Debating was the principal activity of the Union. The mock parliament had ceased to be lively and its popularity was on the wane. In its session of 1930, the College parliamentarians were said to have used language that was neither Biblical nor parliamentary. A mock Round Table Conference was also staged by the Union. In the record of its proceedings, Mr. Jinnah's 14 points were said to have led to considerable communal tension and the report accused him of misrepresenting the minorities! Paper reading contest was an important item on the programme of the Union and prizes were awarded to the writers of successful papers. The student competitors read papers on the following, among other, subjects: 'ideal state'; 'life and letters'; 'Sino-Japanese conflict'; 'education does not necessarily make a man moral'; 'effects of scientific progress on war'; 'suitability of parliamentary government for India'.

The only outdoor activity of the Union was a kite-flying competition between the teachers and the students that used to be held on the banks of the Ravi. Which of the two parties proved to be more efficient at the game and came out of the contest with flying kites is not recorded.

The students' interest in debating was declining visibly. It became fashionable for the collegians to spend their evenings in picture houses or musical concerts. A debate generally started with a sizable audience. The listeners melted away as it progressed. A few debaters with drooping heads were seen to emerge from the empty Hall in the end. The level of debating was uneven. Very few debaters could show a critical attitude of mind or the ability to argue a well thought out and consistent point of view. Some representative subjects debated were: 'the varied nature of subjects taught in our educational institutions stands in the way
of specialization'; 'nominations are better than elections'; 'further progress in female education is not desirable'; 'debates are useless'; 'the material advance of today had led to the deterioration of moral standards'; 'patriotism is a menace to world peace'; 'the Ottawa agreement is in the best interests of India'; 'the only means of removing misunderstanding between the communities is the adoption of a common language'; 'the advance of science is progress'; 'we are civilized'.

A committee was set up in 1935 to recommend ways and means of making debates more attractive to the students. But it could not do anything except publish the debating programme for the next academic session. The constitution of the Union was amended in the same year in two important respects. In the first place, the contests for the Vice-Presidency and the Secretaryship of the Union were restricted to V and III year students respectively. This amendment was designed to rectify a glaring anomaly. Elected every October, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Union belonging to the VI and IV year classes left the College in the following March. Their term of office virtually ended within six months after their election. Their departure left the Union leaderless for the rest of the year. The new rule ensured continuous leadership for the Union throughout the year. The officeholders chosen from amongst V and III year students would still be studying in the College after serving for a full term of twelve months. In the second place, no candidate was to offer himself for election to a Union office without the prior approval of the Principal. This change may have been adopted to keep out students whose presence would be more embarrassing than helpful to the College authorities. The amendments to the Union constitution were accepted quietly and without
resentment. The cost of running the Union was modest as compared to the standards of today. In 1935-36, for instance, it received a sum of Rs. 500 to finance its activities.

The Panjab University Union had no independent existence of its own. The Government College was looked upon as the senior partner in the corporate life slowly developing on the University campus. The presidency and the secretaryship of the Panjab University Union (founded in 1939) went to Government College students year after year. And this baby union grew up under the guardianship of student leaders hailing from this College.

The College magazine *Ravi* has been an important adjunct of College life. Its origin dates back to the year 1900. It began as an annual affair and confined itself to bare record. It made no use of the literary and journalistic talents of the students. Brett, who was later to occupy a chair of Philosophy at a Canadian university, Jones, who was later to head the Institute of Technology at the University of Manchester, and Wathen, who spent the whole of his educational career in the sub-continent, published the first issue of *The Ravi* in 1906. This was spread over 12 pages. Published every month, it had a 'calm and serious outlook' because it was mainly fed by the professors. The appointment of the first student editor in 1908 gave it a new tone. Still it dealt with College affairs only and scrupulously avoided literary subjects. The early editors and managers of *The Ravi* were modest men afraid of looking at their names in print. The title page of *The Ravi* carried the name of the foreman of the printing press and not that of the editor or the manager. Contributors also shunned publicity and did not even use their initials either before or after their articles. It
was after some years that the Editor started inserting his initials at the end of the editorial in the first issue of the session only. The original size of *The Ravi* was rather unwieldy. The present size was adopted in 1909. The earlier design on the cover showing a river flowing between the College and the Quadrangle was discarded in 1923 as being disrespectful to the New Hostel. A. S. Bokhari's student editorship is a landmark in the history of the magazine. His style and methods were imitated by his successors who learned to their cost that humour is inborn and not learnt. G. D. Sondhi published the first illustrated number of *The Ravi* in 1910 in which a College artist, signing himself Nick, prepared some excellent cartoons of the College worthies.

