mics in January. In 1898 there were four Professors and four Assistants; in 1912 nine Professors and ten Assistants. As each new appointment was obtained after a strenuous and lengthy fight, the growth in the staff—eleven men appointed in fourteen years—may be considered satisfactory.

**Income and Expenditure**

In 1898 the expenditure was Rs. 30,356, and the income from fees Rs. 19,342. In 1912 the expenditure was Rs. 1,41,055, and the income from fees was Rs. 36,840. In view of the fact that every increase involved a vigorous and, in some cases, a lengthy campaign, progress may be considered fairly satisfactory.

**Athletics.**

1898-1903.

Want of grounds and want of money were a heavy handicap; but the want of an athletic, or sporting spirit was still heavier, and very little use was made of the meagre grounds available. After the reopening of the College in the middle of October, teams to compete in the University Tournament were suddenly galvanised into a feverish activity; but, far from considering the honour of representing the College a sufficient reward, players who 'fancied' themselves, considered that they honoured the College by condescending to play for it, and that their services should be rewarded by a free gift of suitable kit and clothes from the Professors, or from the funds of the Union Club. In 1898 a blunt refusal of these made it doubtful for some time whether the College would put in a team for football, although it held the trophy. The cricket team did not think that there was any good in practising or entering because it was useless to compete with the holders of the Shield. After the tournament in December, athletics suddenly collapsed,
RAI SAHIB RUCHI RAM, SAHNI
(1887–1914)
and were no more heard of until the following October. The zeal of these two months had eaten them up, both physically and financially. The subscription to the Union Club was two annas a month, and out of these subscriptions fifteen rupees a month were credited to the "Sports Fund," for the maintenance of cricket, football, tennis, and gymnastics. The expenditure of these two months frequently exceeded the income of the Sports Fund for the year, and the Professors had to subscribe to make up the deficit. The tournament encouraged a few champion teams for a couple of months in the year, but did nothing to improve the physique of the general body of students, and nothing to form and develop their character by making them play games under supervision and in the proper spirit, and training them to be sportsmen and gentlemen. The tournament games were played in a bitterly partisan spirit, and frequently the relations between Colleges extremely strained. Sometimes ill-feeling culminated in broken heads, and for a time the University had to discontinue the cricket and football tournaments, or hold them on grounds with a gate, to which only students with tickets and in charge of Professors were admitted. Those who cannot look back cannot appreciate the great advance which has been made. Grounds have been improved and enlarged; subscriptions have been raised to provide an ample supply of sports gear; athletics have been made compulsory for all students, and are kept up throughout the academical year. There has been a marked improvement in the physique of the students, and playing under the supervision of their Professors have done much to train their character, to make them sportsmen and gentlemen. The lead given by the Government College has been well followed by almost every College in the Province, and the resulting im-
provement has been enormous. The change is very striking and very gratifying to those who can compare the tournaments of 1898 and the following years with the tournaments of to-day. In the report for 1898-91 it is noted that there is a constant endeavour to secure that cricket and football shall be played by the general body of all students, instead of being confined to the two teams competing in the University Tournament. Those endeavours have never been relaxed, and they have borne good fruit.

College athletic sports, on a small scale, were held for the first time in 1901, the prizes being given by the Professors. These class competitions, from which winners in the open competitions were debarred, did much to encourage fresh men to take to athletics from the beginning, and to popularise athletics among the general body of the students.

1905.

A tournament for teams representing Tutorial Groups, corresponding to house matches in an English public school, was started in 1905.

1910.

In 1910 it is noted that it becomes yearly more apparent that, on the whole, the athletically-inclined students are mentally more advanced.

1902.

Hockey was started in 1902. It took the place of football in hot weather. The only hockey tournament in those years was the Lahore and Mian Mir Hockey Tournament started by Mr. V. H. Wilson of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, which took place in July. The College team entered for this regularly, and fought many a good fight until the change in the date of the University Examinations brought July within the summer
vacation. The University Hockey Tournament was started in 1904.

Library

In 1898 the library was extremely meagre, and did not even contain a good English dictionary. So far as use was concerned, it practically did not exist; and as a place, it did not exist at all. There was no librarian, and the books in each subject were put in charge of the Professor of the subject, and kept in his class-room. Books could not be obtained while the Professor was lecturing, nor after he had finished his lecture and had left the College. Some Professors had given out books, but without keeping a record, and a large number of books had thus been lost. The librarian was nominally the sole and overworked Clerk of the College, who was also Accountant, Registrar, Superintendent of the Hostel, and a teacher in the Law College. The annual grant for books was Rs. 200, and, as this had to be divided up among all the subjects, it is evident that the books purchased were neither numerous nor expensive.

