.

An extraordinary meeting was held on the 7th January 1935, when M.R.Ry. T. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., Vidwan, Advocate, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Tamil Literature of the Sangam Age." Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar presided.

An essay competition has been introduced as a new feature.

It is hoped that conditions will improve so as to enable us to hold a drama in succeeding years and extend the other activities of the Sangam.

S. S. RAGHAVACHARY,

V. NAGARAJAN,

Secretaries.

SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION

President:—

M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao, Avl., M.A.

Vice-President:—

M.R.Ry. K. V. Subramanya Sastrigal Avl.,

Siromani.

Representatives:—

Mr. N. S. Sundararajan (IV U.C.)

Mr. S. Ramaswamy (III U.C.)

Mr. S. V. Ramaniah (II U.C.)

Mr. N. Subramanyam (I U.C.)

The work of the Association commenced with the general body meeting held on the 4th of July for the election of the office-bearers for the current year (1934-35). The inaugural address of the Association was delivered by M.R.Ry. B. Sitaram Rao Avl., Advocate, on the 16th of July when he pleaded for a wider diffusion of knowledge of Sanskrit in this country.

As an experiment lectures in Tamil were organised by the Association. On the 25th of July a lecture on "The Beauties of Ramayana" in Tamil was delivered by M.R.Ry. Kodavasal Narasimhachary Swamigal Avl. The experiment proved successful in that it attracted a sufficiently large audience, including some of the members of the staff. Another lecture in Tamil was delivered on the 3rd of October by M.R.Ry. T. V. Ramasesha Sastrigal Avl., formerly of S.P.G. College, Trichy, on "The Beauty of Sanskrit Kavyas." The lecture was both interesting and instructive.

A series of three papers on Sanskrit Drama were read by Mr. S. R. Kuppaswamy of the IV U.C. The first paper, entitled "The Origin of Sanskrit Drama", was read on the 17th August with M.R.Ry. K. V. Subramanya Sastrigal Avl., in the chair. The second paper dealing with "The Development of

Sanskrit Drama' was read on the 14th of October under the presidency of Mr. S. Sundaresan (IV Hons. Math.). The third and the last paper of the series was read on the 1st of November, the subject being Kalidasa's Dramas. M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao Avl. presided on the occasion. All the three papers were very interesting and of immense value especially to the students of the fourth class.

For the first time in the course of the year a meeting in Sanskrit was held on the 4th September when M.R.Ry. T. S. KrishnaSwamy Iyengar Avl. Siromani, Sanskrit Assistant, Hindu High School, delivered a lecture on "The Brotherhood of the Pandava Princes and that between the sons of Dasa-ratha". The language was sufficiently simple so as to be understood by the students who attended. M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao presided on the occasion.

Two lectures were delivered, one by Mr. T. R. Ganesan of the II U.C. on "The Gospel of Bartholomae's Neeti Satakas" on September 27th when Mr. R. T. Narasimhacharya of the II U.C. occupied the chair. The lecture was humorous and at the same time very interesting. The other lecture was delivered on November 16th by Mr. S. Ramamurthy of the IV U.C. on "The Significance of the Gita". M.R.Ry. K. V. Subrahmanya Sastri Avl. presided on the occasion.

Some other meetings are to be held before the close of the year. Besides the routine work of the Association, we are holding two competitions, an essay competition and an elocution competition, both in Sanskrit.

As in the previous years, two gold medals are being awarded to the students of the Senior B.A. and Senior Intermediate classes who obtained the largest number of marks in Sanskrit in the University Examinations of March 1934. This year's medals go to K. N. Sundararajan (Senior) and P. L. Ramachandran (Junior)

S. VENKATARAMAN.

R. T. NARASIMHACHARYA

Secretary.

ANDHRA VANGMAYA SAMITHI

President:—

M.R.Ry. A. Parabrahma Sastri Garu, B.A.

Vice-President:—

M.R.Ry. K. V. Radhakrishna Sastri Garu, B.A., L.T.

The inaugural address of the above Samithi was delivered on 1st August, 1934, by M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, Christian College, Madras. M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Rao Naidu Garu, M.A., Senior Telugu Lecturer of the Pachiappa's College presided. The learned lecturer addressed the students on "Teutonic Affinities." He said that the Andhras were an ancient race, as old as the Teutons. During the course of the lecture, he cited many instances of similarity in customs, language and literature between the Andhras and the Teutons to support his view, and concluded with a passionate appeal to the students to study Telugu and thus render a service to the Telugu Literature. With a few appreciative remarks from the Chairman and with the vote of thanks, the meeting ended.

On 3rd September, 1934, a debate was held as to whether a knowledge of Sanskrit is essential to the students of Telugu, when a large number of students took part in the debate. Mr. G. V. Narasinga Rao, an old student of the College presided on the occasion and Mr. M. Venkateswarulu, II U.C., moved that "A knowledge of Sanskrit is essential to students of Telugu." Mr. T. Nagasundaram, IV U.C., led the opposition. Amongst others, Mr. A. Parabrahma Sastri Garu also spoke on the occasion. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

On 2nd October, 1934, Mr. V. Umamaheswara Rao, B.A., read portions from "Rana Pratapasimha," a historical romance written by Kavisimha D. Rajasekhara Satavadhani, when Mr. A. Parabrahma Sastry Garu, B.A., presided.

To conduct more meetings for debates, we proposed a particular system of competition amongst the members, which we shall put into practice during this term.

The crowning and solid work of the Samithi this year is the continuation of the publication of the

Monthly Manuscript Magazine, containing regular contributions from members of all classes, and the staff. The manuscript copy is kept in the College Reading Room for the perusal of the members. The Annual Issue of our monthly will be published on the occasion of the Anniversary Celebration.

In the place of a drama, it is decided to have, this year, a Variety Entertainment on the occasion of the Anniversary Celebration.

We are grateful to the College authorities for the generous grant sanctioned by them.

Competitions in Elocution, Essaywriting, Versification, and Mono-acting will be held as usual in the third term, and prizes will be awarded at the ensuing Anniversary Celebration.

T. NAGA SUNDARAM, IV U.C.

Secretary

T. DHANANJAYA, III U.C.

Astt. Secretary

MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION

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Rev. Fr. L. Vion, S.J., Lic.ès-Sc. (Paris)

Vice-President:

Mr. N. Sundaram Iyer, M.A.

Representatives:

Mr. S. Krishnamurthy, V Hons

„ K. Devanathan, IV Hons.

„ A. Rangaswamy, III Hons

„ K. Raghunathan, IV U.C.

„ L. M. Verghese, III U.C.

„ S. Sundaresan, II U.C.

„ Thompson, I U.C.

We are happy to record that the work of the Association for the year has fulfilled its early promise, beating the record of the previous years. It has been our aim to conduct six meetings in a term, two to be addressed by the students and four by the professors and eminent Mathematicians from outside.

The Inaugural Address for the year 1934-35 was delivered by Mr. T. Suryanarayana Iyah, B.A. (Cantab.), Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, the subject of the address being 'Theory of Numbers'. Rev. Fr. Vion presided over the function. The meeting was very largely attended, and marked a very good beginning for the Association.

'Mathematics in the Greek Universities' was the subject of a popular and interesting discourse by Miss MacDougall, M.A., D.Litt. of the Women's Christian College, Madras, delivered on the 27th August. The lecturer clearly indicated the methods by which the Greek students were taught Mathematics. The lecture was inspiring and instructive in the highest degree.

There were held two extraordinary meetings in October. On the 9th October, Mr. A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., head of the Mathematics Department, Annamalai University, delivered a learned lecture on 'Mathematics as an Art' with Mr. V. Ramaswamy Aiyar, M.A., Ex-President, of the Indian Mathematical Association in the chair. The lecturer proved by arguments that Mathematics, a subject dreaded by Historians, is not only an art, but is one of the 'Fine Arts'. On the 10th October, Mr. V. Ramaswamy Aiyar, M.A., delivered an address on 'Inequalities and Limits' which was most useful to the Honours students even from the Examination point of view. Mr. N. Sundaram Iyer, M.A., presided on the occasion. Short and lucid proofs were given for almost all the propositions on the subject. We are extremely grateful to the learned lecturer for having given us a lecture so interesting that a continuation of it on the 11th was rendered necessary and pleasant.

The best of the year's work is that our Association afforded for the first time in its annals great scope to the 'young mathematicians' of the college to initiate discussions. We can honestly say that our 'amateur mathematicians' succeeded very well in their attempts, to speak on advanced subjects. The object in view has been to develop the students' initiative. Three meetings were held in which the students themselves were the lecturers. In all these meetings, the students showed spirit and enthusiasm.

K. R. SUNDARA RAJAN, B.A.,

N. VISVANATHAN, IV U.C.,

Secretaries

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

President:—

Rev. Fr. L. Vion, S.J., Lic.-ès-Sc. (Paris).

Vice-Presidents:—

Mr. V. Somasundaram Ayyar, M.A.,

R. Viraraghava Sarma, B.A.,

P. Rama Pisharoty, B.A. (Hons.)

Representative:—

Mr. E. K. Ramachandran.

The inaugural address of the Science Association, newly started this year, was delivered by M.R. Ry. V. Appa Rao, M.A., Professor of Physics, Presidency College, on 28th August, with Rev. Fr. L. Vion, S.J. in the chair, the subject of the address being "Science and Humanity."

The second term opened with a meeting on 18th October, when Mr. C. Veeraraghava Ayyar, M.A., LL.B. of Madras Medical College, delivered a popular lecture on "Atomic Structure."

Mr. R. N. Selvam, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of Physics, Pachaiappa's College, spoke on "Photography in Natural Colours" with suitable demonstrations, on 25th October. One of the members gave a demonstration with a cinema projector then.

"The Age of Planned Power" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. J. M. Ibrahim of III U.C. on 1st November.

An extraordinary meeting was held on 8th November, when R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras unveiled the portrait of the late Rev. Fr. Honoré, S.J. Dr. H. Parameswaran, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Presidency College gave an interesting lecture on "The Error of Our Ways in Science," on the occasion.

A meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Economics and the Science Associations, when S. V. Ramamurthy, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture spoke on "The New Agriculture," during the first week of December.

Under the auspices of the Association, a Radio Club is to be started early next year and the Photographic Association revived.

R. K. SUBRAHMANYAN,

Secretary.

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

President:—

Rev. Fr. Basenach, S.J., B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D.

Vice-President:—

Dr. A. Appadorai, M.A., Ph.D.

We are happy to record that our Association has fulfilled its early promise of a successful series of discussions on different topics in this year. The Association provides opportunities for its members to discuss problems of economic theory and practice; and so we have restricted the number of lectures from men outside. One noteworthy feature of this year's work was that the interest of the audience was stimulated by providing a real discussion in which the main speaker, or the chair, or any other member of the Association could raise or answer questions on any matter arising out of a paper read. The benefit of such close discussions can hardly be exaggerated, when compared with the mere lectures by main and supplementary speakers.

Our work for this year began with an address by Mr. Ephraim on "The Bolshevik Revolution," and this was followed by another by Mr. C. Viraraghavan on "The Recovery Measures in the United States." We had then three lectures by visitors. The first was by Mr. N. S. Ayyar of the Hindustan Bank Ltd., on the 16th of August on "The Exchange as it affects us"—a very lucid exposition of the repercussions on India's prosperity of the 6:1 ratio. The Rev. Fr. Basenach was in the chair.

The second lecture was by Mr. S. Satyamurta, M.L.A. on his "Ten Year Plan of Rural Reconstruction." Development of our rural parts, the distinguished lecturer said, is the crux of India's economic problem. Needless to say we had a packed house.

Mr. V. Ramamurthy, M.A., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, spoke on the 4th of December on "New Agriculture." He gave us the benefit of his wide knowledge as a result of his European tours. Dr. Appadorai, who took the chair, paid him a deserved tribute.

In one of our ordinary meetings, we discussed the problem "Is Democracy a Failure?" initiated by Mr. K. P. Viswanathan Nair of V Hons. Then Mr. B. N. Rama Rao of IV Class delivered an address on "The Elements of Responsibility in the White Paper." We had a debate on the motion that "Socialism is not a remedy for present social ills," moved by Mr. Aragogiaswami of IV Class. We carried on the debate for two days. There was also an important lecture on "Fascism" by Mr. N. A. Ephraim of IV Hons.

C. VIRARAGHAVAN.

preaching or social uplift. The house, however, agreed that for the educated classes at least the Press was the best means of propagating knowledge of the Faith. The second discussion was initiated by Mr. M. Pollack, B.A. (Hons.) and it took on so well that it required two meetings to bring it to a close. Rev. Fr. Bertram who presided in the adjourned meeting of the discussion explained very well why Socialism appealed in particular to the poorer classes and referred to the remedies that the Church could and did employ to combat this evil—evil to religion, society and human welfare.

The themes dealt with in the form of essays were the following: Modern Irreligion, The Church in Malabar, and The Altar. The first essay was read by Mr. M. Antoniswamy, (IV Hons.) who gave much information with his quotations from such stalwart defenders of Catholicism as G. K. Chesterton and H. Belloc. The thesis of this essay was that all anti-catholic and non-catholic elements would finally unite into atheism, while the forces of religion would unite in and with Catholicism and it would be a death grapple between two giants. The second essay was a comprehensive paper read by Mr. Mathai, III Hons., on the history, rites, and progress in the Church of Malabar. His special reference was to the Churchyard movement of the Jacobites begun by Archbishop Mar Ivanios. The third essay was given by Mr. E. Masters, III L.C. and was technical in character. He gave references to the origin of the altars in olden times and in the days of the Old Testament, and explained the meanings and uses of sacred vessels, vestments, altar cloths, lights, and lamp. All these essays were much appreciated by the audience.

C. AROKIASWAMY.

Secretary

THE ST. JOHN BERCHEMANS' STUDY CLUB

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

That our Study Club is going from strength to strength is manifest through its work during the half-year ending with December 1934. Regular meetings were held practically once a fortnight, and the attendance was always numerous. The keen interest the students evinced in the subjects treated and the debates carried on showed how much they have taken to heart the lesson which the late Rev. Fr. Honoré had taught them, viz., an interest in the training for Catholic Action. It was mainly the students themselves who read the essays and initiated discussions, and thus contributed to the success of the meetings.

In all there were seven meetings and the subjects treated were of a very interesting and instructive character. They were marked also by variety and wide scope.

We held two discussion meetings on: the best method of spreading our Faith in India, and the Attitude of the Church towards Socialism. The first was introduced by Mr. Anthaya, IV U.C. and gave rise to the expression of different opinions. The speaker held that the Press was the most effective weapon, while others contended that in the present condition of India where the majority cannot read for want of education the best method was either

SODALITY OF OUR LADY

Director: Rev. Fr. Murphy, S.J., M.A. (Oxon.)

Prefect:— J. Noronha

The first meeting of the year 1933-34 was held on Sunday, 1st July, 1933, when the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected: Messrs. J. Noronha and T. M. Francis were elected Prefect and Secre-

tary respectively, and Messrs. V. Bali Reddy and E. L. R. Masters became the Councillors.

Meetings were held regularly on every alternate Sunday at 9.30 a.m., when the recital of the "Little Office of the Immaculate Conception" was followed by an instruction from the Rev. Fr. Director. In all his discourses, he exhorted the Sodalists to lead an exemplary Catholic life, and not an occasion passed without his emphasising the importance and the necessity of frequently approaching the Holy Banquet.

On the feast of St. Lawrence (10th August), the Patron Saint of our Director, a spiritual bouquet collected from all the Catholic students of the hostel was offered to him on a neat little card, and we are much obliged to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd convent who kindly prepared the card.

As usual, on the feast of "Christ the King", all the Sodalists went to St. Mary's Cathedral to take part in the Adoration conducted there on the occasion. As the College closed for the Christmas Holidays before 8th December, 1933, Rev. Fr. Director has proposed to admit new members into the Sodality on the 2nd February.