*The Ravi* was primarily an English journal which occasionally included original articles in Urdu. It was not till 1919 that the Urdu section became a regular feature of the magazine. The Hindi section was added two years later, entire space in *The Ravi* being equally divided between the English and the two indigenous languages. The strangest editorial to have been written for *The Ravi* appeared in the July number of 1910. It ran like this:

*Editorial 1*

No, thanks; not this summer.

G.D.S.

Intolerant of new-fangled tendencies in the College, *The Ravi* has kept itself steadily on the side of the tradition. Its criticism has been mostly directed against the Union and its affairs except on very rare occasions when the offices of Editor and Vice-President were combined in the same person. Occasionally, it has fulminated against anti-social elements in the College.
The list of anti-social elements compiled in the editorial sanctum was headed by the intending competitors for the Indian Civil Service Examination. A long charge sheet was framed against this exalted order. A typical competitor, we are told, lived in his ivory tower. He despised cricket matches because his time was too precious for this frivolity. He did not take part in debates on the plea that people like him were not expected to be orators. He came to the College only to add a few pages every day to his swelling note-books!

The Editor rivalled the most important office-holder in the College. He could bully and frighten minor functionaries in the College and exact prompt attention from all. He was flattered by his contributors and dreaded by those who feared being mentioned in the Waste Paper Basket. However, the absolutism of the Editor has been often over-painted. He was a human being with his own failings. He could seldom persuade good writers to write for the magazine. Bad contributors never forgave him for rejecting their articles. Looking through ill-written articles even when these were indited on perfumed stationery was a torture. His problem clients also included diseased minds who disdained prose and loved to compose verses in atrocious English. The secretaries of clubs and societies could not be reached by ordinary modes of communication. Their omission to report the activities of their organizations was habitual and incurable. The Editor's day of reckoning was the day on which the magazine was published. He had to answer criticism and offer personal explanations to his friends as well as critics. He often comforted himself with the thought that those who could write, wrote for the journal. Those who could not, turned critics. A sports editor was appointed to overcome the difficulties of obtaining sports news. The
first incumbent of the new office did a reasonably good job. Full and accurate reports of friendly matches as well as University tournaments began to be featured in *The Ravi*. But this gain was offset by the journal quietly assuming a morbidly literary tone. It began to treat the College as an academic Lido and its pages were filled with articles on culture and morality. A typical editorial started with D. H. Lawrence and ended with Russell. Garrett protested against this, pointing out that it was hardly becoming of a students' magazine to be so sombre and that *The Ravi* should concern itself less with eternal human problems and more with the activities of our body politic.*

However, it was under the managership of A. S. Bokhari that *The Ravi* became a true mirror of the College life. It began to carry detailed reports of all College activities giving special attention to the debates held in the College, the arguments advanced by the debaters and the gestures they employed deliberately or unwittingly and pointing to the gaps in their reasoning and commenting on the effectiveness of their approach.

