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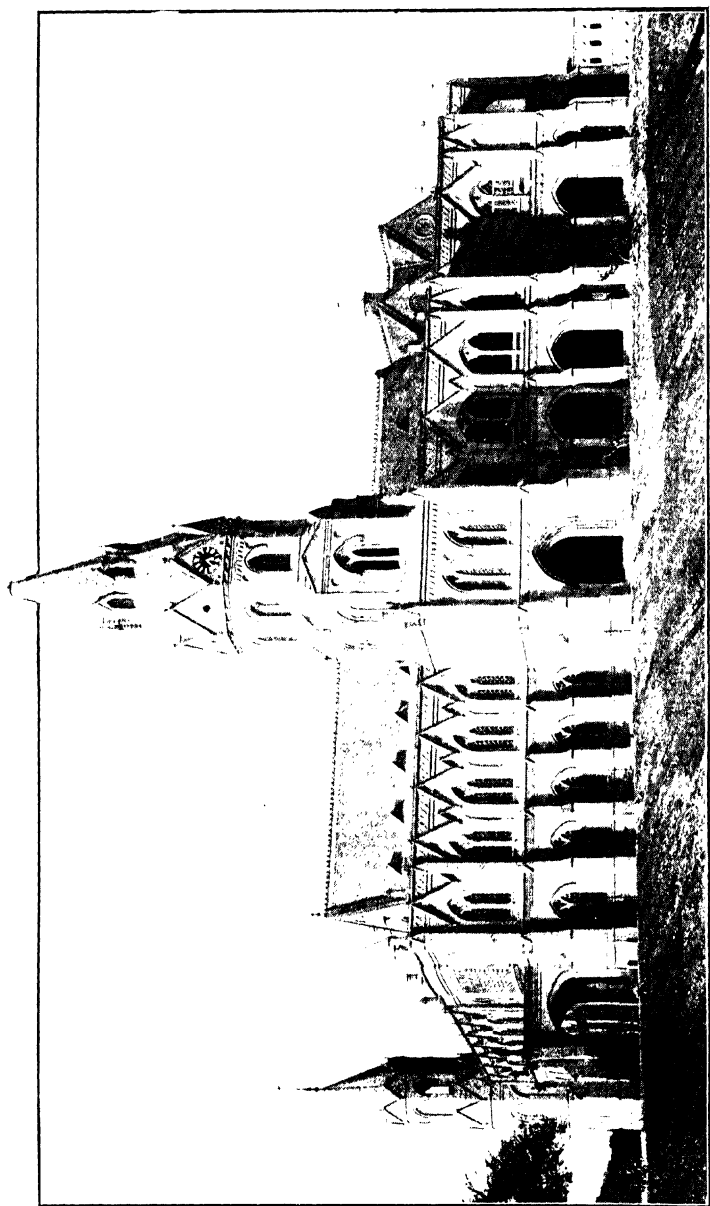
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Government College, (South View).



A HISTORY  
OF  
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,  
LAHORE.

1864

—

1914.

Edited by  
H. L. O. GARRETT, M.A., Cantab., F.R.C.I.,  
(Indian Educational Service,  
Professor of History, Government College, Lahore).

**"ASK NOW OF THE DAYS THAT ARE PASSED."**

Lahore :

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1914.



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## INTRODUCTORY.

In dealing with such a subject as that of this History, one is faced at the outset by a number of difficulties. The material is abundant. The fact that the College has been from its foundation a Government institution, and that the Annual Report upon it has always appeared in the Annual Education Report of the Province, has ensured this. For months the Editor has been intrenched behind a formidable barrier of solid looking official files and reports, the gradual disappearance of which has been a daily increasing source of satisfaction. But official reports alone make somewhat heavy reading. Hence, at an early date, the Editor turned to other sources and summoned to his aid a host of willing assistants in the shape of old students of the College. Invited to assist they responded nobly, and post after post brought in contributions from graduates in all parts of India, and in all sorts of positions. Then followed the perplexing problem of how to do deal with all this material. After much deliberation, the Editor decided to publish any contributions that formed a complete memoir, as a whole, regardless of what may be described as the official part of the History. This will account for a number of repetitions in the text which are really deliberate, and are not the result of mere careless insertion. In other cases the Editor has used the operating knife freely, and for them he craves pardon. The question of the contributed memoirs settled, the unfortunate Editor was then faced by a "multitude of counsellors" in whom one is lead to believe "there is wisdom." "You must include

this" said one. "The History will be a failure without that" said another. "Let me see the proofs" said a third, "and I will just add a suggestion or two." Being old in sin and thoroughly unregenerate, the Editor finally decided to carry out his original scheme, which was to take each year as a separate unit. Then to combine such units into the period of office of a certain Principal (incidentally the greatest compliment I have had paid to the book was a remark from a captious critic that the chapter headings looked like a *real History Book*). In such a period to include the reminiscences of any contemporaries which may have been sent in, and to endeavour to represent the whole as a story of continuous development.

As regards the illustrations, they should, and no doubt will, explain themselves. A few notable personages are depicted—not by any means all—the remainder are devoted to views of the College buildings and College grounds. I have been blamed for introducing a photograph of the College trophies, but as this year witnessed an unprecedented success in the P.U.S.T.C. (the College winning 7 events out of 9), I think it only fair to represent our athletic triumph as the crowning achievement of fifty years hard constructive work. If there is one lesson more than another to be gained from a study of the History of our College, it is that it has ever aimed at the production of *men*—men fitted to go out (and well fitted as the records of the Province will show) and take their share in the bearing of the Imperial burden, men able to control men and still more to control themselves. Were our record a mere catalogue of examination room successes, we should have indeed failed in our mission. But it is because the Government College has ever stood forth as

the nursing mother of all that is best and manliest in the Punjab that she occupies to-day her proud position. The honourable achievements of her elder sons lay a heavy responsibility upon the generations, yet to be. May they prove worthy of the great trust handed on to them by a long line of illustrious forbears.

In conclusion the Editor would tender his thanks to Mr. Robson for contributing the chapter dealing with his period of office as Principal, to Major J. Stephenson, I.M.S., (the present Principal) and Professor A. S. Hemmy for the chapter on the development of Science in the College, and to Mr. B. Mouat-Jones (late Professor of Chemistry) for the final chapter.

To all old students who have so loyally responded to the appeal for reminiscences, the Editor makes his grateful bow and tenders them his apologies if exigencies of space have not allowed him to reproduce their contributions in full.

Finally the Editor owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Rai Sahib for so kindly looking over the proofs of the book and proffering so many helpful suggestions, and also to L. Jiwan Lal Kaul, B. A., who has been an indefatigable assistant Editor throughout the preparation of the book.

LAHORE :  
*June 16th, 1914.* }

H. L. O. G.

## NOTE.

It will be noticed that Chapter VII which was to complete the volume, and which was to have been written by Professor B. M. Jones, is missing. This, like many other derangements of ordinary life, is due to the war, as Professor Jones has been so fully occupied with Red Cross Society work that he has found it impossible to write the promised chapter. The volume thus lacks a lighter touch which those who are acquainted with Professor Jones' happy literary gift are well aware that he was particularly qualified to supply.

H. L. O. G.

# THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

## CHAPTER I.

(THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF DR. LEITNER, 1864-1875).