Our work for the year has been quite satisfactory. As Rev. Fr. Director was pleased to remark, the attendance at the meetings was remarkably good. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere condolences for the late Rev. Fr. Honoré, S.J., who came now and then amidst us.

T. M. FRANCIS, B.A.,

Secretary.

KERALA SAMAJ

President.—

Dr. A. Appadorai, M.A., Ph.D.

Vice-Presidents.—

M. R. Ryan, A. L. Krishnan, Avl., M.A.

K. N. Sankaran Unni, Avl., M.A.

P. Rama Pisharody, Avl., M.A.

We begin our report of 1934-35 with an excellent function arranged under the auspices of our Association, viz. *The Inter-Collegiate Elocution Competition*.

It was the first of its kind since the starting of the Association. All the Arts colleges of the city and also the Law College sent two representatives. There were eight competitors on the whole. The subject was *The Cultural Unity of Kerala*, a topic of undoubted interest. It was announced only one day previous to the day of the competition. Mr. C. Achutha Menon, B.A., Mr. Ayyappan Pillai, M.A. (Oxon.) and Mr. V. C. Padmanabha Menon, B.A., acted as judges. Miss Ratna Devi of the Presidency College and Mr. Narayanan Nair, B.A. of the Law College were declared to be the first and second respectively. The opinion was defended that a common culture unites all Kerala.

Another activity was the editing of our Malayalam Annual, named *Kairaleekonthukam*. This was the second issue of the Annual and we are glad to say that it was reviewed very well in the prominent Malayalam dailies and weeklies. Articles of both social and literary interest were included in the Annual. It is also worth mention that it is the only Malayalam Magazine published in Madras.

At the Annual function, Mr. K. Krishna Menon, Bar-at-Law, Principal of the Law College presided. In his speech the President dealt with the necessity of Kerala having a special University and also with the propriety of making Kerala a special province. Personally, he was not in favour of either step.

With the re-opening of the College we were again active. Office-bearers were elected soon after the re-opening. Four meetings were held. This year our attention has not been fixed upon meetings so much as on the work to be done to improve the standard of our language among the Malayalees here. For this purpose a Malayalam daily, viz. *Mathru Bhumii* is in circulation and is found practically to do much good.

This year also we are going to publish the Annual by the middle of February. It is now in the press. The essay and elocution competitions will also be held.

BHASKARAN NEDUNGADI

L. M. VERGHESE

Secretary.

THE DEBATING CLUB

President.—
Rev. L. D. Murphy, S.J.

Vice-President.—
Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A.

Five ordinary meetings and one extraordinary meeting have been held so far and we have one more meeting in prospect. The attendance at the meetings has been uniformly good and many members took an active part in the debates.

It has been our constant endeavour to afford every facility to members to train their powers of public speaking and parliamentary debating. We have had from time to time good speakers from the city and elsewhere to participate in our debates, notably Dewan Bahadur, K. S. Ramaswamy, Sastriar Ayl., Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, M.A., B.L. (speaker, The

Athenaeum, Y.M.C.A.) and Mr. John Devadoss, B.A. (Hoas.), (Secretary, Law College Union).

The members of the College staff have also taken an active part in our debates and we thank them for their co-operation.

During the year, Mr. S. Ramachandran, IV Hons of our Club had the honour to represent the Madras University against the U. P. University team in the Inter-Varsity Debate held on the 10th January, 1935 at Madras. We congratulate Mr. Ramachandran.

Oratorical contest is to be held at the end of this month and medals will be awarded to the best speakers.

(S. RANGARAJAN,
Secretary)

THE ENGLISH HONOURS ASSOCIATION

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

Secretary.—
Mr. T. Sadasivan, B.A.

The need for the above association was felt by the students of the Literature Honours Classes last year. The Association is mainly intended as a sort of study club where students may meet and discuss topics of literary interest. Its functions were later extended, various distinguished professors have addressed our members. The need for arranging an Inter-Collegiate debate is being increasingly felt. The following table gives an account of the different meetings conducted under the auspices of the Association.

(a) Addresses:—

(1) Inaugural address for the year 1933-34 delivered by Mr. K. Subramanyam, M.A., on November 3rd 1933, with Rev. Father Murphy in the chair.

- Name of the member.**
1. Mr. S. Rangarajan.
 2. Mr. S. A. Vasudevan.
 3. Mr. S. A. Vasudevan.
 4. Mr. K. Srinivasan.
 5. Mr. S. A. Vasudevan.

President.

- Mr. A. L. Krishnan, M.A.
Rev. Father Gilmore, S.J., M.A. (Oxon.)
M.R. Ry. N. Balakrishna Iyer Ayl., M.A.
Mr. K. Subramanyam, M.A.
Mr. L. R. Doraiswami, B.A.

Subject.

- Omar Khayyam
Sonnets of Milton
Brutus in Julius Caesar
Johnson as a critic
"Marlowe"

We count on the co-operation of the members for conducting a successful Inter-Collegiate debate.

T. SADASIVAN,
Secretary.

(2) This year's inaugural address was on "South Indian Pronunciation" by Prof. K. Swaminathan, M.A. (Oxon.) on 25th July, 1934. Professor A. J. Boyd, M.A. (Glas.) of the Madras Christian College presided on the occasion.

(b) Extraordinary meetings:—

(1) Miss MacDougall, D. Litt., Principal, Women's Christian College, spoke on "Greek Comedy" on 24th January, 1934.

Rev. Father Murphy took the chair.

(2) Rev. A. J. Boyd, M.A. (Glas.) delivered a lecture on "Coleridge" on 8th February, 1934.

(3) Mr. R. C. MacNicol spoke on "Sanity in Chaucer's Poetry" on 28th February, 1934, with Father Murphy in the chair.

(c) Ordinary Meetings:—

Five papers were read by the members on several interesting literary topics.

HOCKEY

RESULTS OF MATCHES

Hockey continues to be one of the most popular games in College, judging by the keen interest shown among the players themselves, and also by the whole-hearted support of the students in general. Early in the year Inter-Group and Inter-Class matches were played with a view to selecting the College team. This proved to be an easy task, but there can be no doubt that the team which finally represented the College was the best possible combination.

It was rather difficult to choose a suitable goalkeeper, until we shifted Aranha from left-half back to this important position, where he always distinguished himself, often bringing off miraculous saves. Soares, in spite of his "nerves" was sound as right-back. Henderson, at times erratic defended well; but he left us in October, and Jansen changed from right-inner to left-back. He was a tower of strength in the defence. Both our wing-halves, Yates and Thompson, always worked hard. Dartnell as right-extreme has fallen often considerably, but when he does strike form nobody can stop him. Devanathan and Webber improved wonderfully, and their excellent combination accounts in a great measure for our success. Soares still plays at left-extreme and holds his own in that most difficult position. Of our substitutes, Bower, as left-half back, played like a veteran in the Panagal Tournament, and Thoy, who is now our permanent right-extreme, has the makings of a great player. Others who played as substitutes were Pereira, Sreenivasan and Gibson.

The results of the matches played speak for themselves. To lose but four out of twenty-one matches, to set up a College record of fifteen goals, to beat one of the strongest teams on the Nilgiris, to win the Panagal Cup, and to tie for the Inter-Collegiate League Cup, is a creditable performance.

Two practice matches were played in both of which we were successful. In the Inter-Collegiate League Tournament we won nine out of eleven

matches. The Medicos (M.U.C. gold cup-holders) once again proved their superiority over us by decisively beating us in a very interesting match. Our second defeat was at the hands of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education. We actually led by four clear goals until about ten minutes before full-time, when five goals were scored against us in quick succession. This match taught us one lesson, namely that a game is never won (or lost) until the final whistle blows. This tournament resulted in a tie between our College and the Medicos, and the deciding match will take place shortly.

In the Panagal Cup Tournament, open to all educational institutions in the Presidency, and run by the Presidency College, we easily eliminated the Indian School of Medicine in the first round by eleven goals to nil; and in the semi-finals we beat the cup-holders, the School of Technology, by five goals to nil. The finals against the home team was a harder struggle, but our side rose to the occasion, and we eventually won by the odd goal in three.

An account of our annual hockey tour, this year to the Nilgiris, appears elsewhere.

I am very grateful to Mr. Fred Pereira, our "Manager," for the interest he took in our team, and also to M. R. Soundara Rajan of the IV Hons., who, as our official referee, has gained for himself a reputation wherever we went.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Bro. Delaney, Mr. Loane, Mrs. Bruce Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. Gonsalves, the Anglo-Indian Sports Club of Ooty, and Mr. E. E. Berry of Coimbatore for all their kindness to us while on our hockey tour. Above all, as a team, we are extremely grateful to the College authorities for all their interest and kind encouragement.

HAROLD V. FOWLER, IV Hons.,

Captain.



HOCKEY

RESULTS OF MATCHES

Date	OPPONENTS	Results	Goals For	Goals Against
17th July	Perambur Recreation, Cuddalore	Won	1	0
30th "	Presidency College	Won	3	1
7th Aug	Engineering College	Won	4	3
10th "	St. Mary's Sports Club	Won	7	1
15th "	Law College	Won	10	0
29th "	Teachers' College	Won	6	0
31st "	Govt. Mul-ammadan College	Won	15	1
6th Sept.	Christian College	Lost	2	1
17th "	Somerset Light Infantry	Lost	1	2
18th "	Cordite Factory	Drawn	1	1
19th "	Qoty Anglo-Indian Sports Club	Lost	3	5
20th "	St. Joseph's College	Won	4	0
21st "	Stanes High School, Coimbatore	Drawn	1	1
5th Oct.	Medical College	Lost	0	4
11th "	Y. M. C. A. College	Won	4	5
15th "	Govt. School of Ind. Medicine	Won	11	0
16th "	School of Technology	Won	9	0
24th "	Stanley Medical School	Won	4	0
31st "	School of Technology	Won	5	0
7th Nov.	Pachaiyappa's College	Won	5	0
9th "	Presidency College	Won	2	1
GRAND TOTAL —		Played 21, Won 15, Lost 4, Drawn 2, Goals	98	26





BANGALORE VICTORS

(L. to R.) D. V. Krishnamurthy, L. M. Verghese (Winner in College Doubles),
M. Sadasivan (College Champion) and B. N. Kalyana Rao.

FOOTBALL

Practice was begun early in the year. Friendly matches were arranged with the Y.M.C.A., Minerva and other clubs.

The Inter-Collegiate tournament commenced in July and our first victory was against the Presidency College. This initial success spurred us on to further enthusiasm, with the result that the conclusion of the League Championship saw us occupying the third place.

The noteworthy feature this year is that the College authorities kindly sanctioned a holiday tour to Bangalore during the Michaelmas vacation. Matches were played there both with colleges and private clubs. We won only one out of the four matches played. However, the success of the tour was not a little due to the management of Mr. D. V. Krishnamurthy. We take this opportunity of recording our gratitude for his untiring zeal during this year. At Bangalore everyone in the team acquitted himself creditably, especially L. M. Verghese at the goal. M. Sadasivan, Jerome and Hanumantha Rao.

We were deprived of the invaluable services of our full back J. Ramachandrarachar soon after our very first match at Bangalore, as he had to go away for his marriage.

While at Bangalore, we had the honour of being invited by the Vellore Club to play a match with the Vellore XI, on our way back to Madras. We readily responded to their kind invitation and won the match by one goal to nil.

After our return to Madras, we looked forward to the Presidency College tournament. As ill luck would have it, we were pitted against the formidable Stanley Medical School, and we were defeated by two goals to nil.

At the end of the II Term, the invitation from the Captain, "de Cipahis de L'Inde," Pondicherry came not only as an honour but also as a great relief to

us after the heavy strain of our half yearly examinations. No wonder we readily responded to the cordial invitation of the Captain and played a match with the combined Military and Civil XI at Pondicherry. An imposing spectacle of festoons and flags adorned the boundaries of the football field. After a fast and exciting game in which all our players did their best, Verghese, Lourdaswamy, and B. Jansen in particular being most conspicuous, we won by two goals to nil. We are thankful to Mr. F. Perreira for having kindly acted as our Manager on this trip.

We have still one more tournament—the Wilson Cup Tournament.

The results of the Inter-Collegiate League Tournament are as follows:—

Loyola	v.	Presidency College	won	3 : 2
Do.	v.	Engineering College	drawn	2 : 2
Do.	v.	Law College	won	5 : 0
Do.	v.	Teacher's College	won	4 : 0
Do.	v.	Christian College	won	4 : 0
Do.	v.	Medical College	drawn	2 : 2
Do.	v.	Y.M.C.A.	won	3 : 0
Do.	v.	Technology	won	—
Do.	v.	Stanley Medical School	scratched	—
Do.	v.	Veterinary College	lost by	2 : 1
Do.	v.	Pachiappa's College	won	—

The following have represented the College on various occasions:—

L. M. Verghese (Vice-Captain); J. Ramachandrarachar; M. Sadasivan; B. N. Kalyana Rao; J. Jacob; I. Hanumantha Rao; Appukuttan; Venkat Rao; S. K. Seshan; Mr. D. V. Krishnamoorthy; Thompson; Lourdaswamy; B. Jansen; K. V. Krishnamoorthy; R. Rajagopalan; K. Suwacha; Naidu; P. C. Narayana Reddi and Amrutharaj.

B. N. KALYANA RAO, *Captain.*

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Do.	v.	Christian College	won	4 : 0
Do.	v.	Medical College	drawn	2 : 2
Do.	v.	Y.M.C.A.	won	3 : 0
Do.	v.	Technology	won	—
Do.	v.	Stanley Medical School	scratched	—
Do.	v.	Veterinary College	lost by	2 : 1
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B. N. KALYANA RAO,
Captain.

TENNIS

Tennis started this year with the usual enthusiasm and nine courts were opened, one of which is a special court with only nine members including Rev. Fr. Basenach, S.J., our sports President. Shortly after the reopening of College we had the pleasure of playing with S. Narayana Rao and M. Rama Rao of the Law College, every Sunday.

The holiday trip of the football team to Bangalore during Michaelmas gave an opportunity for some friendly matches in Tennis as well, as our College players in Tennis, M. Sadasivan and L. M. Verghese were also regular members of the football eleven. L. M. Verghese and M. Sadasivan beat Ananda Rao and Naidu of the Central College in doubles. In singles, M. Sadasivan defeated Srikantiah of the Central College easily. Next we met the Engineering College players, Mr. D. V. Krishnamurthi, English Tutor, and B. N. Kalyana Rao, our football Captain, played for our College and acquitted themselves creditably overcoming Vasant and partner of the Engineering College. In singles M. Sadasivan had no difficulty in defeating S. N. Varadarajan, Captain of the Engineering College. The most interesting match of our tour was that with a formidable Bangalore club combination, B. S. Raja Aiyangar and B. R. Narayana Aiyangar. M. Sadasivan and L. M. Verghese, played a great game, the latter in particular driving with force and precision, and won the match after a keen and thrilling contest.

The holiday trip of the Hockey team to Coonoor also provided an occasion for some friendly matches in Tennis at Coonoor. In singles the powerful drives of Mr. Perreira were too much for the local players with the result that he won both the matches, with Dick Everett (St. Joseph's College) and R. Loane (Soldiers' Home) respectively. In doubles, Mr. J. F. Perreira and B. Jansen beat D. Everett and Mody (St. Joseph's College). Mr. Perreira partnered by V. Ratnaswamy defeated, R. Loane and partner (Soldiers' Home) in straight sets.