Critics have often dubbed the College as an island of English culture in a sea of Oriental humanity. The criticism is partly deserved. One who looks through the old volumes of the magazine can produce interesting materials in support of this accusation. Most of the stories published in *The Ravi* dealt with English life. The stories told in the local setting centred round the thinking and doings of Anglophils. Wordsworth and Coleridge were nearer the hearts of students than Ghalib

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*The Chief Editorship of *The Ravi* has been generally held by students of literature. Students of other subjects—with rare exceptions—have either shown no aptitude for editorial responsibilities or made no efforts to secure the editorial office. That is why the tendency to repress the literary character of *The Ravi* has not succeeded over a long period.*
and Iqbal. Even the Urdu section of *The Ravi* has published a larger number of translations of European short stories and plays than, perhaps, any other Urdu literary magazine of the sub-continent.

When King George V celebrated the silver jubilee of his reign in 1935, *The Ravi* brought out a jubilee number (May 1935) to commemorate the event. The editorial was written by the Principal himself and the articles assembled for this number dealt with the intellectual and material developments of the King's reign. The titles of the more important contributions read as follows: 'inventions during His Majesty's reign,' 'advance of Psychology during His Majesty's reign,' 'the Royal family and the recreation movement,' 'ideals of the empire,' 'the conquest of disease during His Majesty's reign,' 'the progress made by the Government College during His Majesty's reign'. The tone and temper of some of the articles would appear to be aggressively royalist today. The King died early next year. The entire issue of *The Ravi* was black-bordered on this occasion except for the two pages dealing with the life of his successor. 'King George and his Times' and 'the loss of a great gentleman' were the main articles in this issue. It is curious that the magazine did not have a single word on the abdication crisis which severely tested the resilience of the English constitution only eleven months later. On the whole, *The Ravi* did well as a students' magazine. It provided a valuable training ground for students with a flair for writing. It was predominantly an English magazine in which Urdu was allowed a meagre space, yet some of its Urdu editors like Imtiaz Ali Taj, S. A. Rahman, S. M. Ikram, Faiz, Rashed, Jafari and Hafeez Hoshiarpuri have achieved an abiding place in the field of Urdu literature. But no editor of the English part of the magazine ever achieved a comparable
place in the realm of English literature. Some of the articles written for the Urdu section retain their freshness after a lapse of 30 or 35 years. One wishes that the same could be said of the student productions in English. All this would bring out the inherent limitations of the English language as a medium of higher education.

The years of Garrett's principalship witnessed the birth of several societies and the decline of some old ones. Every group of societies had its own peculiarities. The meetings of the societies for Arts subjects tended to become forums of entertainment where the teachers practically did all the thinking and talking. The societies for the classical and vernacular languages enjoyed an advantage over others because they could easily get their members to write original papers and discuss their contents. The scientific societies gave their members practical experience of preparing lantern slides to illustrate their talks. Every society aspired to maintain a library of its own, though not all of them succeeded. The Literary Circle appeared to be the most promising society of the period. Devoted primarily to the study of English literature, it came into being in May 1928. It was Dickenson’s child and its library of books on light literature was known as Dickenson Library. Its members were interested in the study of modern literature and literary figures and loved to expound sociological and psychological subjects as illustrated by the novel and the drama. Of the two published collections of papers prepared by the members of the Circle, scrutinies, earned encouraging reviews from two literary London weeklies. With the departure of the founding members, the Circle was robbed of its former virility. After 1933, its meetings were fewer, but discussions were more intensive.

The Bazm-i-Sukhan had gone into a state of torpor
after the transfer of Mirza Muhammad Said to Rohtak. Virtual suspension of the Mushairas was followed by a period of stock-taking. Believing that the Bazm had outlived its usefulness, some of its members launched a campaign against this form of literary activity. Their main argument was that the Mushairas did not provide a serious approach to the study of poetry. They arranged a debate on the subject to give publicity to their ideas. Things had not gone very far when the Bazm was eclipsed by the rise of Urdu Majlis. In the first meeting of the Majlis held in the Common Room of the New Hostel (May 1931), one of the members hinted at the exclusive character of the Bazm. The language was guarded but the criticism was not well received and the Majlis had to make a public apology to the Bazm.