**1864-1865--**

The College was opened on January 1st, 1864, under the sanction given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to the establishment provided for it in the budget of 1863. Its establishment was confirmed by the Supreme Government on April 15th, 1864, and later on in the same year the institution was affiliated to the Calcutta University for Examination in Arts. Alongside of the establishment of the College, Dr. G. W. Leitner of the Freiburg University, who was then Professor of Arabic and Mohammedan Law at King's College, London, was nominated as Principal, and Professor W. H. Crank, who had been a Principal of the La Martinière College, Lucknow, and was then studying at University College, London, was appointed to the chair of Mathematics. As it was foreseen that Dr. Leitner could not assume his charge till late in the year, Mr. C. W. Alexander, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was provisionally appointed to the post. Mr. Crank was the first to arrive, and landed in the last week of February. As Mr. Alexander was overworked by his twofold duties as Inspector and Principal, he was relieved of the latter by Mr. Crank, Professor of Mathematics. Mr. Crank continued officiating till the arrival of Dr. Leitner, in November of the same year.

The College was temporarily situated along with the zilla school in a portion of Raja Dhyani Singh's Haveli. A couple of rooms on the first floor consisted of the Boarding House. The only consolation for the College being held in that house was that the meagre staff of the College was very occasionally helped by the school teachers, especially by the Headmaster, Mr. Beddy, whose praises Dr. Leitner very loudly sings in his first few reports.

The first College class consisted of 9 students, all Matriculated from the Calcutta University, two of whom left after a very short time.

Almost all the students of the College received scholarships from the very beginning, though regular funds were not available till the second or third year of the life of the College. These stipends were of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per head, during the year 1864, and out of this stipend Rs. 2 were deducted for tuition fee. At the end of the year, however, it was felt that the sum was not a sufficient inducement to keep the students away from many lucrative posts under Government, which were then to be easily secured by the Matriculates, so the rate was increased to Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per mensem. But these scholarships, which hardly deserve the name, were not granted without the Government taking their full worth in return. The scholars were required to teach for three hours daily, in one or other of the local branch schools. The first examination for which the College sent up candidates, was the F. A. of the Calcutta University in 1865. For this lectures were delivered in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics and Arabic. The chair of Arabic was created by the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Alumdar Hussain was appointed to it. Dr.



Leitner, in his first report, much appreciates the ability, zeal and character of the said Moulvi. Early in 1865 Dr. Leitner established a Debating and Essay Society in the College, and a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge for the local gentry. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor very much appreciated the usefulness of both these institutions. Mr. T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Punjab Government, remarks "The formation by Dr. Leitner of a 'Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge' with a view to encouraging knowledge for its own sake, is worthy of commendation, and the Societies for Debating and Essay-writing set on foot among the students, will doubtless lead to improvement in English composition and conversation, a matter greatly to be desired in Government educational institutions."

The curriculum of the Calcutta University was one which entirely depended upon cram work, to which Dr. Leitner was mortally opposed. From the very beginning up till late in 1868, Dr. Leitner carried an incessant crusade against the system of cram and paraphrase, and, as we shall see later on, succeeded in persuading the authorities to substitute translation into Vernacular and Essay-writing for his candidates. In the meanwhile he taught the subjects half-heartedly, and this, combined with other circumstances, resulted in a steady fall of numbers. In his report of year 1865-1866, Dr. Leitner much regrets the apparent failure of the College, and ascribes the decrease in the number to the following :—

1. Want of enthusiasm for higher education.
2. Indefiniteness of Government support.
3. Unattractive nature of the subjects taught.

From a note in the report made by the Director of Public Instruction, it would appear that the students on

their side, were dissatisfied with the instruction given in the College. This is not surprising when we consider the size of the staff and the number of hours of tuition. The three College Classes had *ninety hours* tuition a week given by a staff of three! Dr. Leitner remarks: "More than thirty hours a week no man can teach with anything like interest in his work," and a modern generation would be inclined to repeat this statement in a still more emphatic form. There was still much connection between the zilla school and the College, and the head-master of the former, Mr. Beddy, assisted in the teaching at the latter. At the end of the academical year 1865-1866, the College consisted of 16 students, one of them, Sanjhi Mull, to whom we shall have occasion to refer later on, continuing to monopolise the Mathematical Honors of the Department.

#### 1866-67.

During the greater part of the next year, Dr. Leitner was absent upon a philological enquiry, on the northern border of Kashmir. During his absence Professor Jardine of the Delhi College officiated and earned the cordial appreciation of the Director. It would appear from the latter's report that the relations between Dr. Leitner and himself were not as cordial as they might have been, and he speaks of the "deficiencies in the classes" which Professor Jardine endeavoured to remedy during his brief administration. The number of students still remained at 12, and the Principal's report deplores the lack of an adequate number of scholarships. Students were leaving and "grasping at Rs. 30 a month" in spite of warning. The standard of scholarship was not yet very high, five out of the six candidates failing in the F. A. Examination. During this year there was an

unsuccessful attempt to start a Law Class. Athletics were beginning to play their part in College life, and football was played throughout the winter "with wonderful energy and spirit," and there were cricket tours to Amritsar. Another development was the settling the rules for "leave", always a difficult matter, upon a more strict and definite basis.

### 1867-1868.

During the next year came a change of Directors. Major Fuller, under whose rule the College had hitherto been, was "swept away by a sudden rush of water on the road between Murree and Rawal Pindi." His place was filled by Captain (afterwards Colonel) W. R. M. Holroyd), who was destined to hold the office for many years. The very full report which Dr. Leitner submitted in this year, and the comments upon it by the Director, seem to argue that a more cordial relationship was now likely to exist. Although during this year the numbers in the College had fallen to eight the year was one of great activity. First of all the College produced a graduate, L. Sanjhi Mull, who successfully passed his B.A. Examination in this year. The Government "with a wisdom which will do much to stimulate students to continue their studies for their "Degrees" to quote from the Principal's report, soon afterwards appointed him a Tahsildar in the Delhi district. He is still happily with us (1914) full of years and honour, a retired District Judge and a Rai Sahib. Our oldest graduate has contributed to this work a few memoirs of his student days, of which we publish a selection. He began by passing the Calcutta Entrance Examination in 1862, and his success was accompanied by, to quote his own words, "a wonderful event, which I am sorry to mention. Our Headmaster,

Mr. Beddy (Headmaster of the zilla school, *Editor*) who was a very able and nice man *failed in the said Examination only in the subject of the History of India.*"

There is no record of his subsequent success but we can only hope he had better luck next time. Dr. Leitner is described by his old pupil as a "thorough gentleman of very great linguistic knowledge." Professor Crank, the Professor of Mathematics, is characterized as "a cheerful and jolly old man." But we must not omit the remarkable story, nay rather tragedy, of the "Director, the Professor and the Mathematical Problem." We will let the Rai Sahib tell the story in his own words.