In the second term we competed for the Duncan Memorial Tournament conducted by the Presidency College of which we were holders last year M. Rama Rao having won the singles titles and also the doubles partnered by M. Sadasivan. In singles

our player M. Sadasivan after overcoming the representatives of the Stanley Medical School, and the Engineering College, played in a convincing fashion, in the semi-finals, beating M. Rama Rao of the Law College, holder of the singles title. In the final, Sadasivan lost to the redoubtable S. Narayana Rao of the Law College after putting up a splendid fight. In doubles L. M. Verghese and M. Sadasivan lost surprisingly to the Law College second team in spite of the fine game of L. M. Verghese, because M. Sadasivan was forced to play the doubles match immediately after his strenuous singles match with M. Rama Rao.

We have still two more tournaments namely, the Inter-Hostel Tourney which we have won for the last two years in succession and the Stanley Tourney in singles for the Magnificent Challenge Trophy instituted this year by our College thanks to the liberal donation and encouragement of H. E. Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras and Acting Viceroy of India. The Stanley Tourney is open only to Arts Colleges in the Madras Presidency and Madras States. We hope our players will acquit themselves creditably and annex outright the Inter-Hostel Trophy and win the coveted Governor's Trophy.

Our College tournaments were conducted in December and many interesting contests were witnessed. L. M. Verghese and M. Sadasivan, our college pair, had no difficulty in winning the doubles championship without the loss of a set in the whole tourney and are to be congratulated on their fine performance. We are also proud to record that our College singles champion M. Sadasivan has won further laurels for our College by winning the singles titles in the Open South Indian Championship Tournaments (affiliated to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association), held recently at Anantapur and Bellary.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to Rev. Fr. Basenach, S.J., our President, and Rev. Fr. Vion, S.J., our Acting Principal, to whose encouragement and help we are very much indebted for the progress we have made in Tennis. We thank also Mr. J. F. Perreira, B.A., without whom our



WINNERS OF THE PANAGAL CUP.

College tournaments might not have been so successfully conducted.

The following are the results of the College tournaments:—

First Tournament

Singles.—

Winner:—M. Sadasivan (Post-graduate).
 Runner-up:—Mr. J. F. Perreira, B.A. (English Tutor).

Doubles.—

Winners:—L. M. Verghese, III U.C., and M. Sadasivan.
 Runners-up:—N. S. Madhava Rao, IV U.C., and K. V. Krishnaamurthi, IV U.C.

Second Tournament

Singles.—

Winner:—A. Rangaswami, III Hons.
 Runner-up:—Venkateswarulu, II U.C.

Doubles.—

Winners:—M. R. Kannan, III U.C., and Ramanujam, IV U.C.
 Runners-up:—A. Kameswara Rao, II U.C. and Venkateswarulu, II U.C.

BADMINTON

The usual enthusiasm of our students in this game prevailed throughout the year. Both the courts were fully engaged every day. The important event to mention during the period under review is the Kumararajah of Chettinad Cup Tournament, conducted by our College. With a view to secure the cup our students practised vigorously and played a few practice matches.

The Tournament commenced on the 27th August, 1934 and was more keenly contested than in the previous year—9 teams having entered as against 7 teams in the previous year. In spite of our earnest efforts we did not succeed. The finals were played

on the 1st September, 1934 when the Law College team, defeated the Cup holders (Engineering College). The finals was attended by a very large gathering of students. The game over, the trophies were given away by Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, Retired Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Not disheartened by their failure our students are practising the game even after the conclusion of the Tournament with more energy than before and we hope they will have better success in next year's Tournament.

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Winner:—A. Rangaswami, III Hons.

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Doubles.—

Winners:—M. R. Kannan, III U.C., and Ramanujam, IV U.C.

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The following are the results of the College tournaments: Fully conducted. College tournaments might not have been so success

BOXING

Winner—A. Rajaswami, III Hons.
Runner-up—Venkateswaraiah, II U.C.

The first Inter-Collegiate Boxing Tournament was held at the beginning of 1933. Being a new venture we fared badly; only two of our men appearing in the finals. But in the second tournament held in February 1934, we annexed the shield.

Finding that we had fared badly in the first tournament, we were determined to win the tournament the following year. We accordingly set to work and trained hard, and were rewarded for our trouble. We sent in fourteen entries for the tournament in February, 1934. Of these ten figure in the semi-finals, and six in the finals.

This year again the College authorities have shown great interest in the sport, and in spite of the lack of sufficient funds have found the means

to erect a ring for our use, and the Warden has been kind enough to give us a room in the Hostel, for our sole use.

Many of our boxers left College in March, 1934, but their places in the team have been filled by "freshmen"—who though they may be found wanting in 'quality' lack nothing in spirit, and we look forward to the next tournament with confidence—not in winning the shield, but in giving a very good account of ourselves.

We thank all those who helped to make boxing a success in this College, the College authorities for their interest and co-operation and "Buff" Fowler who so kindly trained us.

D. O. MCKENZIE, IV U.C.

BADMINTON

The usual enthusiasm of our students in this game prevailed throughout the year, but the courts were fully engaged during the period under review as the tournament of badminton was held in the month of January. The game was very popular and was won by our College. It was a very interesting and competitive contest.

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS 1933-34.

On the 1st September, 1934 when the Law College team defeated the Cup holders (Engineering) in the 100 yard race, the game over the trophies gathering of students. The game over the trophies was a very interesting and competitive contest. The game was very popular and was won by our College. It was a very interesting and competitive contest.

College Day Sports, 9th February, 1934. Throwing the Cricket Ball was a new item introduced. The Cross Country Race was replaced by 3 miles run. Six new records were set. B. Jansen set up two new records in 16 lbs. Shot Put by putting 29 ft. and 2 1/2 ins. as against the previous record 26 ft. and in Discus Throw by throwing 81 ft. 2 ins. as against 78 ft. 10 1/2 ins., the previous record. H. O. Fowler set up two new records in High Jump clearing 5 ft. 3 1/4 inches as against 5 ft. 1 inch the previous record and finishing 100 yards (3 ft. High) Hurdles in 13, 2/5 seconds as against 13 3/5 seconds the previous record. A. V. Nayudu finished the 440 yards run in 57 seconds as against the previous record of 58 seconds. R. Jansen finished the half

Our competitors, qualified for finals in all items in the Inter-Collegiate sports though only two places were won. A. V. Nayudu and R. Jansen were each placed second in the quarter mile and half mile run respectively. In total points we were placed fourth, the first three places having been taken by professional Colleges.

R. Jansen won first places in the open mile run of the Royapuram Medical School and the Engineering College. Though this good distance runner has left the institution, we hope that some of our new students will give a good performance in the College Sports and elsewhere.

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TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS 1933-34.

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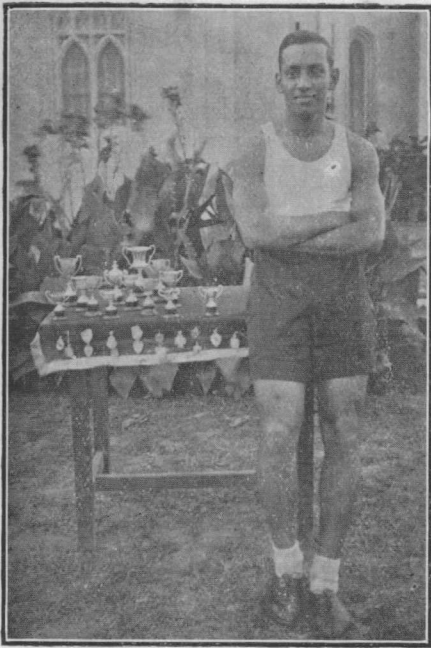
mile run in 2 min. 17 4/5 seconds as against 2 min. 18 2/5 seconds the previous record.

Our competitors qualified for finals in all items in the Inter-Collegiate sports though only two places were won. A. V. Nayudu and R. Jansen were each placed second in the quarter mile and half mile run respectively. In total points we were placed fourth, the first three places having been taken by professional Colleges.

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LOYOLA BOXERS, WINNERS OF THE LALITHA SASTRI SHIELD



T Soares.

B. JANSEN : College Champion.

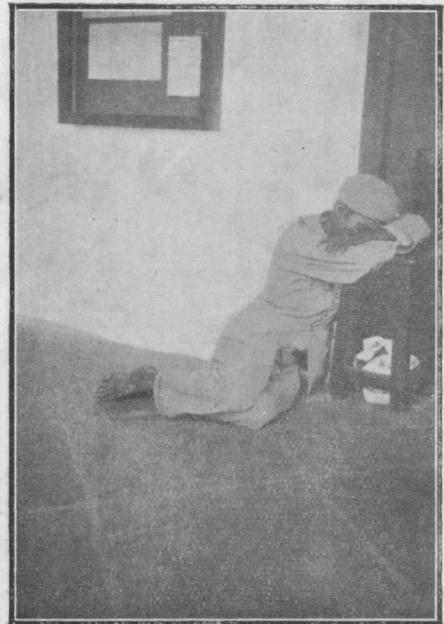


N. Jeganadhaswamy, B.A.

"KUMARA RAJAH OF CHETTINAD" CUP
AND
BADMINTON TROPHIES



M. SADASIVAN : College Tennis Champion,
Winner of the Bellary Championships.



P. Venkataraman, B.A.

ON GUARD

ANNUAL SPORTS 1933-34.

Tournaments

TENNIS

1. Singles.—

Winner:—M. Rama Rao.

Runner-up:—M. Sadasivan.

Doubles.—

Winners:—A. V. Naidu & G. V. Pandurangam.

Runners-up:—M. Rama Rao & Sankara Menon.

2. Singles.—

Winner:—N. S. Madhava Rao.

Runner-up:—S. Gopala Chetti.

Doubles.—

Winners:—P. R. Srinivasan & S. Gopala Chetti.

Runners-up:—N. S. Madhava Rao & P. Rayanna.

3. Singles.—

Winner:—P. Subrahmanyam.

Runner-up:—P. R. Venkataraman.

Doubles.—

Winners:—M. Antayya & K. N. Srinivasan.

Runners-up:—P. Subrahmanyam & N. Narasimhaswami.

FOOTBALL

Winners:—B. N. Kalyana Rao's Team.

Runners-up:—B. J. Soares's Team.

HOCKEY

Winners:—A. O. Gunther's Team.

Runners-up:—H. O. Fowler's Team.

Track and Field Sports

9th February, 1934

3 Mile Run.—

1. R. Jansen, II U.C.
2. A. O. Gunther, II U.C.
3. A. M. Dickins, I U.C.

Special Prize by Mr. D. V. Ranga Rao to S.

Sundaesan, I U.C.

(Time 17 min. 54.2/5 secs.)

One Mile Run.—

(Previous Record 5 min. 4.4/5 secs.)

1. R. Jansen, II U.C.

2. A. O. Gunther, II U.C.

(Time 5 min. 17.3/5 secs.)

Cricket Ball Throw.—

1. B. Jansen, III U.C.

2. E. T. Appukuttan, III U.C.

(Distance 89 yds. 2 ft.)

220 Yards Dash.—

(Previous Record 24.4/5 secs.)

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.

2. B. Jansen, II U.C.

(Time 25.1/5 secs.)

16 lbs. Shot Put.—

(Previous Record 26 ft.)

1. B. Jansen, II U.C.

2. B. J. Soares, III U.C.

(Distance 29 ft. 2½ ins.)

High Jump.—

(Previous Record 5 ft. 1 in.)

1. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.

2. C. R. Natarajan, IV U.C.

(Height 5 ft. ¾ ins.)

100 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. High)

(Previous Record 13 3/5 secs.)

1. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.

2. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.

(Time 13 2/5 secs.)

Discus Throw.—

(Previous Record 78 ft. 10½ ins.)

1. B. Jansen, II U.C.

2. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.

(Distance 81 ft. 2 in.)

ANNUAL SPORTS 1933-34.

Tournaments

TENNIS

1. Singles.—

Winner:—M. Rama Rao.

Runner-up:—M. Sadasivan.

Doubles.—

Winners:—A. V. Naidu & G. V. Pandurangam.

Runners-up:—M. Rama Rao & Sankara Menon.

2. Singles.—

Winner:—N. S. Madhava Rao.

Runner-up:—S. Gopala Chetti.

Doubles.—

Winners:—P. R. Srinivasan & S. Gopala Chetti.

Runners-up:—N. S. Madhava Rao & P. Rayanna.

3. Singles.—

Winner:—P. Subrahmanyan.

Runner-up:—P. R. Venkataraman.

Doubles.—

Winners:—M. Antayya & K. N. Srinivasan.

Runners-up:—P. Subrahmanyan & N. Narasimhaswami.

FOOTBALL

Winners:—B. N. Kalyana Rao's Team.

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3. A. M. Dickins, I U.C.

Special Prize by Mr. D. V. Ranga Rao Sundaesan, I U.C.
(Time 17 min. 54.2/5 secs.)

One Mile Run.—

(Previous Record 5 min. 44/5 secs.)

1. R. Jansen, II U.C.
2. A. O. Gunther, II U.C.

(Time 5 min. 17.3/5 secs.)

Cricket Ball Throw.—

1. B. Jansen, II U.C.
2. E. T. Appukuttan, III U.C.

(Distance 89 yds. 2 ft.)

220 Yards Dash.—

(Previous Record 24.4/5 secs.)

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.
2. B. Jansen, II U.C.

(Time 25.1/5 secs.)

16 lbs. Shot Put.—

(Previous Record 26 ft.)

1. B. Jansen, II U.C.
2. B. J. Soares, III U.C.

(Distance 29 ft. 2½ ins.)

High Jump.—

(Previous Record 5 ft. 1 in.)

1. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.
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1. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.
2. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.

(Time 13 2/5 secs.)

Discs Throw.—

(Previous Record 78 ft. 10½ ins.)

1. B. Jansen, II U.C.
2. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.

(Distance 81 ft. 2 in.)

100 Yards Dash.

(Previous Record 10 1/5 secs.)

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.
2. A. S. Hargreaves, I U.C.

(Time 10 2/5 secs.)

Long Jump.

(Previous Record 20 ft. 4 ins.)

1. A. S. Hargreaves, I U.C.
2. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.

(Distance 18 ft. 10 1/2 ins.)

50 Yards Run.

(Previous Record 58 secs.)

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.
2. R. Jansen, II U.C.

(Time 57 seconds.)

500 Yards Cycle Race.

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.
2. V. John, V Hons.

Sack Race.

1. H. O. Fowler, IV Hons.
2. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.

1 1/2 Mile Run.

(Previous Record 2 min. 18 2/5 secs.)

1. R. Jansen, II U.C.
2. P. Kuppaswami, III U.C.

(Time 2 mins. 17 4/5 secs.)

Race for Teaching Staff (Handicap).

1. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao (Sanskrit).
2. Mr. V. K. Ramaratnam Iyengar (History)

Walk a lap, Run a lap & Cycle a lap.

1. A. V. Naidu, IV U.C.
2. A. S. Hargreaves, I U.C.

(Time 2 min. 1 sec.)

Rickshaw Race.

- B. Jansen, II U.C. & C. Joseph, IV U.C.

Sack Fight.

- M. Antayya, III U.C.

Relay Race.

- B. Jansen's Team.

(Time 1 min. 49 1/5 secs.)

Tag-of-War.

- B. Jansen's Team.

Competition.

1. College Cup: B. Jansen, II U.C.
2. Physical Director's Cup: A. V. Naidu IV U.C.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMPETITIONS

1933-34.

ATHLETICS

1. A. S. Hargreaves, I U.C.
2. B. Jansen, II U.C.
3. E. Webber, I U.C.

Long Jump, 220 Yards Dash. A. S. Hargreaves,
Hurdles, 100 Yards Dash and
Hop, Step and Jump. I U.C.
*Discus Throw & Shot Put:—*B. Jansen, II U.C.
*440 Yards Run:—*R. Jansen, II U.C.
*High Jump:—*L. M. Verghese, II U.C.
*Half Mile Run:—*E. Webber, I U.C.

TOURNAMENTS

Basket Ball

Winners.

- L. M. Verghese (Capt.), II U.C.
 T. Jagannathan, II U.C.
 J. Srinivasan, II U.C.
 P. S. Sundaresan, II U.C.
 R. T. Pandurangam, II U.C.