The Majlis had a simple constitution and was not encumbered with many office-holders. A president and a secretary between themselves managed the whole of its business. The members paid no subscription and did not go through the ritual of an annual photograph. The illustrated title page of its brochure was prepared by the well-known artist Chughtai. The Majlis embarked on a study of the different aspects of Urdu literature in the light of English literary criticism. The Bazm did not find it profitable to compete with the Majlis and returned to the field of Mushairas in which it achieved considerable success in the year 1933-34. Thus the Bazm and the Majlis divided their spheres of influence without a formal agreement, the latter concerning itself with the problems of Urdu literature and the former with the holding of poetical symposiums.

The Persian Society, headed by Qazi Fazl-i-Haq, passed through some years of fruitful activity. Com-

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*The first paper to be read at this meeting dealt with the poetry of Iqbal and was written by S. M. Omar Farooq.
parison of the ideas of Eastern and Western poets became one of its favourite subjects. The first paper in this series was an attempt to bring out the affinities between Hafiz and some of the Western poets. The President of the society, who was working on a long project relating to the lives and works of some of the obscure Urdu and Persian poets, also found time to write papers on the history of Punjabi literature. Sufi Ghulam Mustafa Tabassam wrote papers on Arabian music and Arab geographers. The Punjabi movement continued to make a headway in the College. The friends of this language claimed that they were undoing the damage done to their mother tongue by the lovers of Western literature. The origin and development of the Punjabi language was the central theme of a number of papers read before the Punjabi Society. Col. Bhola Nath, a medical man and an authority on the subject, was reported to be present at one of its meetings. The Punjabi Society also held durbars, and symposiums, and staged a Punjabi play, entitled Lily da Wyah (Lily’s wedding) under the leadership of I. C. Nanda who was helped by Qazi Fazl-i-Haq. It is probable that the Punjabi enthusiasts had no quarrel with Urdu but very few Muslim students identified themselves with the College movement for the advancement of Punjabi. The Punjabi Society soon became a pressure group in the College and it succeeded in getting two Punjabi sections added to the College magazine, one produced in the Gurmakhi and the other in Persian script.

The Garrett Historical Society was organized in 1927 to stimulate the students’ interest in the study of History. Named after the Principal, it was fairly active in the beginning. The hard work of research does not fall in the province of under-graduates who can take greater interest in contemporary history and social
problems. That is why it arranged paper-reading contests and held debates on ‘position of women in society’, ‘possibilities of co-education’, ‘democracy versus dictatorship’ and ‘the problem of minorities’. The library of the Garrett Historical Society was built up mostly from the books donated by the Principal from his personal collection. The Hindi Society did not concern itself exclusively with the problems of Hindi literature. It trespassed into the field of Disarmament by holding a debate on the subject. Information Bureau was added to the list of the College societies in 1930. It may have reflected the felt needs of its organizers, namely, to assist the students in recovering their lost bicycles, to recommend good films to those who asked for advice on the subject and to direct students to shops undertaking repair of old shoes. Not much was heard of the achievements of this multipurpose club afterwards. The Inter-collegiate psychological Association to rouse popular interest in psychological studies was the outcome of shared teaching of Psychology between the Forman Christian and Government Colleges. The Botanical Society’s excursion to the Himalayas was an annual feature. The touring party used to bring interesting Botanical specimens which were worked up for preservation in the Herbarium. In 1933, for instance, 490 plants were added to the College stock of herbs. The Biological Society attracted many outsiders to its meetings and its membership roll included several life members.

On the whole, the students’ interest in cultural activities declined in the beginning of the 30’s. The meetings of societies were held after longer intervals and were frequently ill-attended. Thin attendance was believed to lower the reputation of a society. The organizers did not hesitate to ‘decoy’ passers-by to sit in place of
regular members. The year 1933-34 was a disastrous year for sports. It was also a lean year for the societies. Cinemas and musical concerts successfully competed with social and cultural activities inside the College for students' attention.