"A painful event happened in the year 1867, for which I feel very sorry even now, *viz.*, some Mathematical questions of difficult nature were sent by the Director of Public Instruction to Professor Crank for solution. The Professor ordered me to solve them, and I did so, and he having examined all my answers but the last one, and thinking that the last one might also be right, sent the answers to the Director, who got them published in his own name; but unfortunately the last solution of mine was wrong, and for this reason the Director was severely commented upon by some English papers. The result was that the Director became angry with the Professor to whom he wrote to say that he (the Director) would come to the College to-morrow and see how the Professor had solved the last answer. That very day the Professor came to the College with his face pale and sorrowful in appearance. "What is the matter, Sir, that you appear so sad?" said I, "the Director is angry with me for the wrong solution, he might remove me from here" was his reply, and then he explained everything to me. I again tried to solve the last problem and my



Dr. E. W. LEITNER,  
Principal, (1864-1886).

answer came out right. The Professor was glad to see it, but he was thinking how to answer the Director. Dear Sir, put the blame on my head and thus you will be safe," said I. "No, I cannot do so lest you may lose your stipend" [he drew a small salary as a College monitor.—*Editor*] was his answer. At this very moment the Director came in and asked the Professor to solve the problem, but the latter being a very nervous old man remained stunned. I at once stood up and solved the problem rightly and said "it was I whose answer was wrong, and thus I am alone blamable and not the Professor, who has now solved it right. I now ask your pardon." The Director smiled, and having said "Take care in future," went away.

The year is also noteworthy for the fact that Dr. Leitner succeeded in emancipating the College from "some of the most obnoxious Calcutta rules," against which he had fought so long. This primarily involved the substitution of Translation from and into English and Précis and Essay writing for the existing system of Paraphrasing, described by him as "an abuse of synonyms confusing to the minds of those who uttered them and a general reproach on our Education." The appointment of a Professor of Natural Science is also suggested during the year. In reviewing the success of the year, Dr. Leitner refers to the Director's support of the "Lahore University Movement," which shows that even thus early the need of a separate University was being recognised. The smallness of the number of students retained on the rolls is explained by "the exceptional openings, at Lahore, for employment." Athletics appear to have flourished, and there was a Sports Meeting in the Lawrence Gardens, in which several institutions took

part. It differed little from a meeting of to-day, except that the "Standing" Long and High Jumps were included.

### 1868-1869.

The next two years in the life of the College are characterised by the first great influx of students since the day of its establishment. The number of undergraduates was more than quadrupled in 1869 and increased to sixfold in the next year. It seems that the strenuous efforts and incessant hard labour of Dr. Leitner for the last five years in the cause of the College and popular education in general, began at last to bear fruit. But more can be ascribed to the cordial relations between the Principal and the authorities that now came to be established, as we have pointed out elsewhere. Heretofore Dr. Leitner and the authorities had viewed the education in the Punjab from precisely different points of view.

Dr. Leitner with his clear-sightedness and touch of orientalism, was in closer sympathy with the people of the Punjab, and understood the pros. and cons. of the means that could really succeed in making Western education popular in the Punjab. The authorities who were less acquainted with Indian minds and institutions, held the number on rolls and percentage of success in the Calcutta University Examinations as the only standard of the usefulness of the College. Their eye was ever attracted by glowing statistical tables, a matter of secondary importance to Dr. Leitner. He had always complained of luke-warm support from the Government, and absolute want of discretionary power in his hands. And he was right to some extent. It was admitted on all hands that the openings for an English-knowing

youth in the Punjab, were great, and the temptations of lucrative appointments under the Punjab Government were such as could be hardly resisted, and yet stipends of Rs. 10, or Rs. 20, trifling in comparison with the cost of tuition and inspection, were refused to a majority of candidates who, without them, had no means of livelihood to enable them to stop at the College and prosecute their studies. Dr. Leitner in his report remarks, "The College was blamed when its students preferred practical work and salary to the advantage of practising self-denial and filling our returns." A little further he goes on "to supply educated or half educated men for an eager increasing and perhaps necessarily indiscriminating demand, may or may not be one of the main objects of the institution of a College in this Province, but it can be assumed with some reason that it is not always reconcilable to send men out of the College for the service of the State and the public, and yet at the same time to keep them at the College."

These and other difficulties, trifling in their nature as they were, succeeded to a considerable extent, in the words of Professor Jardine "almost in the extinction of the College" during the last two years. But in the years under review measures were adopted by the Principal in conjunction with the authorities, which counteracted to a great extent the obstacles in our way, and resulted in the conspicuous progress that we have already remarked.

The students who had left the College, attracted by various posts, were beyond all hopes of retraction, but from a constant intercourse with Englishmen, they became fully alive to the importance of knowledge. And when Dr. Leitner, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, sent a circular to them inviting them



to rejoin the College as casual students, a large number caught at the proposal and were admitted. "The alacrity which these casual students have shown to pay—and not to be paid—for an education they can appreciate" remarks Dr. Leitner, "will induce us to increase the appliances of the College, so as to meet all the higher educational requirements of the station and, indeed, of the Upper Punjab."

Among this first casual class of Government servants are included the names of some of those who afterwards distinguished themselves as brilliant Government officials. Out of these the most noteworthy is the name of Rai Bahadur P. Premnath who retired as a Deputy Examiner of Public Works Department, and North-Western Railway combined, an office never yet held by any other Indian official. The increases in the fees corresponding with that in numbers was naturally great. The total was Rs. 450 against Rs. 120 in 1868. Thus the Government allowed the College to appropriate the stipend fund of the College. Our first B. A., L. Sanjhi Mall, whom we have already mentioned, was appointed a Tahsildar and two seats in Durbars were conferred by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on graduates in the Punjab. These were practically definite promises of lucrative and honourable appointments to those who might have the courage to struggle on till they had taken their degree, and stimulation to persevere in their studies to those who cared for "izzat," if not for lucrative appointments.

Study at College was further popularised by the energy and public spirit of Mr. Baden Powell, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, who, for some time, delivered law lectures gratuitously in connection with the College.

During the year, as a result of the increased stimulus noted above, the numbers of the College showed a marked increase, and reached a total of 27, besides a number of casual students. This year saw the departure of the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Crank, whose health had been breaking down for some time, and who retired on pension. Dr. Leitner himself proceeded on leave, and Mr. Ellis of the Delhi College, reigned in his stead for a period of six months. In a valedictory address Dr. Leitner pays a warm tribute to the high character and patriotism of his students, and it is interesting to find him stating that "it was with some difficulty that some of them were prevented from volunteering in almost any capacity for the Abyssinian Expedition."

#### **1869-1870.**

This year saw a new arrival in the person of Mr. T. W. Lindsay who succeeded Mr. Crank in the chair of Mathematics. The numbers had risen before the end of the year to 45, and ten students obtained Government scholarships. To the report of this year is attached an interesting table showing the posts obtained by students of the College. The posts were in various Government offices, and work out at an average of Rs. 81-8-0 per month, a high average, considering the value of the rupee at that time.

A great part of the report is taken up by a spirited dispute as to whether two students of the zilla school were fit for matriculation or not. Dr. Leitner thought they were, the Headmaster thought they were not, and the Headmaster carried the day. Dr. Leitner returned before the end of the year, full of energy, and ready to wage war upon the work done in his absence. Cricket

in the College was apparently flourishing, as the College XI succeeded in securing the "prize belt," whatever that may have been.