Runners-up.

- Noor Ahmed (Capt.), I U.C.
 T. R. Radhakrishnan, II U.C.
 S. Ramaswami, II U.C.
 V. Venkataramani, I U.C.
 S. Veeraraghavan, I U.C.

Volley Ball

Winners.

- L. M. Verghese (Capt.), II U.C.
 S. Krishnan, II U.C.
 S. Pinto, I U.C.
 N. Krishnamurti, I U.C.
 T. Venkataraman, I U.C.
 R. V. Jagannathan, I U.C.

Runners-up.

- S. Nagesvaran (Capt.), II U.C.
 G. V. Pandurangam, II U.C.
 A. Rangaswami, II U.C.

- V. M. Venugopalan, II U.C.
 K. Rajagopalan, II U.C.
 S. V. Ramanayya, II U.C.

Playground Ball

Winners.

- W. Shanmugasundaram (Capt.), II U.C.
 S. Ramaswami, II U.C.
 V. M. Venugopalan, II U.C.
 K. C. Gnananandam, II U.C.
 S. Sundaresan, I U.C.
 S. V. Ramanayya, I U.C.
 T. R. Rangaswami, I U.C.
 N. Aranha, I U.C.

Runners-up.

- E. J. Mathias (Capt.), II U.C.
 K. S. Gopalakrishnan, II U.C.
 M. Panchaksharam, II U.C.
 G. V. Pandurangam, II U.C.
 T. Soares, II U.C.
 S. Terry, II U.C.
 N. K. Velankar, I U.C.
 V. Rajagopalan, I U.C.

Football

Winners.

- L. M. Verghese (Capt.), II U.C.
 A. O. Günther, II U.C.
 T. Jagannathan, II U.C.
 T. V. Narayanamurti, II U.C.
 A. Rangaswami, II U.C.
 K. Vaidyanathan, II U.C.

Runners-up.

- S. Rajagopalan (Capt.), II U.C.
 K. Krishna Rao, II U.C.
 P. R. Venkataraman, II U.C.
 S. Krishnan, II U.C.
 S. Pinto, II U.C.
 N. R. Subrahmanyan, II U.C.

Hockey

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMPETITIONS
1933-34

- W. G. Hart (Capt.), I U.C.
- A. J. Nicholas, II U.C.
- U. Janardhana Rao, II U.C.
- V. Narasimhan, II U.C.
- V. S. Subrahmanyam, II U.C.
- M. Panchaksharam, II U.C.
- P. Pinto, II U.C.
- E. A. Vaidyanathan, I U.C.
- N. Subrahmanyam, I U.C.
- K. Appa Rao, II U.C.
- R. V. Jagannathan, I U.C.

Runners-up

- B. Jansen (Capt.), II U.C.
- U. H. Srinivasan, II U.C.
- L. M. Verghese, II U.C.
- P. M. A. Natarajan, II U.C.

- R. T. Singaravelu, II U.C.
- R. T. Pandurangam, II U.C.
- F. H. Wood, U.C.
- N. Krishnamurti, I U.C.
- Srinivasa Rao, I U.C.
- D. V. Narasimhan, I U.C.
- N. Aranha, I U.C.

Tennis

- Winner:—S. Rajagopalan, II U.C.
- Runner-up:—T. V. Subbaratnam, II U.C.
- Winners:—S. Rajagopalan, II U.C. & S. Ramaswami.
- Runners-up:—P. V. Venkatasubrahmanyam, II U.C. & S. Venkataramanan, II U.C.

TOURNAMENTS

Basket Ball

- L. M. Verghese (Capt.), II U.C.
- T. Jagannathan, II U.C.
- I. Srinivasan, II U.C.
- P. S. Subrahmanyan, II U.C.
- R. T. Pandurangam, II U.C.

BOOK REVIEW

Manonmaniam (A Tamil Play By Mr. T. M. Shanmugasundara Mudaliar, M.A., L.T.)

The author has successfully introduced into the play several modern refinements that put the play in a class by itself. The intrigues of a wily and treasonable Minister are skilfully interwoven with the story of romantic attachment between two pairs of lovers. The minister who is the villain of the piece is quite a convincing portrait but his son with his unreal and late repentance can scarcely be described as an unqualified success. The comic element is rather thin and is confined to a couple

of hardy sons of the soil who, however, talk more politics than is good for them.

The royal lovers who first fall in love with each other's portrait in the approved manner escape with fewer trials than generally fall to the lot of lovers on the Tamil stage. We particularly wish to congratulate the author on the choice of a style with which neither the pandit nor the plain man can have any quarrel.

- S. Rajagopalan (Capt.), II U.C.
- K. Krishna Rao, II U.C.
- P. R. Venkatesan, II U.C.
- S. Krishna, II U.C.
- S. Pinto, II U.C.
- S. R. Subrahmanyan, II U.C.

- S. Krishnamurti, I U.C.
- I. K. S. Srinivasan, I U.C.
- R. V. Jagannathan, I U.C.
- S. Ramaswami, II U.C.
- V. Pandurangam, II U.C.
- S. Ramaswami, II U.C.

LOYOLA COLLEGE

REGISTER OF GRADUATES

(1 or 2 after the name of a graduate indicates a First or Second Class.)

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS.
Abdul Khadir, F.	1931	V-B	43-44, Anderson Street, Madras.
Abdul Mannan, E.	1932	IV-B	
Abdul Wahab, S.	1932	IV-B	
Abraham, K. V.	1927	V-B	
Adinarayana, V. S. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	
Adishesa Reddi, M., B.L.	1927	V-B	Vakil, Nellore.
Adishesayya, Malcolm (Hons.) (1)	1931	III-B	Lecturer, St. Paul's, Calcutta.
Adishesayya, S.	1932	IV-B	
Adishesu, S.	1929	V-B	
Ayappa Reddi, P., B.L.	1928	I	Buchi Reddi Palem (Nellore Dist.)
Alexander Joshua (1931)	1932	IV-B	The College, Wye, Kent (England).
Amirthalingam, K. (2)	1927	I	Office of Tamil Translations to Govt.
Anandasagar Rao, J.	1930	V-B	Clerk, C. O. J. Krishnamurti Rao, Advocate, Cuddapah.
Anantakrishnan, A.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Anantaraman, A. P.	1933	IV-B	
Anjaneyali Chetti, S.	1931	V-B	C. O. C. Narasimulu Chetty, Rayachoti
Annaji Rao, D.	1931	I	59, Vellala Street, Vepery.
Anthony Arulswami, S. A.	1931	V-B	4-A, Rosary Church Lane, San Thome.
Appandarai, S. (2)	1933	IV-B	Prob. Dy. D. S. P., Nellore.
Aravamudu, V. (1), L.T. (1927)	1931	I	C. O. R. Rangachariar, Narayana Vilas, Kotnis Gardens, Mambalam East.
Aravamuthan, G. (2)	1928	I	
Aravamuthan, R. (2)	1934	I-A	Teacher, Ramakrishna Home, Mylapore.
Aravamuthan, S. (Hons.) (1930)	1931	I	C. O. S. Raghava Ayyangar, Adambakam, St. Thomas Mount.
Ardhanari, G. S.	1930	I	Indian Bank, Madras.
Ardhanarisvaran, K. (2)	1934	I-A	
Arumugam, P. S.	1930	V-B	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
Arumugam, R. (1)	1931	I	Advocate, Madras.
Arumachalam, D., B.L.	1929	V-B	
Ayyaswami, A.	1927	V-A	
Ayyaswami, T. D. (1931)	1932	IV-B	Clerk, Public Services Commission.
Balakrishna Ayyar, T. S. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Balakrishna Kurup, M. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	
Balakrishna Menon, V. P.	1928	V-A	
Balakrishnan Nair, C. K. (2)	1930	I	
Balakrishnan Nair, K. (Hons.) (2)	1930	III-B	Ananda Villa, Poonamallee High Road, Vepery.
Balakrishnan Nair, T.	1931	IV-B	
Balakrishnan, C. S. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	C. O. K. R. Ethiraiyan, Nayudu, Vyal Street, Coimbatore.
Balakrishnan, P. D. (1932)	1933	V-B	
Balakrishnan, P. K. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Balakrishnan, V. K. (1930)	1931	I	C. O. V. S. Krishna Ayyar, Retired Judge, Vethakorumattam Village, Palghat.
Balanarayanan Nambiar, A. P.	1931	V-B	Chirakkal Palace, P.O., Chirakkal.
Balarama Das, V. (1)	1934	I-B	Clerk, Comptroller of Currency, Calcutta.
Balaramanjeyamurti, M. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Balaraman, K.	1931		C. O. V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, M.L.C., Tellicherry.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

LOYOLA COLLEGE REGISTER OF GRADUATES

NAME.	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS.
Balasubrahmanyam, G.	1932	IV-B	Central Bank of India, New Market Branch, Calcutta.
Balasubrahmanyam, L. S. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	Representative, Engr. Dept., Binny & Co., Madras.
Balasubrahmanyam, S.	1932	I-A	Melapavur, Pavur Chatram P.O., Tinnevely.
Balasubrahmanyam, K. V.	1934	IV-B	
Balasundaram, V. S.	1929	V-A	
Balayya, D. (1932)	1933	I-A	
Balraj, J. C.	1930	V-B	Christianpet, Katpadi.
Basantalal Gupta	1930	V-B	Law College, Madras.
Bashyam, S. G.	1934	I-B	
Bhaskaran, C. P. (1928) (2)	1930	I	
Bhaskara Rao, K. (1930)	1933	V-B	Chandramunipetah, Berhampore (Ganjam).
Bhaskara Rao, S.	1934	IV-B	
Bhavanisanker Rao, B. (2)	1927	I	Teacher, American Mission School, Bombay.
Bhupati Rao, K. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	Lecturer, Noble College, Masulipatan.
Brahmayya P.	1928	V-B	Incorp., Acctt., 121, Armenian Street, Madras.
Britto, T. B. (1933)	1933	IV-B	Shembaganur.
Buchiramayya D.	1934	IV-B	
Bureau, L. M. C. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	Monfort School, Yercaud.
Chacko, T. J. (1930)	1931	V-B	Thengumotil House, Alleppey.
Chacko, T. M.	1929	V-B	
Chakravarti, Raj. (Hons.) (2)	1931	IV	
Chakravarti, T. G. (Hons.)	1934	III-B	
Chandramurti, C.	1927	V-B	11, Bazaar Road, Mylapore.
Chandrasekharan, M. S. (1929)	1930	I	Advocate, 67, Andar Street, Trichy.
Chandrasekharan, O. T. (2)	1931	IV-B	
Chandrasekharan, K. K.	1928	V-B	Nakil, Vellore.
Chandrasekharan, V. S.	1933	I-A	
Chandrasekharan, N. V. (2)	1932	IV-B	A.S.P.
Chellapillai Rajan, A. (2)	1930	I	27, Car Street, Saidapet.
Chenchi Reddi, K. (1930)	1931	V-B	Law College, Madras.
Cheriakunhuni Rajah, K. S. (1930)	1931	V-A	
Chinnakesvaran, K. R. (2)	1933	I-A	The Palace, Kottakal, Malabar.
Chitraputran, S.	1933	IV-B	Manager, Trichy Branch, The Country Insurance Co. Ltd., Trichinopoly.
Chokkalingam, S.	1930	V-B	C. O. K. S. Ramayya Muddalar, West Road, Negapatam.
Chokkalingam, T. S. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Costa, S. A. (1927), B.Com.	1928	V-B	
Cyriac, K. J. (Hons.) (1931) (2)	1932	III-B	St. Berchmans College, Changanacherry.
Damodaran Nair, M. V. (2)	1929	I	
Dandekar, E. M.	1929	I	
Dasarathi, R.	1933	B-V	
David, J. D. (1928)	1929	B-V	
Desikachari, K. C.	1932	B-V	Calicut.
De Souza, F. (1) †	1934	B-V	
Devadoss, A. S.	1933	B-I	
Devanjan, B. V.	1933	B-VI	
Devasahayam, D.	1934	B-I	
Dharmalingam, V.	1932	B-V	
	1931	IV-B	
	1931	I-B	
	1931	I-B	
	1933	I-B	