Many sports facilities were created in the College and existing ones extended during the period. Hockey and tennis retained their traditional popularity. The College maintained three hockey teams and promotion from a junior to a senior team was determined by rigorous efficiency tests. On the Government College courts (then occupying the open space between the old and the new blocks of the College building) were played all important University Tennis matches. Volleyball became a full-fledged club in 1927. Ignored in the beginning, it had to fight its way to recognition. A series of resounding victories, won in 1931-32, placed it on the sporting map of the College.

The Government College was the first college in the province to start its Boxing Club in 1928 which began with a membership of thirty. A private was engaged as a coach. A year later, the Club came to have 43 members and the Principal reported that it had come to stay. Regular instruction and continuous practice raised the standard of the game. The boys learned to fight doggedly and lose gracefully. Water polo began about the same time as the Boxing Club. Basketball was added in 1931 and its court was located in the neighbourhood of the Physics Laboratory. In January 1928, a boat called Urmilla, named after a craft in the fleet of the Cambridge University, was launched by the Boat Club. The Gymnastic Club came into its own in 1932 and the Gymnasium was extended by 40 feet to provide more space for the implements of physical exercise. A miniature Rifle Club was started to provide shooting
practice to the members of the University Training Corps. It started with two rifles and a small range. The Principal inaugurated the club by firing the first shot. A large mirror was fixed along the shallow end of the tank to enable the swimmers to develop and improve their style. Football began to recover its popularity about 1931. The awakened interest in this game was said to have created a common interest, or perhaps common ground, between the University student and the British soldier. Ambulance, Rover Crew and Gatka clubs were regarded as minor activities. The former organized a relief party under the leadership of Basir Ali Shaikh to assist in relief work at Quetta after the devastating earthquake of 1935.

The growth of physical activities in the College brought greater importance to sportsmen. The requirements of athletic life were more readily met than those of academic life. Most of the talk going on in the corridors and the Library centred round cricket and every sportsman had a circle of admirers.

The freedom allowed to College players to join the sports clubs in the city often gave rise to awkward situations and was found to work to the disadvantage of the College. When some sportsmen preferred to play for private teams on crucial occasions, the College was left without its best players in the field. This liberty was restricted by a new rule which forbade College students from playing for any outside team without the written permission of the President of the game concerned countersigned by the Principal. The presidencies and vice-presidencies of sports clubs came to be reserved for members of the teaching staff following the receipt of reports of indiscipline in College teams. To facilitate the work of the Sports Board, a secretary was appointed in 1934. The students' participation in
organized games was made compulsory in the same year. But this rule could not be enforced on account of the growing numbers. An earlier rule requiring the medical examination of all applicants for admission was quietly allowed to lapse.

The best sportsman of these years was Lal Shah Bokhari. The first president of the Seniors’ Club, he was selected for the Indian hockey team and was put in charge of the Quadrangle after he had taken his M.A. degree in History. Nominated to the Provincial Civil Service, he sat on the magisterial bench and combined his magisterial duties with the superintendentship of Quadrangle. As Superintendent, he looked after the College grounds and gardens and acted as confidential assistant to the Principal. A man trusted by authorities would easily fall under students’ suspicion. But Lal Shah had a knack of disarming suspicions and keeping students on his side. In an article written for The Ravi, Garrett praised Lal Shah’s services to the institution and called him an elder statesman of the College. Ultimately Lal Shah Bokhari joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan and had risen to the rank of Ambassador before his death in 1962.

Two years later, another sportsman of parts was lost to the College. This was Basir Ali Shaikh whose academic interest lay in the field of Botany and who took part in such diverse extra-curricular activities as hockey, cricket, swimming, dramatics and ambulance. After a brief teaching career, he settled down in the examinations branch of the Panjab University rising to the post of Controller in 1961. Nissar, who had made a well-deserved reputation as a bowler, was taken on the All-India cricket team selected to tour England in 1932. His performance in that country was highly commended by the Times, the Manchester Guardian and the Morning
Post. The career of Syed Muhammad Jafar, whose daring and skill made him a terror in the field of hockey, was cut short by a drowning accident in the course of a shikar. A bronze tablet in a room, called the Jafar Room, in the northern wing of the old block is a reminder of his association with the College.