### 1870-1871.

In this year the attendance at the College rose to 45, a higher figure than had been previously reached. An important change in higher education took place in the Punjab. Up to this time students of the College who desired to take a degree had to present themselves for the examination of the Calcutta University. But there were objections to this. The distance was great, the examination took a long time, and, further, the courses prescribed were not popular in the colleges of the Punjab. A movement was therefore initiated for the establishment of a University in the Punjab, and the first step was the establishment, in 1870, of a Punjab University College, to which the existing colleges were to be affiliated. This was a step in the right direction, but its further development was checked, for the time, by the refusal of the Supreme Government, who considered the demand for education in the Province to be still too fluctuating and uncertain, to allow the College to confer degrees. It was at first merely empowered to grant certificates of merit, to grant scholarships and to expend money in strengthening the existing colleges. The result was unsatisfactory. The bulk of the teaching work of the new College fell on the already overworked staff of the Lahore College, and there arose a system of dual examinations, students presenting themselves for the examinations, both of the University College and of the Calcutta University. As the examinations were held at different times in the year and were quite different in character, college teaching was disorganized and efficiency suffered.

We shall see from the reports of succeeding years how the various Principals felt the difficulty, until it was finally removed by the establishment, in 1882, of a University of the Punjab, with full power of conferring degrees. In the meantime for good or ill, the University College came into being, Dr. Leitner combining the functions of Registrar of this College and Principal of the Lahore College.

In this year the College commenced the series of migrations which ended in its arrival on the present site. The old building in the city had long been found unsatisfactory, and in April 1871, the College removed to a large bungalow in Anarkali, part of which survives in the present Ice Factory. The following description of it is given by an old student of the day: "The Boarders (27 of them) lived in the two rooms on the upper floor and in the out-houses. All the ground round about was a vast jungle overgrown with trees and containing a number of ponds (what about malaria? Editor). Here and there loafers roamed about playing on flutes." This last must have been somewhat of an obstacle to successful lecturing. However, here they remained for some years, till another move was made.

#### **1871-1872.**

During this period the College was mainly under the control of Mr. C. Pearson, who was an Inspector of Schools and who exchanged appointments, for the time with Dr. Leitner. The number of the College in its new home remained the same as in the previous year—45. The whole of these students, with two exceptions, were scholarship-holders. The Government, Maharajah Dhulip Singh, and the Punjab University College were the donors of these, paying between them nearly Rs. 8,000 a year.

With the establishment of the Punjab University College had come the recognition of the examinations of the latter body. But as the Punjab University College had as yet no power of conferring degrees, students who desired to graduate, had still to take the Calcutta University Examinations. The result was a double set of examinations during the year, which was found to be confusing and unsatisfactory. To quote Mr. Pearson's report: "The present double standard of examination causes some waste of time and is hardly conducive to regular study in other respects." And later he remarks: "The chief defect in our administration at the present time is a want of steady continuous work, owing to interruptions of various kinds, the unsettled state of our relations to the two Universities, and too frequent examinations." Besides the Principal and Professor Lindsay, the College also now had the services of Dr. Stulpnagel, who taught History and Philosophy, The Principal of the College still continued to discharge also the functions of Registrar of the University, and the dual office seems to have been extremely exacting. An old student of the period, Rai Bahadur Mul Raj, thus describes Mr. Pearson: "A great disciplinarian, punctual in his habits, yet kind-hearted. He once gave a student the cost of new clothes and other necessities from his own pocket, when his goods were stolen from the College." Mr. Pearson further "introduced the spirit of regularity in the students whose habits were apt to grow lax under the awful yet fickle temperament of Dr. Leitner." During Mr. Pearson's régime, gymnastics were introduced into the College, and in the same year we hear of the appointment of the first Boarding House Superintendent. It was at this time also that two important institutions of the College were introduced.

The Debating Club and the system of House Examinations, both held *weekly*. What the modern generation would say to the latter is doubtful. Let us quote the same old student once more, as to the methods of teaching in those days. "Principal Pearson asked the students to bring translations from the Vernacular, daily, and corrected the exercise books of all the students. He also invited the students to his house and gave them "extra lessons."

### 1872-1873,

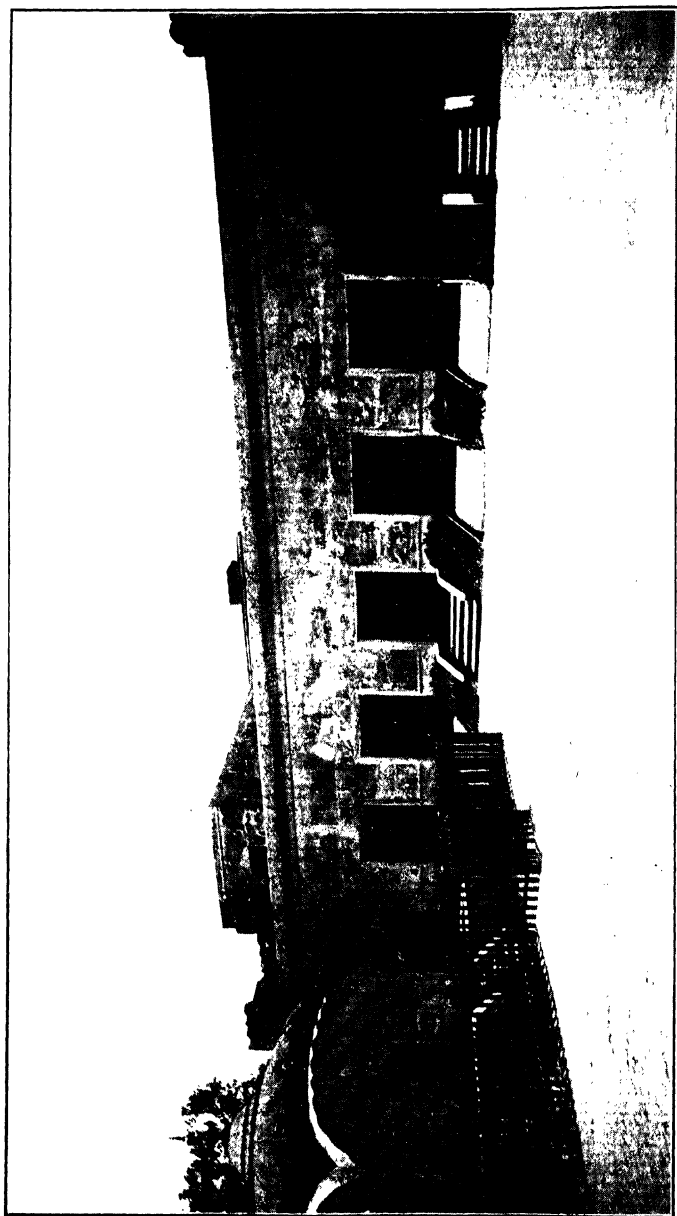
Dr. Leitner returned to the College in this year, but his health broke down and he was obliged to go on leave. His place was taken by Mr. Lindsay, who found, as Mr. Pearson had done, that the dual system of examinations conducted by two University bodies was an intolerable nuisance. There was little or no alteration in the numbers of the College, but in the year its location was once more changed. The old house was given up and a new one called Rahim Khan's *kothi* on the site of the present Veterinary College, was leased, "an arrangement attended with some inconvenience which renders the speedy erection of suitable college buildings highly desirable." The boarders at first lived in out-houses, but subsequently a small house, in Bansmandi, known as Chota Lal's *kothi*, was hired for them. The students living in this house were under little or no control. Hence they occasionally managed to get into mischief, as the following incidents will show :