1898.

A Librarian was appointed in November 1898. The books belonging to different subjects were gathered together from the different class-rooms in which they were scattered, and arranged in the Hall, which henceforth served also as a Library. This was not a very satisfactory arrangement because for periods which collectively amounted to three months of the Session, the Hall was used for College and Departmental Examinations, and for the examinations for both the Panjab and Calcutta Universities. The books were thoroughly overhauled, arranged, and catalogued, and the catalogue
was printed. A set of library rules was drawn up and printed. A special grant of a thousand rupees was spent in purchasing urgently needed books.

1899.

In 1899 the annual grant was raised to four hundred rupees.

1902-1903.

In 1902 an extra grant of three hundred was sanctioned to start the Biology section, and another special grant of four hundred rupees in 1903.

1905.

In 1905 books to the value of fifteen hundred rupees were added.

1907-1909.

In 1907 there was another special grant for Biology books, and in 1909 the annual grant was raised to six hundred rupees, with a special grant of £15 for Biology books.

The Hostel

1898.

In 1898 only three wings existed, and on the north the Hostel was open to the fields and to the sky. There were no dining rooms, very inadequate bath-rooms, and the sanitary arrangements were close to the north-east kitchen. There was also no swimming bath and no gate.

1899.

The North Wing lower storey was built in 1899, and "gateing" arrangements were for the first time made possible. The new arrangement was at first
regarded with no little suspicion and alarm.

1904.

In 1904 an upper storey was added to the North Wing and six dining rooms, three store rooms, three rooms for kitchen servants and three new kitchens were provided.

1907.

In 1907 came a dining room for Mohammedans. For many years after 1898 the Superintendent of the Hostel was the College Clerk, who was also Librarian and a teacher in the Law College. After his resignation various experiments were tried, amongst Assistant Professors and M.A. students. These did not prove satisfactory, and at last the necessity for a whole-time Superintendent was recognised.

1909.

In 1909 sanction for the long-expected swimming bath was obtained by cutting down the design to the provision of a tank, and leaving out the superstructure for another time.*

**Discipline**

In 1898 discipline was in many ways extremely lax. The College Clerk went round the classes during the English period and "took the attendance," but apparently the only purpose served was to furnish the necessary material for the heading "Average Attendance" in the Annual Statistical Returns. The University did not require any percentage of attendance at lectures, and there were no fines for absence. There was no fixed day

*Added in 1913—Editor.
for the payment of fees, and there were no delay fines. Students strolled into the office and paid their fees when they felt so disposed. A rule in the Punjab Education Code, however, provided that students who did not pay before a certain day were to be debarred from attending the classes until they paid the fees. Students who wanted a week's holiday or more had merely to keep their fees in their pockets, instead of making them over to the College Clerk, and went off smiling to enjoy the holiday prescribed. Work in the office was rendered almost impossible by students dropping in every day in the month, and at any hour in the day, to pay their fees.

There were no inter-College rules, and a student could get a discharge certificate at any time and go off to join another College or to study privately. No percentage of lectures were required by the University, and there was no fixed time for joining. Many students would read privately, and ask to be admitted a month or less, before a University Examination, so that they might go up as students educated in the College! or that if Science students, they might go round the apparatus room and learn the names of the apparatus likely to be shown to them in their "practical examination." Some students would ask to be allowed to do this without the trouble and expense of paying fees. There were, alas! no practical examinations in those days; only oral examinations lasting a few minutes, in which it was enough to be able to name a few simple pieces of apparatus.

So long as students kept quiet in the class-rooms, they were not worried. There were no compulsory games, and there was no supervision out of College hours.
It is on the Science side that there has been most extraordinary development during these fourteen years. In 1898 the total number of Science students was 87—49 reading Physics, 38 reading Chemistry. There was no Biology. In 1911 the Science students numbered 295—248 in Physics, 247 in Chemistry, 178 in Biology. There was one Professor of Science, and one Assistant. The whole work of teaching both subjects was done in part of what is still the Physics Laboratory—so called. There were no practical examinations in those days, and little or no practical work. A separate Laboratory for Chemistry was built in 1901. This was supposed to meet all requirements for many years to come; but in 1909 it had to be greatly extended at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. The Physics Department still occupies the old rooms on the upper storey, with the addition of a large room which is used as a Junior Laboratory. In 1906 a separate Professor of Chemistry was appointed (Mr. B. Mouat Jones), and an Assistant Professor of Physics.