The College had to pay a price for the large influx of students. Larger post-graduate classes and greater attention to the Honours work meant a proportionate withdrawal of attention from the Intermediate and B. A. pass classes. Numbers were too large for individual attention. Under the changed conditions, ‘the average student did not receive the education he should have received and the bright student did not get the opportunity he deserved’. Building at the top was the beginning of an unfortunate tendency.

The students’ habit of staying away from the House Examinations was becoming too widespread to escape attention and their results had begun to show abnormal deterioration by 1930. Absentees made all sorts of excuses and submitted medical certificates of doubtful authenticity. It was decided to stop this rot by serving quit orders on those who showed no progress in studies (1934). The action was too drastic to be relished by parents who wrote letters protesting against ‘this oppression’. The protests were ignored.

Lowering standards have a way of concealing themselves under ostentatious forms. It appeared from the increasing number of awards on the College Prize Day that the winning of prizes had become a little too simple and pride in receiving them had proportionately diminished. The College authorities viewed this with uneasiness. A committee presided over by H. Y. Langhorne looked into this question and recommended the
total elimination of the second prize and withdrawal of prizes from I and III year classes.

Amidst all its growing difficulties the College had kept up its traditions of research in History and Scientific subjects. The publication of two monographs entitled *Trial of Muhammad Bahadur Shah* by Garrett and *Trial of Mool Raj* by S. R. Kohli belongs to this period. The compulsory preparation of a dissertation as part of the M. A. History examination was designed to introduce students to research methods and train them in the technique of consulting original documents. A list of some fifty topics relating to the various aspects of Sikh rule in the Punjab had been drawn up by the University Board of Studies in History. A student was required to select any one of these for his dissertation with the approval of his supervisor. The list was soon exhausted, but it continued to be used year after year, the University showing no concern for the possibilities of plagiarism. While the generality of the M.A. theses did not signify a high standard of achievement, some of them were real works of research whose publication was subsidized out of Record Office funds. The Persian sources of the reign of Ranjit Singh also received considerable attention. On the whole, the output of historical research was sufficient. But investigation into the past of the province under the Mughals and the later Mughals was completely ignored, even discouraged.

Every Annual Report of the College carried a long statement about the details of scientific papers prepared by the members of the departments of Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics and published in journals of repute. The College received Botanical specimens for identification from Java, China and Philippines and its collection of Liverworst Mosses of the Himalayas was
the largest in the world. The Imperial Agricultural Research Council entrusted the investigation of the fungus diseases of Citrus in the Punjab to the Botanical Laboratories of this College. *Spiders of Lahore* was the title of one of the numerous papers prepared by the College zoologists. The Physics Department established an X-ray laboratory for research. The Chemical Laboratory was equipped for the M.Sc. and post-M.Sc. research in the subject. The Control Laboratory of the Central Board of Revenue for customs and salt analysis was housed in the College for many years. Three professors of the College were honoured with the foundation membership of the Indian Institute of Science. Shiv Ram Kayshup became Honorary Professor of Botany at the Hindu University, Benares, and George Mathai’s researches on corals won him a Sc.D. from Cambridge.

This is a satisfactory record comparing favourably with similar work done in most other institutions of higher learning in the sub-continent. Yet the College was not immune from public criticism. Its professors were described as ‘lilies of the delicate type who toiled not’ by a vocal section of the opposition in the Punjab legislature. The Principal took up the challenge. He examined the charge in his Annual Report and reminded the critics that the work of Government College teachers was not confined to the four walls of the College and that it extended to a number of healthful and cultural activities which benefited not only the students but the province as a whole. A very large number of beneficial activities, the Principal continued, would be deprived of their directing force, if the Government College professors decided to pull aside creating a gap in the cultural life of the University and of Lahore. From this year onwards, it became customary for the Principal to
review in his Annual Report the services rendered by Government College professors in promoting the athletic and cultural life of the province.