Early in winter of this year a *barát* or marriage party put up in the vicinity of the Boarding House. The *kothi* was naturally the biggest house in the vicinity and the *baratis* asked the students for a loan of their hall for a dance in the evening. The boys,

who were practically a republic without a president, promptly agreed to such a wholesome proposal. In the evening when the guests had all assembled and the dance was just commenced, a row broke out between the students and the *baratis* about seats. The students, who thought themselves the lords of the place, desired to occupy the first seats, and the guests, who probably did not fully realise their indebtedness to the students, could not tolerate this. In short, the dispute ended in blows, and because blows can be given with a greater confidence by those who are in the eye of justice and law defending "their own hearths" than those who are aggressors, the guests received a sound hammering and went away crying and aiming volleys of vociferous oaths at the boys from a distance. The boys were not quite sure how the *baratis* proposed to proceed, but the probability was that they would go to the nearest Police Station and report the incident. This would result, not only in their being *chalaned* before a Magistrate, but would help a great deal in their speedy expulsion from the hostel, where they had entertained a marriage party without the Principal's permission. This was too much for the students of those days, and some cunning brain, as there are always cunning brains amongst every class of men, suggested a very feasible plan. According to this, the panes of all the doors were broken and the doors were hammered by clubs and feet, so as to give them an appearance of having been fearfully and forcibly knocked in. This having been completed in a clever manner, some of the boys at once proceeded to the house of Dr. Leitner. The Doctor was open to visits from his boys at any time of day and night. He heard their sad story and forthwith wrote a letter to the Superintendent of







The Original College Building, 1864.

Police narrating the incident. Nothing very unpleasant, however, came out of it as a reconciliation came about between the marriage party and the boys.

An equally interesting story about this time is mentioned by an old boy, which shows that the spirit of harmless practical jokes was then as common in the students of this College as it is to-day. The story relates that there was one Lala Peara Lal in this College, wno. in the words of the author, was a "credulous, superstitious fellow." He believed in the power of magic and of astrology, and his disputes with his colleagues on these topics were numerous. Mr. Peara Lal lived in the main Boarding House in Bansmandi. One fine morning an astrologer who probably had not consulted his own stars that day, happened to peep into one of the rooms of this latter Boarding House. The boys hailed him in and kept troubling him with interrogations for over two hours and then asked him to show a clean pair of heels, without giving him a penny. The astrologer complained loudly and bitterly, till some one feeling pity for him, suggested a plan to kill two birds with a solitary stone. He taught the astrologer the complete genealogy and biography of our friend Mr. Peara Lal, and directed him to the main Boarding House to relate the thing to Mr. Peara Lal, as the outcome of his own supernatural powers. This was accordingly done. Mr. Peara Lal was very pleased with the astrologer, whose match, as he professed the next morning, he had never seen, and gave him some two or three rupees. In the evening Mr. Peara Lal ran to the Branch Boarding House to relate the visit of the astrologer to his friends who listened quietly through and then, to his great anger and mortification, explained to him the truth of the matter.

In this year the College was honoured by a visit from the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, who was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald Macleod. His Excellency personally examined the senior students, and gave them an essay to write, rewarding the two best students with a prize. The various forms of athletics appear to have been in a fairly flourishing condition, and a further development was that of a College Library, which came into existence about this time.

#### **1873-1874.**

The College was still administered during this period by Mr. Lindsay, Dr. Leitner being still on long leave. The number of students in the College in this year fell to forty, owing to the amount available for scholarships falling off by some Rs. 2,000. In this year the College secured its first success in the M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, Hukm Chand obtaining a 3rd Class. The graduates of the College were beginning to distinguish themselves in the various Government departments. During the year one became an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and others gained scholarships at Rurki. One also obtained a fellowship at the Punjab University College. The relations of the Lahore College and the Punjab University College were still unsatisfactory, and form the basis of the lengthy report of the Officiating Principal for the year. The system of dual examinations was still continuing and matters had been made more complicated by the fact that the University College had recently revised its Examination scheme and considerably revised its standard in some subjects. The result of this was to put a heavy burden upon the College, with its comparatively small staff, and the officiating Principal recommended complete separation as the only remedy.

While unable to support this, the higher authorities recognized the difficulty, and in his report the Director remarks that "the appointment of one or two University College Professors, should funds hereafter be available, to support the work of the Lahore College Staff would prove of immense benefit." The College was still in its old building, but there were already rumours of a move to a new site and a new home.

### 1874-1875.

The College still continued under the direction of Mr. Lindsay, and its numbers showed a slight increase, rising to 49. Of Professor Lindsay, his old pupil R. B. Mul Raj writes:—"He taught with great zeal, and his relations with his pupils were very friendly. He gave them extra lessons and invited them to his house and took them for a ramble through the heavens in his telescope." The records of the year are full of the deeds of the same old student. "Mul Raj passed in the 1st division of the B. A. Examination. He subsequently presented himself for the M. A. Honours Examination, where he gained 3rd place in the 2nd division. This is the first occasion on which a student from the Punjab has passed the M. A. Examination immediately after the other, and such a thing has rarely happened in the Presidency. Mul Raj gained the Gold and Silver Arnold Medals, which had never before been won by a student of Lahore College." In this year, a number of the students having expressed a desire to learn a little Science, it was arranged that they should attend lectures at the Medical School. To quote one who attended: "The "Medical School was then in low barracks built on the "site of the present Government College building. I "attended the lectures for three years, but the others left

“finding the subject unpalatable.” An important change in the Colleges of the Punjab was foreshadowed in this year. For years the Delhi and Lahore Colleges had existed side by side, but division spelt inefficiency and weakness, and a project for their amalgamation was under consideration. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the matter in his minute on the Director’s report and in stating that he had referred it to the Senate of the University College at Lahore for opinion, mentioned “that it had been advocated on the “ground that the funds at the disposal of Government “cannot efficiently maintain two colleges like those of “Delhi and Lahore, and that consequently it is better to “have one good College with a sufficient number of “Professors than two, in which the teaching power is “wasted on a very small number of students.” This year was associated with a tragic event in the History of the College. In June 1875, Professor Lindsay made over charge to Dr. Stulpnagel and proceeded on sick leave in the s.s. “Coromandel.” But the ill-fated ship was never heard of again and perished with all on board. The following reference to his death occurs in the Annual Report: “An able scholar, a painstaking tutor, “a strict disciplinarian, and, moreover, a friend to all his “pupils, who were in consequence greatly attached to “him, the College has sustained a heavy loss by his “untimely death.”

R. B. Chuni Lal (District and Sessions Judge, Mianwali District) who entered the College in this year, contributes the following reminiscences of his College days :—

“I matriculated at the Calcutta University in “December 1873, from the Amritsar Collegiate School

“and joined the Lahore Government College as Maharaja  
“Dalip Singh Scholar, in 1874.

“In 1874 there were altogether about 30 students in  
“all, the five classes under the officiating Principal, Mr.  
“Lindsay, during the absence on leave, of Dr. Leitner,  
“the permanent Principal, and the Professorial Staff  
“consisted of purely Indian Graduates, with the excep-  
“tion of Dr. Stulpnagel, Ph. D., who took the classes in  
“History and Philosophy. Among the Indian Profes-  
“sors was Lala Siri Ram, M. A., who subsequently rose  
“to be the Diwan of the Alwar State. The majority of  
“the students were boarders and resided in the out-  
“houses of the bungalow in which the College was  
“located, and were as happy in the small out-houses as  
“if the same were comfortable rooms leaving nothing to  
“be desired.