* The Henry Stone Medal, and the Cardozo Prize.
 † The Cardozo Prize.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Dharmaraja Aiyar, K.	1931	I-A	Aylam Village, Kottayam P.O., Palghat.
Dharmasuri, V. (Hons.) (2)	1930	III-B	C/o Mrs. V. Ramanurti, B.A., B.L., Agraharam, Ellore.
Durajkan, D. H.	1931	I-A	346, Ranganatha Mudali St., Pallayaram
Duraiswami, A. R.	1932	IV-B	
Duraiswamy, C. (Hons.) (2)	1931	I	12, Bungalow Street, Kosapet, Vellore.
Duraiswamy, M., M.A.	1927	V-B	Office of the Inspector of Schools, 111 Circle, Bellary.
Duraiswamy Reddi, N. (2)	1929	V-B	Gandlepalle, Chittoor.
Duraiswamy, S. C.	1930	V-B	Law College, Madras.
Duraiswamy, T. K.	1932	IV-B	Salesman, Edsūr, Madras.
Duraiswami, T. R. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	108, Vellala St., Vepery.
Duraiswamy, V.	1931	I-B	30, Sannadi Street, Tiruvannamalai.
Eapen, K. A. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	Law College, Madras.
Eapen, S.	1930	V-B	
L. Iward, P. D.	1931	IV-B	Ananda Bagh, Mission Street, Tanjore.
Ethirajulu, T. D.	1933	IV-B	
Fasihudin Ahmed	1931	V-B	Rahmath Munzil, Kavali (Nellore).
Fergus, S. C.	1933	IV-B	
Fertnig, L. J.	1929	V-B	Imperial Bank, Octacamund.
Francis, M.	1934	IV-B	
Francis, T. M.	1934	IV-B	Post-Graduate, Loyola College, 2nd Street, Pudukcot, Madras.
Frederick, N. J.	1934	VI	
Gajapati, P. K.	1928	V-B	
Gajapati Raju, D. V. S.	1932	IV-B	Prev. Officer, Customs, Madras.
Ganapati Ayyar, S. (1931) (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	St. Aloysius H. S., Trichur.
Ganapati, K.	1933	IV-B	
Ganapati, N. (1928) (1), G.D.A., R.A.	1929	I-B	Public Acct. & Auditor, Francis Joseph St., Madras.
Ganapati N. S. (1932) (2)	1933	IV-B	
Ganesh Singh, K.	1932	IV-B	
Gangadharan, G. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	Asst. Thirukrupah H. S.
Gangi Reddi, M.	1928	I	Taluk Office, Sidhouk, Cuddapah.
George Jesudas, F. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Gidraj, A.	1931	V-B	C/o A. N. Sankara Sah, Chintadripet.
Gopal, V. (1931)	1932	IV-B	
Gopalachari, K.	1933	IV-B	
Gopalachari, K. S. (1931)	1932	III-B	
Gopalakrishnamurti, K. S. (1930), LL.B.	1931	IV-B	Tenali.
Gopalakrishnan, A. M.	1929	V-B	
Gopalakrishnan Nayar, K. V. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Gopalan Adioji, K. V.	1932	IV-B	Madathil House, Nadapuram P.O., via Badagara.
Gopalan Naunbiar, M. C.	1929	V-A	
Gopalan, P. (1931)	1932	V-B	
Gopalan, P.	1934	V-B	
Gopalan, R.	1932	IV-B	Clerk, P. M. G's Office, Madras.
Gopalan, S.	1933	IV-B	
Gopalan, S. (1)	1933	I-A	
Gopalan, V.	1932	I-B	
Gopala Rao, K.	1932	I-A	
Gopala Rao, L. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I	England for I. C. S.
Gopalaratnam, M. V. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Gopalaswami, S.	1933	IV-B	
Gopalayya, P.	1928	I	Maths. Asst., Board H. S., Tirutanni.
Gopinatha Menon, P.	1934	IV-B	
Gordon, D. M. B. (Hons.) (1)	1933	III-B	Shembaganur.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Govindan Nayar, M. (1931)	1933	V-B	
Govindan, S. R.	1932	IV-B	
Graham, D. D.	1933	IV-B	
Gulam Mohammed Ali Quraishi	1934	IV-B	
Gurudoss, V. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Gurunathan, C. (1927) (1) B.Ed.	1928	I	Headmaster, Mission School, Kangiri, Nellore.
Gwynne, J. L.	1929	V-B	Clerk, Residency Secretariat, Hyderabad
Hanumantha Rao, C. B. L.	1927	V-B	
Hanumantha Rao, R.	1933	IV-B	
Hariharan, C. S.	1932	I-B	
Hariharan, M. K. (Hons.) (1)	1930	I	Accountant, India Coy., Mount Road, Bangalore.
Hayagriva Gupta, V. (1929)	1930	III-B	Lecturer, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
Himayatullah, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	C/o Mr. U. Upendra Gupta, Chirala, C/o Md. Hanief Sahib, 18, Park Road, Tasker Town, Bangalore (Cantt.)
Hobday, E.	1932	IV-B	
Hussey, W. H. (Hons.)	1934	IV	
Ignatius, A. D.	1934	I-B	
Infante, A.	1934	IV-B	
Ipe, P. I. (1929)	1930	V-B	Assumption College, Bangkok, Siam
Itayachen, M. K.	1932	IV-B	Paramel House, West End, Kunnamkulam
Jagannadham, A.	1932	I-A	
Jagannadhaswami, N. (1)	1933	I-B	Lab. Apprentice, Sound City, Kilpauk Madras.
Jagannathan, N. (1)	1934	I-B	
Jagannathan, N. C. (1929)	1930	V-B	C/o Mr. N. C. Sessa Ayyangar, Udayarpalayam, Trichinopoly
Jaganatha Rao, C. B. L. M.A.	1934	I	Teachers' College, Rajahmundry
Jagannatha Rao, P. V., M.A. (1933)	1929	I	High Court, Madras (Pelathope, Mylapore)
Jamal Mohideen, S.	1932	IV-B	
Janakirammaraju, G.	1932	IV-B	
Janardhana Menon, P. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	
Jayaraman, E. D.	1933	IV-B	
Jayaraman, V. V.	1930	I	
Jayasankaran, S. (Hons.) (2)	1931	I	
John, V. (Hons.) (2)	1934	III-B	9, Mosque Street, Saidapet, Travancore
Joseph, C. E.	1934	I	
Joseph, V. V. (1928) (1) +	1929	V-B	Income-Tax Department, Govt. London
Kallat, Frank (1927)	1929	V-B	Allianz und Stuttgert Insurance Bank, Madras.
Kalyanaraman, T. V. (1927)	1929	I	45, Central Avenue, Calcutta.
Kalyanaraman, V. (1930)	1931	V-B	C/o N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hd. Clerk, D.T.S. Office, (S.I.R.), Madurai.
Kalyanasundram, P. S. (1927)	1928	V-B	Devakota, Ramnad District
Kamayya, P. (1927), B.L.	1929	I	Kottapet, Guntur.
Kamayya, P. (1929) (2)	1929	I	1062, Tipparajuvari St., Nellore.
Kameswara Rao, J. V.	1928	V-B	Apprentice, Mylapore.
Kameswara Rao, P. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	C/o Tahsildar, Tanuku.
Kameswara Rao, V. (Hons.) (1)	1934	I	England (Tripos and I.C.S.)
Kanakabappayya (2)	1928	V-B	Uppaluru P.O., (Kistna)
Kanakalingeswara Rao, B. (Hons.)	1933	I	
Kanakasabapathi, A.	1929	I	
Kandappa Menon, A.	1932	V-B	

* The Stuart Prize, the Pitti Munuswami Chetti Garu Gold Medal and the S. Anantakrishnan Gold Medal.
+ The Gopathi Madhava Chetti Medal.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Kandaswami, K.	1933	IV-B	
Kandaswami, S.	1928	V-B	
Kannabiran, V. (1930)	1931	V-B	24, Venkatachala Chetti St., Triplicane.
Kannamachari, G.	1932	IV-B	
Kannan, T. K.	1930	V-B	505, Ramaraja Appayya Road, Secunderabad.
Kapadia, K. P.	1933	IV-B	
Karunakara Menon, K. P.	1932	IV-B	
Karunakaran, K. N.	1932	IV-B	
Karunakaran, P. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	
Karuppaswami, S. N. (1927)	1929	V-B	L. F. Accts., Vizagapatam.
Kasivisvanathan, M. (1)	1932	I-A	
Kasivisvanathan, S.	1934	IV	
Kasturi, R. (2)	1933	I-A	
Kasturirangan, C. V.	1933	IV-B	
Kasturirangan, R. G.	1930	V-B	
Kerala Varma, (63rd Prince, Cochin) (Hons.)	1930	I	Coll. of Actuar, Bombay.
Kesavan, N. (Hons.)	1934	I	England for I.C.S.
Kesavan, N. Ravi	1932	IV-B	D.P.I.'s Office, Trivandrum.
Kesavan Nair, G.	1934	IV-B	Law College, Trivandrum.
Kesava Rao, V.	1933	IV-B	
Kesavelu, C. V.	1934	IV-B	C/o K. Govinda Pillai, B.Sc., Ex-Engineer, Trivandrum.
Kesavelu, S. W.	1931	V-B	
Khiser Muhammed	1929	V-B	Annamalai P.O., Coimbatore.
Kondappa, J. C. (1930)	1931	I	Law College, Madras.
Koshi, K.	1927	V-A	St. Michael's School, Colpathi, Colombo.
Kota Reddi, P.	1934	IV-B	
Kotayya, M. (1928)	1929	I	Duggirala, Guntur District.
Koteesvara Rao, N.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Kothandaramayya, T.	1929	I	
Koyakutti, K. V.	1933	IV-B	Ariakayam, Ponayi P.O., S. Malabar.
Krishna Ayyar, P. S. (Hons.)	1931	I	Insurance Co., Delhi.
Krishna Ayyar, S.	1929	I	Varakalai (Travancore).
Krishnamachari, M. (1932) (Hons.)	1933	III-B	Board High School, Poonamallee.
Krishnamachari, P. (1927)	1931	V-A	
Krishnamachari, S. V. (Hons.) (1)	1931	I	C/o V. Rangachariar, Sorayam, Valapandal P. O., via Arni.
Krishnamacharyulu, A. U. (1931)	1932	V-B	
Krishnamurti Ayyar, M. S.	1932	I-B	
Krishnamurti, B. V. G.	1931	I	C/o B. Subrahmanyam Garu, Kollur, (via Tenali).
Krishnamurti, D. V.	1934	IV-B	
Krishnamurti, D. V., LL.B.	1927	V-A	Tutor, Loyola College.
Krishnamurti, G. N. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	9, Kesava Perumal Eastward Street, Mylapore.
Krishnamurti, L. (1931)	1932	IV-B	Collector's Office, Bellary.
Krishnamurti, K. (1928), B.L.	1929	V-B	Vakil, Amalapuram.
Krishnamurti, K. A. (Hons.) (1)	1934	I	
Krishnamurti, K. M.	1932	IV-B	
Krishnamurti, M.	1932	I	
Krishnamurti, M. (562)	1932	IV-B	
Krishnamurti, N. (Hons.)	1931	I	Statistical Clerk, Pusa Institute of Agriculture.
Krishnamurti, S.	1930	I	Office of Inspector of Excise, Chittoor Circle.
Krishnamurti, S. A.	1929	V-B	S. A. Ramaswami Bros., Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co., Madras.
Krishnan, K. P.	1932	IV-B	
Krishnankutti Moothan, A.	1932	IV-B	
Krishnan Nayar, O (2)	1934	IV-B	
Krishnan Nayar, P. (2)	1927	I	
Krishnan, K.	1933	IV-B	
Krishnan, S.	1932	IV-B	

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Krishnan, T. S.	1933-7	IV-B	
Krishnan Unni Panikkar, E.	1928-7	V-A	
Krishna Rao, P.	1933-7	IV-B	Karimba P.O., via Olavakot.
Krishna Rao, S. (2)	1927-7	I	
Krishna Rao, S.	1931-7	IV-B	Engineering College, Bangalore. Zutiga, Penumantra P.O., (West Godavari).
Krishna Reddi, C., B.L.	1928-7	V-B	Advocate, C/o Brooke-Elliott, Barrister, Madras.
Krishnaswami, K. (1930)	1931-7	V-B	V. C. School, Omalur (Salem District)
Krishnaswami, K. M.	1932-7	IV-B	Clerk, Imperial Bank, Bombay
Krishnaswami, K. R. (2)	1930-7	I	
Krishnaswami, L. (Hons.)	1928-7	I	
Krishnaswami, M. S. (1927), B.L.	1929-7	V-B	3, Kavarai Street, Saidapet.
Krishnaswami Pillai, A. L.	1930-7	V-B	Vakil, Madura.
Krishnaswami, S.	1932	I-A	C/o V. Seshayyar, Retired Tahsildar, Manjakuppam, Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami, S. (2) B.L. (2)	1929	I	Apprentice under K. Narasimha Ayyar, Madras.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	1932-7	IV-B	Clerk, Corporation, Madras.
Krishnaswami, T. V.	1931-7	I	Imperial Bank of India, Bombay
Krishnaswami, V. (1936)	1930-7	V-B	Engineering College, Bangalore.
Krishna Varma Raja, A. K.	1931-7	I	Kadathanath.
Krishnayya Chetti, S. B.L.	1929-7	I	Proddatur.
Kumaraswami Pillai, S. (1932)	1933	I-B	
Kumaraswami, S.	1930-7	I	Clerk, Salt Collector's Office, Customs House, Madras.
Kumaraswami, S. K. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Kuppuswamiya (1928)	1929-7	I	Shevapat, Salem.
Kuppuswami, C. A. (1929)	1931-7	I	
Kuriyan, C. J. (1932)	1933	IV-B	Clerk, P.O., Vellore.
Kutti Ettan Raja, K. C.	1931-7	IV-B	Law College, Poona.
Kuttikunhuni Raja, K. C.	1931	IV-B	The Palace, Kottakal, S. Malabar.
Kuttunni Raja, K.	1931	IV-B	Do.
Lakshmanan, P. (2)	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Lakshmanan, S. V., B.L.	1930	V-B	C/o P. Veera (Boyer), Oppanalar St., Coimbatore.
Lakshmanan, S. V. B.L.	1931	IV-B	5, Kumaragurunatha Mudaliar Street, Mylapore.
Lakshmana Rao, K. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	Inspector, The Country Insurance Co., Chingleput.
Lakshminarasimhan, P. (2)	1932	IV-B	
Lakshminarasimhan, V. (2), B.L.	1928-7	I	
Lakshminarayanan, D. (1)	1927-7	I	
Lakshminarayanan, K. N. (1931)	1932-7	IV-B	Ry. Audit, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarayanan, N. P.	1930	V-B	
Lakshmi Reddi, G., B.L.	1928-7	I	13, Pycroft's 1st Street, Royapettah.
Lewis, R. J. (Hons.)	1932-7	III-B	C/o D. V. H. Murti, Kurnool.
Lobo, P. C. J.	1934	I-A	Church View, San Thome, Mylapore.
Loganathan, A. V. R.	1933-7	I-B	
Lourdu Thomas, M.	1928	I	Police S. I., Seven Walls, Madras.
Madanagopal Rao, T. V.	1928	I	
Madhava Rao, V.	1930	V-B	Central Urban Bank, Mylapore.
Madhava Menon, K. (Hons.) (2)	1932	III-B	1/1, Gurumurti Ayyar Street, Saidapet Bombay.
Madhayan, D. K. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Madhavan, K. S.	1932	IV-B	
Madavan Nair, T. N.	1934-7	I-A	Probationer, Agfa Photo Co., Calcutta
Mahabubjan	1934-7	IV-B	
Mahadevan, K. J.	1930-7	V-B	
Mahadevan, M. S.	1929	V-B	52, Lancaster Gate, London, W-2.
Mahadevan, V. S.	1929	I	84, Agorasastriyal, Agraharam, Maya- varam.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Mahadeva Sastri, B. S. (2)	1934	I-A	
Mahalingam, S. (1931), (1), B.A.	1932	I	Acct., Elect. Supply Corp. Negapatam.
Malayappan, P. R.	1934	IV-B	
Manikkavasagam, A.	1932	IV-B	Koilpatti.
Manivannan, T. (Hons.) (1)	1931	I	Lecturer, Loyola College.
Maniyan, N. (1931) (2)	1932	IV-B	The United India Assurance Ltd., P. B. 281, Madras.
Manohara Shenoi, D. (Hons.) (2)	1934	IV	
Manjadi Nayar, A. G.	1934	IV-B	
Manuel, S. J.	1933	IV-B	"Fonsecas", Tilak Bridge Colony, Dadar, Bombay.
Maria Joseph, A.	1934	IV-B	
Marimuthu, K. V. (1)	1932	I-B	
Martinayya, M.	1928	V-B	Collector's Office, Guntur.
Mascarenhas, C. B.	1930	V-B	Law Student, Bombay.
Mathurbhutham, N.	1931	IV-B	Ag. Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Mehta, J. H. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	
Michael, P.	1933	IV-B	Shembaganur.
Minakshisundaram, S., (Hons.) (1)	1934	I	
Mohana Rama Reddi, R., I.T.	1927	V-B	Jr. Dy. Insp. of Schools, Dharmavaram.
Mohan Rao, M. (Hons.) (1930)	1931	I	Dattatriya Temple Square, Coondapore.
Moidu, E. K.	1933	IV-B	Near Imperial Bank, Telficherry.
Moses, T. V. (1931)	1932	IV-B	Postal Audit, Madras.
Muhammad Abdul Huc	1927	V-B	Sub-Registrar, Berhampore (Ganjam).
Muhammad Abdul Khader (2)	1932	IV-B	3, Cornwell Road, Tonlofi.
Muhammad Abdul Khadir	1934	V-B	
Muhammad Fazlur Rahman	1931	IV-B	1-13, Mylaperia Tambi Str., G. T.
Muhammad Ismail, H.	1933	IV-B	Sonagar Str., Cuddalore O. T.
Muhammad Khaja Muhiuddin (Hons.) (2)	1930	I	Near Gopalaswamy Temple, Ellore.
Muhammad Saiduddin	1931	I	Dt. Police Office, Nellore.
Mukunda Prabhu, K. P. (1)	1934	IV-B	
Muniswamy Naidu, P.	1931	V-B	Pulindai Murrakathampundi P. O., Arcot.
Muniswamy, N. R., B.L.	1930	V-B	Advocate, Navalpore, Ranipet.
Murree, A.	1932	IV-B	
Muthuswami, N. (Hons.)	1932	I	
Muthuswami, V. O., B.A. (2)	1929	I	C/o Venkatarama Vadhyar, Tiruvalan-
(Hons.)	1932	I	gadu, Narasingampet P.O.
Muthuswami, V., B.A.	1929	I	Accountant, Giri Coffee Coy.,
(Hons.)	1931	I	Coimbatore.
Nagarajan, A., B.L.	1930	I	Advocate, Madras.
Nagarajan, K. S. (1931)	1932	I	Agent, Bank of Hindustan, Pollachi.
Nagarajan, N.	1929	I	
Nagaraja Rao, K.	1934	I-A	
Nagendra Saiy, M.	1933	I-B	
Nageswara Rao, K. (2), B.L.	1931	IV-B	C/o K., Chandrasekhara Rao, Peta, Kurnool.
Narasimha Ayyangar, S.	1929	I	Goodyear Co., Madras.
Narasimhachari, K.	1931	I	21, Ranganayakulapeta, Nellore.
Narasimhamurti, K. (Hons.)	1931	I	Dt. Panchayat Officer, W. Godavari.
Narasimhan, N. S. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	
Narasimhan, P. (2)	1930	V-B	Post-Grad., Presy. College.
Narasimhan, P. S. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.
Narasimhan, R. (1927)	1928	I	
Narasimhan, R., B.L.	1931	I-A	Law Apprentice.
Narasimhan, R.	1932	IV-B	
Narasimhan, S.	1929	I	Stenographer, City Co-operative Bank, Purasawalkam.
Narasimhan, T. V. V.	1934	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Narasimhan, V.	1933	I-A	
Narasimhan, V. K. (Hons.) (1)	1932	III-B	Sub-Editor, The "Hindu", Madras.
Narasimha Rao, M. V.	1930	V-B	Sri Vasan Nadu Street, Mylapore.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Narasimhaswami, B.L.	1934	I-A	
Narasimha Tatachari, T. K. T., B.L.	1928	V-B	
Narasimheswara Sarma, V.	1932	IV-B	Vakil, Chittoor.
Narasinga Rao, G. V.	1933	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Narasinga Rao, K. U. (Hons.) (2) B.L.	1931	III-B	Wembly Baugh, Rama Ayyangar Rd., Vepery.
Narasinga Rao, V. N.	1934	IV-B	
Narasingo Nayako (I), B.Ed.*	1932	I-B	G. T. School, Berhampur, Ganjam.
Narayana Ayyar, T. K. (Hons.) (1)†	1931	III-B	Tippalachery Madhom, Pazhanji P. O. (Cochin.)
Narayana, B. (1931)	1932	IV-B	
Narayanachar, P.‡	1930	I	C/o P. Seshan, Rayachoti, (Cuddapah District.)
Narayana, C. V.	1933	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Narayana Menon, M., (1930)	1931	V-B	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Narayana Menon, P. M.	1931	I	Gowri Vilas, Satram Road, Calicut.
Narayanamurti, D.	1928	V-B	
Narayanamurti, M. (I)	1933	I-A	Post-Grad., Loyola College, Madras.
Narayanan, K. (No. 7, 1931, March) (2)	1932	I-A	26, Sivapuram Street, Tinnevely.
Narayanan, K. (No. 538, 1931 March)	1932	IV-B	Visvanathapuram, Kallidaikurichi.
Narayanan, K. V. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Narayanan, N. (1932)	1933	I	
Narayanan Nayar, P.	1933	V-B	
Narayanan Nair, U.	1934	IV-B	
Narayanan, S. (Hons.) (1930) (1)	1931	I	Lecturer, Loyola College.
Narayanan, V.	1934	IV-B	
Narayana Rao, D. P., B.L.	1927	V-B	
Narayana Rao, K., B.L.	1931	IV-B	K. V. Agraharam, Nellore.
Narayana Rao, K.	1934	IV-B	
Narayana Rao, S.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Narayana Rao, V.	1928	I	Kirlampudi, Peddapur Tk., E. Godavari.
Narayana Reddi, K. B., B.L.	1928	V-B	Holmspet, Prodtattur.
Narayana Reddi, R.	1929	I	
Narayanawami, K. V.	1932	I-B	Collector's Office, Greampet, Chittoor.
Narayanawami, P. M.	1934	IV-B	Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Narayanawami, R.	1927	I	
Natanasabhapati, A.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Nataraja Ayyar, V. P. (Hons.) (1) §	1933	III-B	980, Chamaraipuram, Mysore.
Natarajan, A. (1)	1934	I-A	
Natarajan, A. S.	1934	IV-B	
Natarajan, M. K.	1931	IV-B	30, Brodie's Road, Mylapore.
Natarajan, M. S., M.A. (1)	1928	V-B	P. B. No. 2081, Calcutta.
Natarajan, N. V.	1934	IV-B	
Natarajan, V. (1931)	1932	IV-B	
Nataraja Rao, K. B.	1933	I-B	
Natcha Goundan, A. E.	1934	I-B	
Natesan, M. (2)	1932	I	
Natesan, M. S.	1929	I	Statistical Clerk, Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
(B.A.) (1)	1931	I	
(Hons.) (1)	1932	IV-B	
Natesan, N.	1933	IV-B	
Natesan, P.	1933	IV-B	
Nityanandam, M. R.	1932	I-A	
Noronha, R. C. V. P. (Hons.) (2)	1934	VI	
Oli Muhammad, M.	1933	IV-B	
Oosman S. Ali (2) I.C.S.	1933	IV-B	C/o Thomas Cook & Sons, London.