The College was also accused of producing an idle and extravagant type of student. A well-known columnist of Lahore, Professor Gulshan Rai, likened the Government College students to coloured butterflies. He charged them with squandering the hard-earned money of their parents on frivolous pursuits, setting a bad example to the student community of Lahore and making a nuisance of themselves by a vulgar display of snobbery. Perhaps each one of these charges contained a modicum of truth, but strong and sweeping language of condemnation was unfair. To suggest, as another critic did, that the economic ills of the province were intensified by the extravagance of Government College students was again over-shooting the mark.

The most important item in the foreign policy of the College was the question of its relations with the Panjab University. The problem shaped itself gradually and grew with years. The relations between the two were cordial for decades. Mian Afzal Husain once described them as a pair of inseparables. The College did most of the University work and the University was content, on the whole, with the role of an examining and a diploma-awarding body. Headships of some of the University departments were held by Government College professors and the University departments of Zoology and Botany functioned in the laboratories of this College. Even the under-graduate classes in these two subjects maintained by the University for students of all Lahore Colleges were mainly taught by Government College men. The University Department of Physics started as an extension of the Physics Department
of this College. The best among the students who sat in the University classes were enrolled at the Government College and the principal offices of the University Union were filled, again, by the students of this College. The Government College Dramatic Club had suspended its activities to stage a play as part of the University jubilee celebrations in 1933. Among the six recipients of honorary degrees on this occasion, Manohar Lal, Muhammad Iqbal and Shiv Ram Kayshup were former Government College students. But the old College-University relations had entered a new phase by 1934. The University started annexing higher teaching and shutting out, or reducing the importance of, the members of the Government College staff. A beginning was made in the departments of Zoology and Botany in 1935.

Ever since they began, these two University departments had been virtually controlled by Government College professors who combined the headships of the University departments with headships of their respective Government College departments. But this arrangement was modified in 1935. A system of dual control was inaugurated by which each one of these departments was placed under two heads, an academic head and an administrative head; one belonging to the College, the other to the University. The duties of the heads were not clearly defined. Every problem that arose in a department could not be neatly labelled as administrative or academic. Situations arose in which it was difficult to decide which of the two heads was to deal with them. The ambiguity of jurisdiction developed strains detrimental to efficiency.

In his parting address to the College, Garrett referred to other difficulties of a more recent origin: The drastic cuts in salaries discouraging the right type of
university graduates from entering the teaching profession, vacancies on the teaching staff of the College remaining unfilled for months either on account of bureaucratic formalities or on account of the difficulties of finding suitable substitutes and the policy of 'Indianisation' steadily eliminating the British element from the educational service. On all these issues, the retiring Principal spoke with conviction and candour. He advocated higher salaries for teachers, cutting down of the red tape and the retention of a strong European element on the College staff.

Garrett visualized a great future for the College and insisted upon giving it a status commensurate with its responsibilities. It was unfair, he thought, to deal with the Government College just as one of the Government colleges. It should be treated as the Government College. It could play its part effectively only if it was in a position to control its own organization and finances and was made directly responsible to the ministry of education.

During his principalship, Garrett taught 11 periods a week, spent two hours daily in the Record Office, attended University Training Corps parades in the evening and played tennis twice a week. His old University of Cambridge honoured him with the appointment of Bedal Esquire after his retirement. In this office he supervised the work of Indian Civil Service probationers attached to that University. When the War broke out, his I.C.S. work came to an end and he enlisted in the Home Guards as a private. In his last letter to this College dated 12 November, 1941, he complained of a septic throat and a 'temporary' loss of voice. Persistent ill-health ended his social life and he was unable to maintain contact with old Government College students. His end came on 8 December, 1941, only a few days after this letter had been received in the College.