“Perfect contentment and harmony prevailed among  
“the students *inter se* and between them and their  
“Principal and his staff of Professors and the whole  
“institution enjoyed the blessings of a happy home  
“under the fostering care of the Principal, who was in  
“the strictest sense *in loco parentis* to the students and  
“the young members of his professorial staff. The two  
“Oriental Professors, Pandit Bhagwan Das, the well-  
“known Sanscrit Grammarian of the Punjab, and  
“Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Azad Shams-ul-u'lma who  
“enriched the Urdu Literature by his original works of  
“great linguistic value supplied to the place of spiritual  
“guides in the household and used to entertain the  
“students at fruit parties given at their expense,  
“immediately the College closed for Summer Vacation;  
“I have not known happier days in my life than tho<sup>se</sup>  
“passed under the above auspices.

“ I must not omit, in this connection, to mention that  
 “ the College community above described, enjoyed the  
 “ blessing of having for its family doctor a philanthropist  
 “ who never spared himself, whatever the hour of need,  
 “ and who paid a visit to the sick among the students  
 “ most readily and ungrudgingly, and attended the sick  
 “ with a paternal care and solicitude all his own. I am  
 “ referring to the saintly Civil Surgeon Colonel Penny,  
 “ whose beneficence will never be forgotten.

“ I may here insert an anecdote which will illustrate  
 “ the naïve and jocular humour in which the saintly Prin-  
 “ cipal of my earlier college days, Mr. Lindsay, and his  
 “ Assistant, Dr. Stulpnagel, who was impatiently desirous  
 “ of filling the Principal’s chair during the period of Mr.  
 “ Lindsay’s intended leave, which the latter was putting  
 “ off for one reason or another, indulged:—

“ One day grown quite impatient of the delay on the  
 “ part of Mr. Lindsay in proceeding on leave, Dr.  
 “ Stulpnagel put the question :—‘ What is it that makes  
 “ you put off’ your departure on leave, which you so  
 “ badly need?’ The answer Mr. Lindsay made was that  
 “ the seasonal inconvenience and the perils of the voyage  
 “ made him hesitate. Dr. Stulpnagel tried to assure the  
 “ Principal that if he once started he would roll like a  
 “ ball and the worthy Principal rejoined in the feelingly  
 “ witty words which eventually proved to be fatefully  
 “ and prophetically true, ‘ but like a ball of *ghi*.’

“ As ill luck would have it Mr. Lindsay proceeded on  
 “ leave with his family and children, making over  
 “ charge to Dr. Stulpnagel, but never reached home.  
 “ The ship in which he travelled home was wrecked, and  
 “ the noble soul with his loving wife and much loved  
 “ girls found a watery grave, which event cast a gloom

“over the College. It was very painful subsequently to  
 “receive a visit from the venerable and aged father of  
 “the deceased, who visited Lahore to wind up the  
 “affairs of his deceased son.

“The College in those days could boast of a skilled  
 “painter, a rather elderly student in the highest class,  
 “Sardar Gurmukh Singh by name, who continued to  
 “fill one of the Fellowships in the Oriental College till  
 “his death. Sardar Gurmukh Singh consented to  
 “enlarge a photo of Mr. Lindsay in oils, to be taken  
 “home by the latter. Mr. Lindsay, I heard reminding  
 “the painter of his self-imposed duty by putting the  
 “question—‘Have you been able to devote a few hours  
 “of your valuable time to that ugly face?’

“The College continued to enjoy the enviable peace  
 “described above, during the short period that Dr.  
 “Stulpnagel graced the Principal’s chair, and then  
 “during the palmiest days of the institution under Dr.  
 “Leitner, the permanent Principal, till that peace was  
 “marred by the amalgamation of the Delhi Government  
 “College with ours, under the Principalship of Dr.  
 “Leitner, the worthy Principal of the Delhi College, Mr.  
 “(afterwards Dr.) Sime having been appointed Vice-  
 “Principal and Professor of Philosophy, and the most  
 “warm-hearted Professor, Mr. R. Dick of the Delhi  
 “College, becoming Professor of English.

“Messrs. Sime and Dick were great friends, and were  
 “among the best of the educationalists the Province has  
 “seen. They invariably came prepared with the day’s  
 “lecture and the notes which the students took down  
 “from their dictation stood them in good stead at the  
 “University Examinations, if well mastered, and rendered



“all reference to the text-books unnecessary, the subject  
“got so deeply instilled into the mind in the class room.

“However, the amalgamation disturbed the peace and  
“harmony so far enjoyed, and a spirit of insubordination  
“to the Head of the Institution crept in, which led to the  
“rustication of a most brilliant student who had to leave  
“the Province for education abroad, which ruined his  
“health and affected his brain and incapacitated him for  
“any useful work for the rest of his life.

“The effect of the amalgamation alluded to above,  
“may serve as an object lesson and a subject for contem-  
“plation and useful study in connection with (1) the  
“disparity of the temperaments of the upcountry  
“students as compared with their contemporaries of the  
“country from which the old Delhi College drew its  
“students, and (2) the effects of climate and surroundings  
“on habits and character of the youth.

“Good old days’ cannot be forgotten, and force their  
“memory upon us when the simplicity in habits and  
“dress and the respect for authority and age pervading  
“*then* come to be compared with the artificial habits,  
“love of show, costly costume and false idea of liberty,  
“resulting in unbecoming impatience of control and  
“disciplinary rules that prevail *now*. In fact, high  
“thinking and plain living was the rule of conduct then,  
“and quite the reverse is the rule of conduct now. The  
“pinch of the habits and manners of the students is most  
“markedly felt by their parents and guardians.

“Naturally, the higher traits of character possessed  
“*then*, found a response in the College authorities, who  
“wielded much greater influence with the Civil author-  
“ities, and no exercise of interest and influence was

“spared by them to advance the prospects in life of their  
“wards.

“The learned Principal, Dr. G. W. Leitner, obtained  
“some of the highest appointments of trust open to  
“Indians, in the various departments of Government, for  
“his students, and repeatedly sounded the note of  
“warning which was at the time unheeded, as to the  
“perils involved in the raw youths visiting foreign  
“countries for the purposes of study, with no provision  
“for their supervision and guidance, while there, in the  
“absence of the elders and tutors who had exercised  
“direct supervision on their conduct in this country.  
“He also proposed the introduction of the Panchayats  
“into the Punjab, as President of the Anjuman-i-  
“Punjab, Lahore, and invited opinions on the subject  
“through the press, and issued an English translation of  
“the collected opinions with his own introduction in a  
“book form. Nothing however came out of the  
“proposal.

“We had a College Club in the deliberations of  
“which the students of all the five classes took part.  
“The lectures and speeches in this Club were confined to  
“the literary, moral and historical subjects, and politics  
“never formed a subject of discussion. The reason for  
“the exclusion of politics, as then stated and as will  
“remain true for all time, was that the subject was for  
“specialists who had made it their life-long study, and  
“not for raw youths to whom a little knowledge of  
“the subject could not but be a dangerous thing.