* Alias Narasimha Nayak.

† The G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize and the Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize, 1930

‡ The Cardozo Prize and the Pentland Prize.

§ The Norton Prize.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Padmanabachari, T. S.	1929	V-B	
Padmanabhan Nayar, T.	1933	IV-B	
Padmanabhan, R. (Hons.)	1933	III-B	
Padmanabhaswami Reddi, C.	1929	V-B	
Palaniappa Nadar, P.	1934	IV-B	
Panchanatha Iyer, N. K. (2)	1934	IV-B	
Panchapagesan, D. (1932)	1933	I-A	
Panchapagesan, T.	1932	I-A	
Panchapagesan, V. K. (1) * M.A. (1934) (1)	1932	I-B	
Panduranga Rao, P.	1928	V-B	
Parameswaran, K. S.	1931	IV-B	9, Venkatachalam Chetty Street, Triplicane.
Parthasarathi, M. A., B.L.	1931	IV-B	Srinivasam, Poonamallee H. Rd., Vepery.
Parthasarathi, M.S. (1930) B.L.	1931	I	
Parthasarathi, S. K. (B.A.) (2)	1931	IV-B	Sri Ranga Nilayam, 27, Salai Street, Mylapore.
	1933	III-B	
	1932	I-A	
Parthasarathi, T. (1)	1931	III-B	England, Passed B.Sc. (Hons.), C. London
Parthasarathi, T. N. (Hons.) (2)	1931	I	
Parthasarathi, V. (Hons.) (1)	1933	V-B	57, Appaswami Street, Mylapore.
Pattabhiraman, K. V. (1930)	1931	IV-B	
Pattabhiraman, M.	1934	IV-B	
Pattabhiraman, V.	1934	IV-B	
Paul, A. J. (1927)	1934	V-B	
Pereira, C. R.	1933	I-A	
Perreira, J. F.	1927	V-A	Tutor, Loyola College
Periyaswami, S.	1932	IV-B	Parry & Co., Madras.
Philip, K. M. (Hons.) (2)	1934	IV	
Pichi Reddi, G., (1930)	1931	V-B	S. S. M.'s Office, Badvel (Cuddapah)
Pinheiro, Peter (1929)	1931	V-B	
Prabhakara Rao, U.	1934	IV-B	
Pranatartharan, V. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I	Audit Office, B.-N. Railway
Pullayya, P.	1933	IV-B	
Punniakoti, P. T.	1931	IV-B	"Sivdale." Vepery.
Radhakrishnamurti, K. (2)	1933	I-A	
Radhakrishnan, O. R.	1933	I-A	Law College.
Radhakrishnan, S.	1933	IV-B	
Raghavachari, C. (1932)	1933	IV-B	Adambakam, St. Thomas' Mount.
Raghavachari, G. V. (1)	1932	I-B	
Raghavan, A. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	Perambath House, Cherakara, Tellicherry
Raghava Reddi, N. S. (1930)	1931	V-B	Baloor Village, Salavadu P.O., (Acharapakkam).
Raghavayya, T. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Raghavendra Rao, R. (2)	1933	I-B	
Raghavendra Rao, V.	1930	I	Board H. S., Buchi, (Nellore Dt.)
Raghunathan, N. T. (Hons.), B.L.	1930	III-B	Advocate, Madras.
Raghupati Rao Naidu, C.	1933	IV-B	
Raghurama Rao, I. K. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	
Rajabhushana, K. S. P.	1933	IV-B	Lucknow University for M.A., LL.B.
Rajagopalan, A. (Hons.) (1)	1934	IV	
Rajagopalan, A. R.	1934	IV-B	
Rajagopalan, K. (Hons.)	1933	I	Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Rajagopalan, M. K. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Rajagopalan, N. V.	1930	I	Collector's Office, Nellore.
Rajagopalan, P. (1930)	1931	V-B	C/o S. Purushotham Ayyar, Ubhai- vedantapuram, Mannargudi.
Rajagopalan, P. S. (2)	1934	IV-B	

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Rajagopalan, R. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	C o R. V. Sarma, B.A., Loyola College, Madras.
Rajagopalan, S. (2)	1934	I-A	
Rajagopalan, S. (Hons.) (1)	1934	IV	
Rajagopalan, S.	1929	I	
Rajagopalan, T. K.	1933	I	Died, June 1932.
Rajagopalan, T. N.	1932	I	St. Mary's High School, Dindigul.
Rajagopalan, T. P. (Hons.)	1934	IV-B	
Rajagopalan, T. S., L.T. (1)	1927	IV	
Rajagopalan, V. S.	1928	I	Hindu High School, Triplicane.
Rajagopal Chetty, A.	1929	V-B	
Rajamanickam Chetti, G.	1930	V-B	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
Rajamanickam, C. K.	1932	V-B	
Rajam, K. N.	1931	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Rajam, S.	1931	IV-B	20 21, Amba Vilas, Pezambur Barracks Road, Veperv.
Raja Raman, N. (2)	1934	I-A	
Raja Raman, S.	1934	I-B	Teacher, Ramakrishna H. S., Mambalam.
Raja Rao, L.	1933	IV-B	
Raju, T. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Ramachandra Ayyar, P. S.	1933	IV-B	
Ramachandra Das, L. J.	1930	IV-B	
Ramachandran, A., B.L.	1927	V-B	Landlord, Proddatur.
Ramachandran, A. (Hons.) (2)	1931	V-B	
Ramachandran, A. B. (Hons.) (1)	1934	I	Law College.
Ramachandran, A. K. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	Law College, Madras.
Ramachandran, A. P.	1930	III-B	
Ramachandran, G. S. (1)	1933	I	C o Mr A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Parry & Co., Ramipet.
Ramachandran, K. G.	1932	I-A	
Ramachandran, K. N.	1930	IV-B	
Ramachandran, L.	1931	V-B	Roseland Tea Co., P.O. Box 392, Colombo.
Ramachandran, M. V.	1930	IV-B	Died, April 1932, at Salem.
Ramachandran, N. B.	1931	V-B	C o Mr. C. S. Rangiah Naidu, Mettupalayam.
Ramachandran, P. V. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I-A	C o K. M. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, Vakil, Namakkal.
Ramachandran, T. S.	1932	I	Teachers' College.
Ramachandran, V. C. (2)	1932	IV-B	12, Kiladar Street, Teppakulam, Trichy.
Ramachandra Rao, C. K., B.L.	1927	IV-B	
Ramachandra Rao, D.	1932	I	Manager, Nash Motor Co., Madras.
Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. V.	1933	IV-B	
Ramakrishna Menon, P.	1931	I-B	
Ramakrishnan, S. A.	1932	IV-B	Bank of Hindustan, Madras.
Ramakrishnan, S. R.	1932	I	2, S. T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
Ramakrishna Rao, B.	1932	1-B	
Ramakrishna Rao, M. (1)	1930	IV-B	
Ramakrishna Reddy, Y.	1934	I	Post-Graduate, Loyola College.
Ramakrishnayya, D.	1929	IV-B	Central Co-operative Institute, Royapettah.
Ramakrishnayya, K.	1929	I	C o S. V. Subbarayudu Garu, Retired Tahsildar, Sashatapet, Nellore.
Rama Kurup, P. (1927)	1930	V-B	112, Gower Street, London.
Ramalingam, C. V. (Hons.)	1933	V-A	C o E. Gopalan Nambiar, Pleader, Badagara.
Ramalingam, S. (1932)	1933	I	
Ramalinga Reddi, C., B.Sc. (Lon.)	1930	IV-B	
Ramalingeswara Rao, C.	1929	I	Cattamanchi, Chittoor.
Ramalingeswara Sarma, K. (1930) B.L.	1932	V-B	Murampudi, Duggirala, Tenali.
Ramamohan Rao, B. S.	1931	V-B	C o K. Chinnastramulu Moyva, Gollapadu P.O., Kistna.
Ramamohan	1933	IV-B	112, Gower Street, London.
Ramamurti, A. (J)	1932	IV-B	B. O. C., Madras.
Ramamurti, A. E.	1931	I-B	Engineering College, Guindy.
	1931	V-B	Lalitha Agraharam, Royapettah.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Ramamurti, C.	1932	IV-B	Sydenham College, Bombay.
Ramamurti, E. N. (Hons.) (1)	1933	I	
Ramamurti, E. V.	1931	I	C/o Municipal Health Office, Chidambaram.
Ramamurti, M., B.L.	1931	IV-B	
Ramamurti, T. N.	1930	V-B	36, Sala Street, Big Conjeevaram.
Ramanan, R. V. (1930)	1931	I	A. V. High School, Boiarum.
Ramanarayana, V. (Hons.)	1933	I	
Ramanatha Ayyar, C. R.	1932	IV-B	
Ramanathan, A. N. (Hons.) (1)	1933	I	
Ramanathan, C. C. (Hons.) (2)	1932	III-B	
Ramanathan, K.	1932	I-B	95, Kannappa Goundan St., Coimbatore.
Ramanathan, K. S. (2) (M. A. (2) 1932)	1929	I	
Ramanathan, K. S.	1931	IV-B	
Ramanathan, S. J. T.	1927	V-A	Dy. Inspector of Schools
Ramanathan, T. V.	1933	IV-B	
Ramanathan, V.	1934	IV-B	
Ramanatha Rao, A.	1932	IV-B	
Ramanatha Rao, S.	1928	V-B	3 55, Ramanathapuram, Red Field, Coimbatore.
Ramanatha Rao, U. (1930)	1931	V-B	39, Lang's Gardens Rd., Mount Road.
Ramanath Patnaik (1931)	1932	IV-B	
Raman, K.	1932	I	
Raman, K.	1934	I-B	
Raman Nayar, K. N.	1932	IV-B	
Raman, P. S.	1930	V-B	Manangappan Street, G. T.
Raman, Y. G.	1934	IV-B	
Ramanuja Ayyangar, M. O.	1932	IV-B	
Ramanujam, T. N. (2)	1930	I	7, Basin Water Works St., G. T.
Ramanujan, T. V. (1)	1933	I-B	Adamtakam, St. Thomas' Mount.
Ramappayya, H. (M.A.) (1) B.L.	1929	I	
Rama Rao, M.	1934	IV-B	
Rama Rao, M.	1934	V-B	C/o K. Gopal Rao, Govt. Hospital, Palamcottah.
Rama Rao, P. N. (Hons.) (2)	1931	III-B	6 23, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore.
Rama Rao, W. V. (1927), B.L.	1928	V-B	Advocate, Berhampur, Ganjam.
Ramasubrahmanyan, C. S. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	B 5, Lawley Road P.O., Coimbatore.
Ramaswami, A. V.	1928	V-B	
Ramaswami, C. V. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	Dwaraka, Nungumbaukani.
Ramaswami, D. J.	1933	I-A	
Ramaswami, J. N.	1931	IV-B	Clerk, Divisional Engineering Telegraph Office, Poona.
Ramaswami, N. (2)	1931	I-B	Clerk, Coll. Office, Saidapet.
Ramaswami, O. A.	1930	I	
Ramaswami, V. K. (2)	1934	IV-B	
Ramaswami Pillay, M.	1928	V-B	
Ramaswami, Raja, K.	1931	V-B	England.
Ramaswami, R. (Tillastanam) (1)	1931	I-B	9, Erulappan Street, G. T.
Ramaswami Reddi, C., B.L.	1930	V-B	Vakil, Chittoor.
Ramaswami, S. (1930)	1931	V-B	Apprentice, Central Bank of India, 5, Parvati Bldg., Opp. Mahim, P.O., Bombay.
Ramaswami, S.	1932	IV-B	
Ramaswami, T. N.	1932	IV-B	
Ramaswami, V. (1932)	1933	I-A	
Ramaswami, V. N.	1927	V-B	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Rama Varma (75th Prince of Cochim) (Hons.)	1933	III-B	
Ramayya Chetti, K.	1929	V-B	
Ramayya, V.	1932	IV-B	
Ramesh Rao, M., M.A.	1930	V-B	Shanker Bagh, Kilpauk, Univ. Research Student.