Previous to 1898 an estimate for starting a Biology Department had been drawn up, but it was rejected as preposterous, and the matter was dropped. The question was reconsidered in 1898; but the cost did not seem to have been over-estimated, and the financial difficulty remaining insuperable, Science Faculty students were compelled to go elsewhere, and with them went the best Science students of the Arts Faculty. It is curious to note how near the Government College was to declining altogether to provide for Science Faculty teaching, and to taking an obscure back seat as a Science College. As the thick end of the wedge would not do it became necessary to insert the thin end; and in
1902, Government was induced to sanction the appointment of an Assistant Professor of Biology. A Class was opened with one student, and a Third Year Class with six. When the First and Third Year Classes became the Second and Fourth, and new First and Third Year students were admitted, the Assistant Professor had to cope with four theoretical and four practical classes. The end of the wedge was still very thin. With the appointment of Captain Stephenson, I.M.S., as Professor of Biology, and the transfer to an Arts College of the preliminary Science teaching, hitherto done in the Medical College, the Department was established on a satisfactory basis, and it has continued to grow and flourish exceedingly.

College Institutions

The Prize Fund was started in 1899, and the first Prize-giving took place on March 1st, 1900. The Fund now amounts to about eleven thousand rupees.

The Graduates' Union

The Graduates' Union was started in 1910, and the first gathering took place in April. This institution was founded to keep up the connection between the College and its old students; to bring together old friends and class-fellows, and also graduates of many different years. The Union has its own Games Club and Dramatic Club.

The College Magazine

A College Magazine, confined to records and published annually, was started in June 1900, with Mr. P. S. Allen as Editor.

After a few years it was felt that the Annual
"Record" was not adequate to the needs of the College; and in July 1906 was published the first number of "The Ravi", a monthly Magazine which, under a succession of able and zealous editors, has continued to grow and flourish.

The Tutorial System

The Tutorial System was introduced in 1902. The students were divided into ten groups, and each group was put under the care of a Professor who acted as College Tutor to the students of his group. This brings Professors and students into closer contact, and enables each Professor to exert a more powerful and a more permanent influence on the character of his pupils. In many cases Professors have taken a serious view of their duties and responsibilities, and the results of the system have been excellent. The example set by the Government College in this matter has been followed by all, or most of the other Colleges in the Province.

Sanskrit Play

In 1902 there took place the representation of portions of one of the plays of Kalidas in the original Sanskrit. This was said to be the first occasion, in modern times on which a Sanskrit play was performed in the Punjab. This experiment was repeated in 1903, and was intended to be an annual event but in some years the difficulties proved insuperable.

The Dramatic Society

The Dramatic Society has continued to flourish, and has staged successfully many dramas of all kinds, ranging from Shakespearian tragedy to broad Urdu and Punjabi farce. In some cases students who distinguished them-
selves as tragedians, have continued to do yeoman service to the Society after being promoted to be members of the Staff.

The Debating Society

The Debating Society has existed from time immemorial, and during the period under review many changes of constitution were tried. Perhaps the most successful arrangement was compulsory attendance for the whole College, with a Professor in the chair. The latest form of constitution is that of the British Parliament.*

Other Societies

Many other societies, Literary, Philosophical, Scientific, Economic and Historical, have been started. Some died a natural death on the departure of the enthusiastic Professor who founded them; some still survive in full usefulness and vigour.

College Day

College Day is celebrated annually on the last day of the College sports, and is a great occasion for the gathering together of old students. The day generally concludes with a dramatic performance.

Staff Meetings

Staff meetings were held regularly once a week, to discuss all matters connected with the College. These meetings and discussions bringing together all members on the staff, did much to promote esprit de corps, and were of great assistance to the Principal.

*In 1914 the constitution was once more changed to that of a Debating Society.—EDITOR.
College Ideals

As the students come to the College very young—from fifteen upwards; as they have had no discipline at school (according to English ideas), and their characters are quite unformed; and as much of the work to be done is elementary and not University work, there is no doubt that the ideal up to which the College should endeavour to work for many years to come, is that of the English Public School, and not that of the English University College. This is the ideal to which efforts have been directed during the period under review, and the extent to which this ideal has been attained will be found to furnish a measure of any real and permanent success which has been achieved.