“Dr. Leitner was in the truest sense the Founder  
“of the Punjab University. It was he who obtained  
“from Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of

“India, in 1876, on His Excellency’s visit to the  
 “Government College, the promise to raise the Punjab  
 “University College to the status of a University, the  
 “promise having been specifically based on the hope that  
 “the students from Hunza and Gilgit, in the Oriental  
 “College, ‘will be the pioneers of our civilization in the  
 “virgin fields of the Frontier’ which fields were not acces-  
 “sible to the influence of any other University in  
 “India. This promise was formally confirmed at the  
 “Imperial Assemblage of 1877.

“The College should be proud of having had for its  
 “first Principal an educationalist of the calibre and  
 “high abilities of Dr. Leitner who was the founder of  
 “many institutions, who gave the Punjab a University  
 “of her own and who threw open the hitherto closed  
 “portals of the Law College, and placed within the reach  
 “of students admission to the Bar of the Province and  
 “the opportunity to build fortunes till then never  
 “dreamt of.

“The present-day College is ahead of the College of  
 “the good old days in having a regular provision for  
 “games and physical exercise, which is absolutely  
 “necessary to ensure a *mens sana in corpore sano*.  
 “There was no regular provision, in the College of my  
 “days, for physical exercise and out-door games, and  
 “they were as good as unknown.”

### 1875-1876.

Dr. Stulpnagel continued to act as Principal of the College until Dr. Leitner arrived in March. The numbers showed an increase and the total now reached 67. Two extremely important changes took place in this year. The scheme for the erection of a separate

University in the Punjab assumed a definite form and was sent to the Government of India by whom it was ultimately to be approved, and this change involved the abolition of the Delhi College and its absorption into the Lahore College. The reasons for this latter step have already been referred to in a previous year. The increase of numbers in the College emphasized the weakness of the staff, and we find the Principal complaining that he had to teach for "five hours a day," together with all his staff. The result was the appointment of an Assistant Professor. That the College was already growing extremely popular is evident from the following : "The Government College (this term and that of Lahore College seem to have been indifferently used—*Editor*) differs in some respects from all other similar colleges. It is not merely a local institution but essentially a provincial College. There are few large schools in the Punjab which are not represented by some students, then follows a list of about 20 schools—*Editor*)."

Both Dr. Stulpnagel and Dr. Leitner attack once more the system of dual examinations, the end of which, as we have seen, was already in sight.

An old student of this period, Pandit Sheo Narain, R. B. (an Advocate of the Chief Court of the Punjab), contributes the following interesting account of the College and its staff on his arrival in 1876 :—

"I came from Jalandhar to Lahore about the beginning of January 1876, to join the Government College. It was not the Lahore of to-day, but an old-fashioned town with a few additions which may be called modern. I shall describe Lahore elsewhere according to my recol-

"lections of 1876. Here I am asked to reduce to writ-  
 "ing my reminiscences of College life. I shall never  
 "forget the double-storied third class carriage by which  
 "I travelled. On alighting from the railway train I  
 "noticed only one *Palki-gari* at the railway porch, which  
 "used to be in those days on the east side of the station.  
 "The porters attended to European travellers only, so I  
 "had to carry my brief belongings under my arm. Pass-  
 "ing from the *Landa Bazar* (a sobriquet for a bald bazar  
 "with mostly thatched stalls) I reached the house near  
 "Yaki gate where I was to take up my abode. Within  
 "a couple of days of my arrival I was taken to what was  
 "then known as Dr. Rahim Khan's *kothi*, then used as  
 "Government College before its transfer to the present  
 "magnificent edifice. That *kothi* still exists near the present  
 "anatomical rooms. I was presented to the officiat-  
 "ing principal, Dr. Stulpnagel, whose imposing appear-  
 "ance made me rather nervous, which was soon got over  
 "when he addressed me a few short and encouraging  
 "words. In a few days our class was formed and instruc-  
 "tion begun. Babu Shoshi Bhushan taught Mathematics.  
 "I confess he was too learned for me, I could scarcely  
 "follow him in his demonstrations on the board ; all the  
 "boys looked upon him as a Mahadeo, his reticent and un-  
 "ruffled temperament inspired an awe in his pupils. The  
 "English hour used to be very dry and dreary. Mr. Staines  
 "who taught English, generally dealt in Latin roots of  
 "words. Philosophy was comparatively more interesting  
 "to me ; Dr. Stulpnagel, who taught it, had a special  
 "knack of analysing every psychological phenomenon in  
 "a manner which was his own. The Doctor wore a dark  
 "flowing beard, and a pair of gold spectacles on his nose  
 "added dignity to his face which was pleasant and

affectionate. He frequently enlivened his lectures by sparkling wit and well meaning sarcasm, which was taken in good part by all his pupils. Indeed, he loved his pupils and they reciprocated his love ten-fold.

On return from home Dr. Leitner resumed his Principalship, and Dr. Stulpnagel was relegated to the Professorship of Metaphysics. It was not the good fortune of junior classes to attend Dr. Leitner's lectures. He sometimes went out of the usual course to lecture to us on Philology. The learned Doctor was a great Orientalist and a great authority on Shakespeare. It will be news to many to know that his lectures on Shakespeare attracted the Commissioner of Lahore, Colonel Ralph Young, who found time to attend his lectures as if he were a student of the College. The Doctor enjoyed a continental reputation for his linguistic and literary accomplishments. He was a power in the Punjab, dreaded by all, superior or inferior in rank to him. That he was a man of versatile genius is undoubted. Could anybody believe that during the temporary absence of the Principal of the Law College, he was able to lecture to us on Jurisprudence in Kapurthala House, known as Kuri Bag, which he temporarily occupied. He was a champion and a tower of strength for his pupils, whom he ruled and loved with terror and affection, characteristic of an autocrat of olden days. Nobody could afford to disobey his orders or otherwise incur his displeasure. All the pupils, while they depended on him for all kinds of support, dreaded him to a degree. He tolerated no cheek or impudence or even laxity in discipline, he could not put up with any nonsense. The redoubtable Doctor once actually chastised a student, but in those good old days pupils had not

forgotten the adage: "The tyranny of the master is better than the love of the father." (*Jaur-i-ustad beh mehr-i-pidar.*)

I have now to mention a personal reminiscence. The Doctor wrote a thesis for an Oriental Congress in Europe ; I was selected for fairing it ; it proved eventually an investment for me. The Doctor bore me in mind, and of his own accord bestowed on me a higher scholarship which technically was not my due. In short, there was in him a well balanced combination of authority, discipline, affection and sympathy. It is a pity the Doctor left the Punjab a disappointed man. Unfortunately he took up an attitude regarding the constitution of the Punjab University (of which he was the author) which led to bitter controversies, unnecessary to dilate upon here, out of which the Doctor came out worsted. Perhaps he was not wholly wrong, though erring on the side of over zeal for Oriental Classics. After his departure from the land of his labours, the Oriental College appreciably languished for lack of support and want of interest. Efforts are being recently made, I am glad to observe, to re-instill into it fresh vigour and vitality. I will here take leave of him, and as a tribute to his memory acknowledge my personal thankfulness to him for many an act of grace and kindness.