* The Henry Stone Medal and the Cardozo Prize.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Rami Reddi, B. B.L.	1930	V-B	Rayawaram, T. Sundapalli P. O. Cuddapah.
Rangachari, K. (2) M.A.	1931	IV-B	Sub-Editor, "The Merry Magazine".
Rangachari, K. (Hons.)	1932	I	Vaikuntapuram, Tadikonda P.O., Guntur.
Ranganatham, R.	1932	IV-B	
Ranganathan, D. S. (2)	1933	I-B	
Ranganathan, K.	1932	I-A	
Ranganathan, M. S. (Hons.)	1931	I	Thenpoor, Parli P.O.
Ranganathan, M. V. (1929)	1930	V-B	Clerk, Chief Accountant's Office, G.T.P. Railway, Bombay.
Ranganatha Rao, M. S.	1931	I-A	211, News Town, Govindapuram, Vaniyambadi.
Ranga Rao, D. A. S. (1927)	1930	V-B	407, Sundarigiri Vari St., Nellore.
Ranga Rao, N.	1931	I-B	Reporter, "The Indian Express", Madras.
Ranga Rao, S. V. (1930)	1931	V-B	Landlord, Old Town, Guntur.
Rangaswami, A., B.L.	1930	I-B	Advocate, Tiruppur.
Rangaswami, M. A.	1933	V-B	
Rangayya, B.	1931	V-B	Buchireddipalem (Nellore).
Rangayya, P. V.	1929	V-B	94, Arasaramam St., Salem.
Ratnasabapati, S. (1)	1934	IV-B	Benares University for Law and M.A. Econ.
Rayappa, T. M. (1931) M.A. (1934)	1932	IV-B	St. Gabriel's High School, G.T., Madras.
Rosemeyer, C. B. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	A. G.'s Office, Rangoon.
Sadanandam, M.	1931	IV-B	Mora House, Cherakara, Tellicherry P.O.
Sagar, S., L.T.	1927	I	Setupati High School, Madurai.
Saldanha, M. F. P. (2)	1927	V-B	
Salimuddin Akbar, M.	1933	IV-B	
Sambanda Rao, T. K. (1930) (2)	1931	I	C/o T. R. Koteeswara Rao, 110, Duplex Road, Pondicherry.
Sambasiva Rao, W. V., B.L.	1928	V-B	Vakil, Berhampore, Ganjam.
Sampathkumaran, C. (1930)	1931	V-B	77, Ranganayakulapeta, Nellore.
Samuel, T. P.	1927	V-B	Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Madras.
Sangameswara Rao, T.	1930	V-B	Adivi Ravalapadu, Agraharan P.O., Konayapalem (Kistna).
Sankara Menon, M.	1933	IV-B	
Sankara Menon, T. (1927)	1928	I	Revenue Inspector, Kodaikanal.
Sankaranarayanan, D. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	Chamundi View Extension, Nanjangud, Mysore.
Sankaranarayanan, G. (Hons.)	1934	I	50, Kylasapuram, Tinnevely Jn.
Sankaranarayanan, P. R.	1931	IV-B	Palghat.
Sankaran, K. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I	Clerk, Govt. Secretariat, Delhi.
Sankarankutti Menon, V. P. (1930) (2)	1931	V-B	Vallath House, Kazhani P.O. Alatur.
Sankaran, M. S.	1932	IV-B	
Sankaran, R.	1930	V-B	Clerk, Revenue Dept., Bhayani.
Sankaran, T. A.	1932	IV-B	Premier India Scientific Company.
Sankaran, V. (1)	1932	I-B	
Sankararaman, A. R. (Hons.) (2)	1932	III-B	Madras United Bank.
Sankara Rao, N. V. B. (1931)	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Sankunni Menon, K. (Hons.)	1934	IV	
Sankunni Menon, T. P.	1933	IV-B	
Santanagopal, W.	1934	I-A	
Santanam, R.	1933	IV-B	
Santanam, S.	1931	IV-B	C/o S. S. Anantachariar, B.A., B.L., Thomas St., Coimbatore.
Santo, C. A.	1934	I-B	
Sanyasi Rao, B. V. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Saptarishi, P. A. (1)	1931	I	B. O. C., Madras.
Sarangan, D. (1929)	1930	I	C/o Messrs. Bhaskari & Co., Ford Dealers, Trichinopoly.
Sarvisetti, A.	1932	I	
Sasisekharan, K.	1927	I	
Sasisekhara Rao, P.	1928	V-B	Manager, Kannivadi Zamin.

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NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Satyanarayana, A. (Hons.) (2)	1931	III-B	C/o Ramappa, Timmencherla P.O., Anantapur.
Satyanarayana, D. V. V. (1930)	1931	V-B	Vakil, Madras.
Satyanarayanamurti, E. (1928) M.A., LL.B.	1929	I	Vakil, W. Godavari.
Satyanarayanamurti, S. (1930)	1931	V-B	
Satyanarayana Rao, T. (Hons.) (1) *	1932	III-B	
Savarimuthu, T.	1930	I	Collector's Office, Bellary.
Sebastian, K. M.	1929	V-B	
Sekharan, U. K. (1929)	1931	V-B	Clerk, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
Selvaraj, M. R.	1931	IV-B	
Sesha Ayyangar, N. V.	1931	I	C/o N. V. Venkatesa Ayyangar, Retd. Rev. Inspector, Namakkal.
Seshadri Ayyangar, S. (Hons.)	1932	I	211, Napier's Road, Cuddalore N.T.
Seshadri Ayyangar, T. M., B.L.	1930	V-B	
Seshadrinathan, K. V.	1933	IV-B	
Seshagiri Rao, K.	1933	IV-B	
Seshappan, G. (1)	1931	I-A	Advocate, Pudukottah.
Seshayya, M. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	
Seturam, M. P.	1933	IV-B	
Seturaman, K.	1934	I-B	
Shaik Mastan	1932	IV-B	
Shankoo, K. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ootacamund.
Shanmughavelayutham, T.	1934	IV-B	
Shouri Reddi, P.	1933	IV-B	
Shoury, V. (2)	1934	IV-B	
Shujat Ali, O. (2) I.C.S.	1933	IV-B	C/o Thomas Cook and Sons, London.
Siddaramappa, J. S. (1927)	1928	V-B	
Sitarama Ayyar, A. G. (1930)	1931	V-B	Alambakam, Kollengode.
Sitaraman, A. V.	1929	I	
Sitaraman, N. (1)	1934	I-A	
Sitaraman, P. S. (Hons.) (2)	1933	III-B	
Sitaramanjanyulu, A.	1933	I-B	
Sitarama Rao, N., B.L.	1929	I	Vakil, Vizagapatam.
Sitarama Rao, Y. (1930)	1934	IV-B	
Sitaramayya, C.	1933	IV-B	
Sitaramayya, M. S.	1932	IV-B	
Sitaramayya, P.	1929	V-B	Taluk Office, Repalle.
Sivagnanasundaram, T. M. (1930)	1931	V-B	39, Vathiar Kanda Pillai Street, Vepery.
Sivakumar, K.	1934	IV-B	
Sivayya, M.	1929	V-B	Law College, Madras.
Sivaramakrishnan, A. V.	1932	IV-B	Municipal H. S., Tadpatri.
Sivaramakrishnan Ayyar, K. S. (1934)	1932	IV-B	Clerk, D.E.O.'s Office, Trichur.
Sivaramakrishnan, N. S. (1928)	1930	V-B	Landlord, Nallambakam, Guduvancheri P.O.
Sivarama Rao, K.	1930	V-B	C/o K. Ramakrishna Sastri, Vakil, Ellore.
Sivarama Sastri, M. V.	1933	IV-B	
Sivasankara Chetty, R.	1934	IV-B	
Sivashanmugam, J., M.A.	1930	V-B	Nungumbakam, Councillor, Corporation, Madras.
Somanadhan, M. (2)	1933	IV-B	
Soma Shouri Reddi (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Somasundaran, M.	1931	IV-B	C/o V. M. A. Muthumara Chettiar, Velanpalayam, Tiruppur.
Soundararajan, C. R. (1)	1932	I-B	Post-Graduate, Loyola College.
Soundararajan, V. V. (2) G.D.A.	1931	I-A	"Sri Nilayan", Narayanapuram, Maravani Extension, Salem.
Sreshta, M. A. (2) B.L.	1931	IV-B	"Ingledon", Kankanadi P.O., Mangalore.
Sridharan, D. (1932)	1933	IV-B	Manager, Sridar & Co., Mount Road.
Sridharan Nambiar, A. C.	1932	IV-B	Medical College, Madras.
Sridhara Rao, V. (1930), B.L.	1931	I	

* The Norton Prize, the G. A. Vaidyaraman Prize, the Sir T. Mackenzie Ross Prize, the C. N. Krishnaswami Prize.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Sri Hari, A. C.	1931	IV-B	C/o A Chandramauli Ayyar, Vakkil, Chingleput.
Srimanavedan Raja, P. K. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Srinivasa Ayyangar, H. S.	1931	I	99, Avadhanam Pappier Rd., Choolai, Madras.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T.	1929	I	
Srinivasachari, M.	1929	V-B	
Srinivasachari, N.	1930	V-B	Imperial Bank; Hyderabad.
Srinivasalu, C., B.L.	1931	IV-B	
Srinivasamurti, O. (I)	1931	I-A	Engineering College, Guindy.
Srinivasamurti, V.	1930	V-B	Gurumurti Ayyar Street, Vellore.
Srinivasan, A. D.	1931	I	
Srinivasan, A. R.	1934	IV-B	15, Agrabaram, Nungumbankam.
Srinivasan, A. T.	1930	V-B	
Srinivasan, D., M.A.	1928	I	Nungumbankam.
Srinivasan, E. K. (Hons.)	1932	III-B	Edward Elliotts Road, Mylapore.
Srinivasan, E. N.	1934	IV-B	
Srinivasan, K. (2)	1933	I-A	Apprentice, Central Bank, Conjeevaram.
Srinivasan, K.	1934	I-B	
Srinivasan, K. N.	1934	IV-B	
Srinivasan, M. A. (Hons.) (2)	1931	III-B	Prob., United India Life Assurance Co., Madras.
Srinivasan, M. S. (1930)	1931	I	Middle Street, Mandavakudi, Aduthurai P.O.
Srinivasan, N. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I	England for (I. C. S.)
Srinivasan, N. R.	1933	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Srinivasan, P. R.	1934	IV-B	Post-Graduate, Loyola College.
Srinivasan, P. T. (2)	B.A. 1932	IV-B	
	(Hons.) 1934	IV	
Srinivasan, P. V.	1930	V-B	C/o P.S. Vijayaranga Mudaliar, Zamindar of Payalpatti, Omalur, Salem.
Srinivasan, R. (Hons.) (1)	1932	I	Arunodaya Hindu Lodge, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.
Srinivasan, R. L.	1930	V-B	
Srinivasan, S.	1932	IV-B	Post-Graduate, Loyola College.
Srinivasan, S. (No. 576)	1932	IV-B	
Srinivasan, S. (No. 633) (2)	1930	IV-B	
Srinivasan, S. (Hons.) (2)	1933	IV-B	Ag. Salt Sub-Inspector, Mangalapuri.
Srinivasan, S.	1933	III-B	"The Hindu," Madras.
Srinivasan, T. R.	1930	IV-B	"The Hindu," Madras.
Srinivasan, V.	1929	V-B	Shanti Sadan, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Srinivasan, V. (1)	1932	I	12, Malajana St., Mayavaram.
Srinivasan, V. (2)	1932	I-B	
Srinivasan, V. R. B.L.	1931	V-B	20, White's Road, Royapettah.
		I-A	Advocate, Sri Ranga Nilayam, Gangadhishwara Koil Road, Purasawalkum.
Srinivasan, V. S.	1932	IV-B	
Srinivasaraghavan, A. (Hons.) (1)	1933	I	Law College.
Srinivasaraghachari, V. Y., L.T. (1)	1927	I	Theological High School, Mint Street, Madras.
Srinivasaraghavan, N.	1931	V-B	162/4, Brahmin St., Chittoor (Chittoor District).
Srinivasaraghavan, N.	1933	IV-B	
Srinivasaraghavan, P. V.	1931	VI-B	9, Old Mursiff Court Street, Vellore.
Srinivasaraghavan, S. (1)	1934	I-A	
Srinivasa Rao, A. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	
Srinivasa Rao, A. N.	1929	I	86, Attavanam Street, Santapet, Nellore.
Srinivasa Rao, M. K. (Hons.) (1)	1934	I	
Srinivasa Rao, R. (2)	1927	I	L. F. Acctts., Guntur.
Srinivasa Rao, S. V.	1934	IV-B	
Srinivasa, Tatachari, R. (2)	1928	V-B	Apprentice, Hindustan Bank, Madras.
	1930	III-B	

* The Norton Prize, the C. A. Vaidyanathan Prize, the C. K. Krishnaswami The Pentland Prize.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd.

NAME	YEAR (1931)	GROUP	REMARKS
Srinivasavaradachariar, V. (2)	1931	I	C/o Kumara Tatachariar, Advocate, Chingleput
Srinivasavaradan, A. K.	1933	IV-B	
Srinivasavaradan, P.	1928	I	Manager, Stationery Dept., Hoe & Co.
Sriramamurti, L. S. (1)	1934	I-B	
Srirangachari, P. K. (1930)	1931	V-B	North Street, Nangur P.O., via Shiyali
Srinangacharyulu, A.	1934	IV-B	
Subbarayan, S. R.	1931	V-B	Landlord, 3, Race Course, Coimbatore.
Subba Rao, D. V. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Subba Rao, K. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	Research Student, Andhra University.
Subba Rao, P.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Poona.
Subba Rao, S. G.	1934	IV-B	
Subba Reddi, D.	1933	I-A	
Subba Reddi, G.	1933	IV-B	
Subba Reddi, P.	1930	V-B	Palakoor, Puthalpet P.O., Chittoor.
Subbayya, C.	1930	V-B	
Subbayya, K. N.	1930	I	Avanashi, Coimbatore.
Subbayya, P.	1931	IV-B	C/o Mr. Panchanada Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Travers Garden, Vepery.
Subbayya, Y. V.	1929	V-B	Landlord, Pyaparra (Tenali).
Subbuswami, K. V. (2)	1931	I-A	
Subrahmanyam, K. V.	1933	IV-B	
Subrahmanyam, P.	1933	IV-B	
Subrahmanyam, S. R.	1930	V-B	232, Thambu Chetti St., G. T.
Subramanyan, A.	1929	I	Mambalam.
Subramanyan, C. A. (Hons.)	1933	III-B	
Subramanyan, C. R. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Subramanyan, G.	1930	V-B	Accountant, S. India Industrials, Madras
Subrahmanyam, J. (2)	1933	I-B	
Subrahmanyam, K. A. (Hons.) (B.L.)	1932	III-B	Law Apprentice, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, K. M. (1930)	1932	I	Binny & Co., Ltd., Madras.
Subrahmanyam, K. N. (Hons.)	1930	III-B	60, Bell's Road, Triplicane.
Subramanyan, L. (Hons.)	1931	III-B	Law College, Bombay.
Subrahmanyam, P. V. (Hons.) (B.A.)	1932	I	Palmaneri, Tirukattupalli P.O.
Subrahmanyam, R. B.L. (Hons.)	1928	V-B	C/o Mr. K. Raja Ram Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Mayavaram.
Subrahmanyam, R. (2)	1930	III-B	
Subrahmanyam, R.	1932	I-B	Engineering College, Guindy.
Subrahmanyam, S.	1932	IV-B	
Subrahmanyam, S. (Hons.) (2)	1931	IV-B	43, Tana Street, Vepery.
Subrahmanyam, S. R. (Hons.) (2)	1930	V-B	A. G.'s Office, Bombay.
Subrahmanyam, S. R. (Hons.) (2)	1930	V-B	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, S. R. (Hons.) (2)	1931	IV-B	Clerk, United India, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, V. (Hons. No. 181)	1931	III-B	Sembanarkoil, Mayavaram.
Subrahmanyam, V. (Hons. No. 182)	1931	III-B	Law College, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, V. (Hons.) (2)	1931	I	C/o R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, Duggirala.
Subrahmanyam, V. (Hons.) (2)	1934	IV	Loyola College Hostel.
Subrahmanyam, V. (Hons.) (2)	1931	IV-B	Madras College of Commerce.
Sudarsanam, A.	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras.
Sugirtaraj, J.	1930	V-B	C/o S. Joseph, B.A., St. Thomas' Mount.
Sukuvanam, S. N. (1)	1933	I-B	
Sundaram, M. (Hons.) B.L.	1931	III-B	1, Aravamuda Garden St., Egmore
Sundaram, R. (2)	1933	IV-B	
Sundaram, R. K. (Hons.)	1934	I	
Sundararaj, A. (1927)	1929	V-A	Sta. Sub-Magt., Kovoor.
Sundararajan, G. (1932) (Hons.)	1933	III-B	Loyola College.
Sundararajan, K. N.	1934	I-A	
Sundararajan, V. (Hons.) (2)	1934	IV	
Sundararaman, M. M.	1932	IV-B	
Sundarayya, M. V. (1928)	1929	I	Shevapet, Salem.
Sundaesan, T. R.	1934	I-A	
Sundaesan, V. N.	1928	V-B	32, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.
Sundarlal, S.	1930	V-B	
Suram Venkata Reddi, V.	1932	IV-B	

REGISTER OF GRADUATES

NAME	YEAR OF GRAD.	GROUP	REMARKS
Suryanarayana, I. (1927)	1932	IV-B 1801	
Suryanarayanan, S. (1927)	1929	I	
Suryanarayanan, T. A.	1930	V-B 1801	Advocate, Royapettah, Madras.
Suryanarayana, P.	1932	IV-B 1801	
Suryaprakasa Rao, K.	1931	IV-B 1801	
Suryaprakasa Rao, K.	1934	IV-B 1801	Tanuku (W. Godavari), Ganjam.
Suryaprakasa Rao Patnaik	1930	V-B 1801	
Susila Rao, C. (Hons.)	1934	I 1801	Collector's Office, Chatrapur, Ganjam.
Swami Esvara Sarma, (2)	1932	IV-B 1801	
Swaminathan, G. (Hons.)	1930	I	
Swaminathan, G. (Hons.)	1931	V-B 1801	C/o V. K. Krishna Ayyar, Makli, Palghat.
Swaminathan, K. S.	1928	V-B 1801	C/o K. Govinda Sastri, Nungumbakam.
Swaminathan, N. S. (Hons.) (1)	1934	IV 1801	Travelling Auditor's Office, S.L. Ry., Tiruvalur.
Swaminathan, S.	1933	IV-B 1801	
Swaminathan, S.	1933	IV-B 1801	
Swaminatha Pillai, Madam	1932	IV-B 1801	
Syed Ahmed Hussaini	1929	I 1801	
Syed Bashiruddin	1931	V-B	
Syed Muhammad (1928)	1929	V-B 1801	Head-Master, L. S. School, Melvisharam
Tambi, M. L.	1931	IV-B 1801	C/o Mr. M. P. A. Tambi, 21, Madamalai Street, Vepery.
Tangavelu, M.	1933	IV-B 1801	
Tanikachalam, K. A.	1933	IV-B 1801	
Taveira, C. J. (1927)	1929	I 1801	
Taylor, A. (Hons.) (2)	1934	V-B 1801	Clerk, P.O., Calicut.
Thambu, P. (2)	1934	IV-B 1801	
Thomas, M. (1930)	1931	I	48, Malayappan St., Mannadi
Thomas, M. A. (Hons.) (1)	1931	I	Apostolic Seminary, Mangalapuzha, Alwaye.
Thomas, P. T.	1932	IV-B 1801	2, Vadamalai St., Vepery.
Thomas, R.	1931	V-B 1801	18/108, Vellala, Teynampet, Cathedral P.O.
Thomas, V. M.	1932	IV-B 1801	
Thomas, Y.	1932	IV-B 1801	
Tirumalachari, L. C. (1929)	1930	V-B 1801	
Tirumalai, A. K. (1930)	1931	V-B 1801	Mukundarayapuram P.O., Ramipet.
Tirumalai, T. (Hons.)	1931	V-B 1801	11, Car Street, Flower Bazaar, Madras.
Tirumala Rao, D.	1931	III-B	C/o S. T. Tiruvenkata Ayyangar, Upas Office, Srivilliputtur.
Tirunavukkarasu, G.	1932	IV-B 1801	Landlord, Nandaram P.O., Adomi (T).
Tirunavukkarasu, P. S. (2)	1934	IV-B 1801	
Tiruvenkadam, V. B.	1933	IV-B 1801	
Tiruvenkatachari, S. M. A. (2)	1928	IV-B 1801	13, Arasamaram Pillayar Koil St., Vellore
Tiruvenkata Tatachari, T. K. D. (1)	1929	I	Asst., Board H. S., Namakkal.
Tyagaraj, A. (Hons.)	1932	V-B 1801	Apprentice, Chittoor.
Tyagarajan, P. L. S.	1931	III-B 1801	
Tyagarajan, S. I.	1933	V-B 1801	
Tyagarajan, V., B.L. (2)	1933	IV-B 1801	Kannan & Co., Vellore.
Unnikrishna Menon (Hons.)	1931	I	
Vaidyanathan, J.	1934	III-B	
Vaidyanathan, K. S.	1934	I	
Vaidyanathan, P. K. (2)	1931	III-B	
Vaidyanathan, P. P.	1932	I	
Vaidyanathan, T. S.	1934	I	
Vaidyanathan, V. B.	1928	V-B 1801	D. P. I's Office, Madras.
Vaidyanathan, V. (1931) (2)	1931	V-B 1801	
		I	C/o S. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Pleader, Satur, Ramnad.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES—contd

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Vaikuntam, C. K. (1929)	1930	I	Allianz und Stuttgart Insurance Bank, Delhi
Valli Chetti, K.	1932	IV-B	
Vamana Kini, U. (Hons.)	1932	I	
Vamana Rao, B. (Hons.)	1932	I	
Varadachari, A. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	Apprentice, United India Insurance Coy
Varadakuttitatchari,	1933	IV-B	
Varadarajan, K. S. (1930)	1931	V-B	Agraharam, Mettupalayam.
Varadarajan, R. (Hons.) (2)	1931	I	Indian Stores Dept., Delhi
Varadarajulu, A. D.	1932	IV-B	
Varahachari, M.	1931	IV-B	R. Pot., Nellore .
Varaprasada Rao, C. V. L. (2)	1932	IV-B	Law College, Madras .
Varghese, J. M.	1934	IV-B	
Vasudevan, C.	1933	IV-B	
Vasudevan, K. (M.A.)	1931	IV-B	5, 4th St., Gopalapuram, Cathedral P.O.
Vasudevan, K. S. (2)	1934	I-B	
Vasudevan, S. (Hons.)	1931	I	Maths. Asst., St. Antony's H. S., Coomoor
Vasudeva Rao, K. (2)	1933	I-B	
Vedantaramanujam, V. (1931)	1933	IV-B	
Velaswami Chetti/K.	1930	I	
Venkatachalam, A.	1929	I	
Venkatachalam, E.	1930	V-B	
Venkatachalam, S.	1932	IV-B	
Venkatacham, A. G. (2)	1931	IV-B	Asst. Ed., "Dhinamani," Madras .
Venkatakameswara Rao, J.	1928	V-B	
Venkatakishnayya, D., M.A.	1927	I	Principal, Tutorial College, Nellore
Venkatalakshminarasimha Rao	1928	V-B	
Venkatanarayanan, R. (2)	1928	V-B	
Venkatanathan, N. S.	1934	IV-B	
Venkatapathi Rao, E. (1931)	1932	IV-B	Excise Sub-Inspector, Kaikalur (Kistna District)
Venkatarameswara Rao, D., B.ED.	1928	I	S.K.P.V.V. High School, Bezwada
Venkataramana Rao, M. N.	1930	V-B	Clerk, District Court, Salem
Venkataramana Reddi, K.	1928	V-B	
Venkataramanayya, M.	1932	IV-B	
Venkataraman, A.	1930	V-B	C o V. S. Aswathaiyer, Treasury Dy. Collector's Office, Trichy
Venkataraman, A. S., B.L.	1928	V-B	C o M. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Mirasdar, Elayalur, Vadakarai P.O., Miras
Venkataraman, E. K.	1931	I	71, Krishnappa Naicken Agraharam St. Mint Bldg. P.O.
Venkataraman, G.	1933	IV-B	
Venkataraman, M. (Hons.) (2) B.L.	1930	I	58, Lawder's Gate Rd., Vepery
Venkataraman, M. S. (Hons.)	1932	III-B	Apprentice at Law, 67, Audar St., Trichy
Venkataraman, M. S. (Hons.)	1934	I	Office of the Dir. of Public Health, Trichur (Cochin State) .
Venkataraman, N. (1)*	1932	IV-B	Egmore High Road, Egmore.
Venkataraman, N. P.	1927	I	
Venkataraman, R.	1927	V-A	Tutor, Loyola College.
Venkataraman, S. (2)	1932	I-B	
Venkataraman, S. (1)	1933	I-B	C o Mr. S. Narayanan, B.A., Loyola College, Madras.
Venkataraman, S. R. (Hons.)	1930	I	51, Perumal Koil St., Gobichettipalayam
Venkataraman, S. T., B.L.	1928	V-B	Senganallur, via Podanur.
Venkataraman, S. V.	1929	V	
Venkataraman, V.	1930	V-B	
Venkataraman, V.	1931	IV-B	Died 28-1-33 Salem.
Venkataraman, V. (1)	1933	I-A	
Venkataraman, Y.	1932	I-A	

* The Gopathi Mahadeva Chetti Gold Medal.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Venkatarama Reddi, K. (1930)	1930	I	
Venkataramayya, K. M.	1932	I	
Venkataratnam, A.	1934	I	
Venkataratnan, V.	1930	I	
Venkatara Sastri, V. (Hons.) (2)	1932	I	
Venkatarayulu, M.	1930	I	
Venkata Rao, K. (1932)	1932	I	
Venkata Reddi, S.	1931	I	
Venkatashubba, P.	1934	I	
Venkatashubbaramayya, O. (2)	1933	I	
Venkatashubba Rao, A. A.	1927	I	
Venkatashubba Rao, K. A.	1928	I	
Venkatashubba Rao, T.	1932	I	
Venkatashubbayya Chetti, C. (1932)	1933	I	
Venkatashubbayya, P. A.	1928	I	
Venkatesalu, R.	1927	I	
Venkatesan, K. A. (2)	1931	I	
Venkatesan, S. (Hons.)	1931	I	
Venkatesaperumal, T. V.	1931	I	
Venkateswaran, K.	1931	I	
Venkateswaran, P. S. (Hons.)	1931	I	
Venkateswarlu, C.	1931	I	
Venkateswarlu, D. (2)	1931	I	
Venkatrayudu, T. (Hons.) (1)	1933	I	
Venkatarama Rao, T. (1931)	1931	I	
Venku Reddi, C. (2)	1927	I	
Venugopal Reddi (1928) (2)	1929	I	
Vibhakar, S. (1930)	1931	I	
Vickers, N. S.	1931	I	
Victor Joseph	1931	I	
Vijayaraghavan, T. M.	1931	I	
Vijayaraghavulu, R. B.	1931	I	
Viraraghavan, P. V. (2)	1932	I	
Viraraghavayya, G. (1927)	1927	I	
Viraraghavendra Rao, V.	1931	I	
Visvanatha Menon	1929	I	
Visvanathan, T. (2)	1934	I	
Visweswara Rao, V. K. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Yegnanarayanayya, B. B. (1925-27)	1931	I	
Yusuf Ali Sayeed	1931	I	

REGISTER OF GRADUATES - contd.

NAME	YEAR	GROUP	REMARKS
Venkatarama Reddi, K. (1930)	1930	I	
Venkataramayya, K. M.	1932	IV-B	Tolukallu, Kurnool District
Venkataratnan, A.	1934	IV-B	
Venkataratnan, V.	1930	V-B	
Venkatara Sastri, V. (Hons.) (2)	1932	III-B	112, Gower St., London.
Venkatarayulu, M.	1930	V-B	
Venkata Rao, K. (1932)	1932	IV-B	B. T. Class. Mysore University
Venkata Reddi, S.	1932	IV-B	Prob. Sub-Registrar, District Registrar's Office, Kurnool.
Venkatasubban, P.	1934	IV-B	
Venkatasubbaramayya, O. (2)	1933	I-A	
Venkatasubba Rao, A. B.	1927	I	Perumal Koil St., Kesavada Taluk, Nellore.
Venkatasubba Rao, K.	1928	V-B	
Venkatasubba Rao, T.	1932	IV-B	
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, C. (1932)	1933	IV-B	
Venkatasubbayya, P. B.	1928	IV-B	
Venkatesalu, R.	1927	I	Pleader, Government of Bezwada
Venkatesan, K. A. (2)	1931	I-A	Record Office, Madras.
Venkatesan, S. (Hons.)	1933	I-A	71, Kolinjivadi, Dharampuram
Venkatesaperumal, T. V.	1933	A B	
Venkateswaran, K.	1933	I	
Venkateswaran, P. S. (Hons.)	1933	I	Clerk Buckingham Mills, Madras.
Venkateswarlu, C.	1933	IV-B	
Venkateswarlu, D. (2)	1931	I	17, Nainiappa Naicken Street, Park Town.
Venkatrayudu, T. (Hons.) (1) M.A., (1934)	1933	I	
Venkoba Rao, T. (1931)	1932	I	Lect. in Maths, M. R. College, Coonada
Venku Reddi, C., B.L.	1927	I	
Venugopal Reddi (1928) (2)	1929	V-B	Vakil, Nellore
Vibhakker, S. (1930)	1931	V-B	Kota, Kurnool.
Vickers, N. S.	1932	IV-B	Grasmere, 5, Asborne Road, Bangalore
Victor Joseph	1934	IV-B	
Vijayaraghavan, T. M.	1929	V-B	13, Asuria St., Tiruvellore
Vijayaraghavala, R.	1930	V-B	C/o T. Ramaswami Naidu, Otrahatrai, Palakurichi, P.O., Tanjore.
Viraraghavan, P. V. (2)	1932	IV-B	
Viraraghavayya, G. (1927)	1928	I	Pillayakkam, Sriperambalur P. O., Nellore
Viraraghavendra Rao, V.	1930	I	
Visvanatha Menon, P.	1929	V-B	Buchirelipalem P.O., Nellore.
Visvanathan, T. (2)	1934	I-B	
Visweswara Rao, V. K. (Hons.) (2)	1933	I	
Yegnanarayanayya, B. B. (1925-27)	1930	I	Board H. S., Sulerpet, (Nellore).
Yusuf Ali Sayeed	1931	IV-B	A. S. P.