Now let me turn from the explorer of Dardistan to the father of Urdu prose, to the pioneer of sober and elevated Urdu poetry, to the great linguist of Hindi and Persian literatures, to the Historian of great Akbar popularly known as Professor Azad, whose father, Mohammad Baqar was the first journalist in Urdu in Northern India in pre-mutiny days. The memory of the Professor is still green, and he will live in the works

he has left behind. There is not a pupil of his who does not remember his great personality ; I, for one, cannot conceive pleasanter hours than those spent in the periods of Professor Azad's lectures in Persian. He taught, instructed and entertained at the same time. The hour with him was a regular intellectual treat ; all the pupils felt a sort of disappointment every day, when they left his room. Would anybody believe in these days, that the Professor often treated us to iced lemonade in the Ice Factory itself. In those days there used to be a Mushayarah or a symposium of poets in the Anjuman Hall, whither all the pupils repaired to sound a chorus of applause at each line or stanza read by the Professor in the assembly where Hali was his great rival in the field, whose merits the Professor never recognised. But it seems that Hali's muse soared higher in the realm of patriotism and has given him a greater renown. The Professor was very fond of extracting Western ideas from his English-knowing pupils, and clothing them in his own happy and felicitous words, of which he was unquestionably an unrivalled master. Some years after, when the writer chanced to meet the Professor, he noticed a copy of "Mussadus Hali" in the writer's hand ; he burst forthwith a taunting remark as follows : "Hallo ! you are reading this book ! If you wanted anything sweet you should have gone to a confectioner ; if you wanted anything saltish, you should have gone to a baker ; but you seemed to have gone to a man who parches gram ; what s the good of reading such colourless poetry ?" I kept quiet. I need hardly say that rivals in any field, particularly in the field of letters, are seldom free from jealousy. I value, however, both of these poets in their respective spheres I may be biassed, but I can say confidently that Urdu

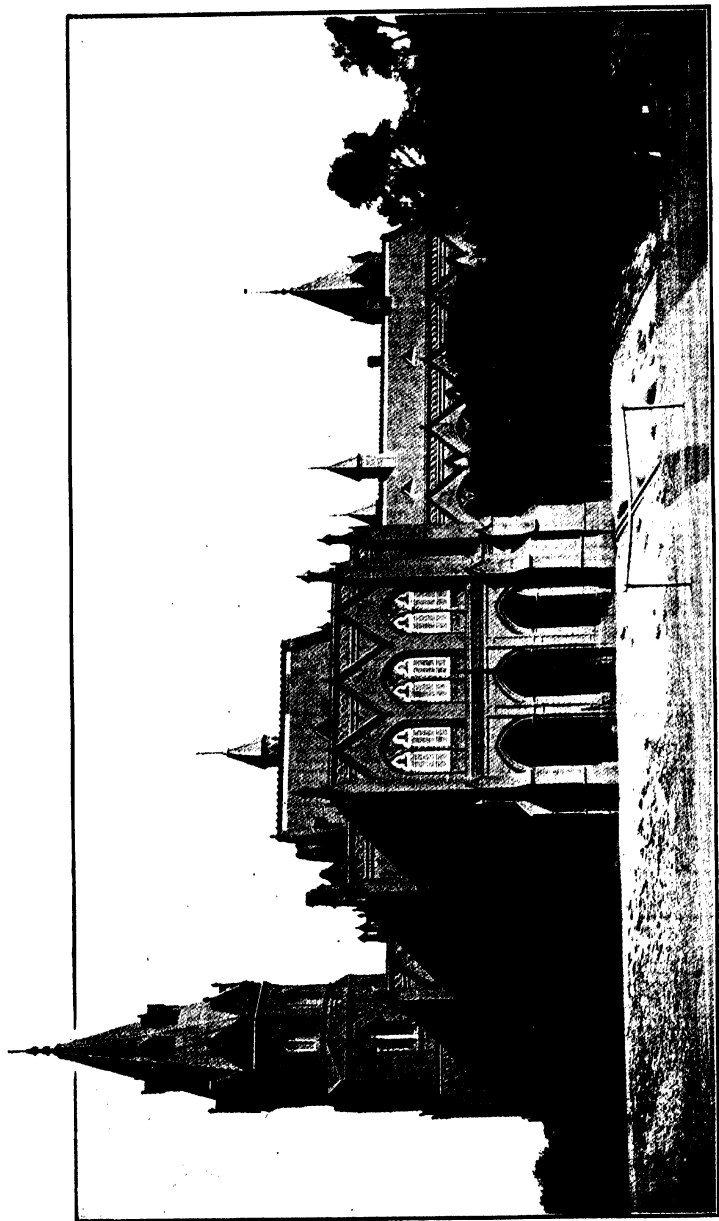


literature would not have been what it is if Azad had not lived. I am sure whatever he wrote will live, unlike many a didactic composition of an evanescent or fugitive interest.

There was a comical side of the Professor too, which I cannot omit. He wore a choga, one sleeve of which he kept out of use and slung at his back, and a pony which he had for riding, never ridden in my presence, always followed him. This was the *Maulvi sahib ka ghora*, in the Urdu Primer.

With these reminiscences we may well bring the first part of our chronicle to a close. The year was the last under the old conditions. The new year was to see the College removed to the present buildings, and this change, together with the other important reforms about to come into operation, was to mark the beginning of a new epoch with which this chapter is hardly concerned.

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Government College, (East View).

## CHAPTER II.

(DR. LEITNER, 1876-1886).

**1876-1877.**

The numbers of the College showed a marked increase in this year, rising to 101. This was due to the carrying into effect, of the first of the two great reforms—the amalgamation of the Delhi and Lahore Colleges. This took place in the winter of 1876, and a large number of students from Delhi joined the Lahore College. The other great reform—the granting to the Punjab University College of full powers of conferring degrees still hung fire. The Supreme Government was not yet entirely convinced of the desirability of the step, and hence the dual system of examinations still went on.

But this year is of importance for another reason. As mentioned in the last chapter, it was in this year that the College moved into the buildings which it still occupies. These buildings had been under construction for some time and took altogether five years to complete. Their cost was three and a half lakhs. In the autumn of 1876, when they were first occupied, they were still in an unfinished state. As has been pointed out in the College Record, physical exercise was then inadequately appreciated, and the result was that at first the new buildings were somewhat hemmed in, and it is only the exertions of a later generation which have secured the present playing grounds close to the College. In those early days there was no residential connection between the staff and the College. The Principal lived on the Lower Mall—the present Principal's house was first the Registration Office and later the Dak

Bungalow—and the rest of the staff where they could. The Boarders lived in the small *kothis* near the East wing of the College. The Superintendent of the day discharged the offices of Clerk and Librarian as well, and “being rather haughty and tale-bearing was, one dark night, soundly beaten by the Boarders!”

A student of the period, Pundit Sheo Narain, thus describes the move to the new building and his contemporaries at the time :—

“It was in October 1876 that we shifted to the “present Government College building; it was not then “entirely complete. I do not know what became of an “oil painting, a three-quarter size portrait of Principal “Lindsay—painted by one of his pupils, Bhai Gurmakh “Singh. It used to be hung up in the Principal’s “room in Dr. Rahim Khan’s *kothi* (careful enquiries “have revealed nothing. *Editor*). Some months after “the Delhi College broke up, a good number of scholars “was added to our class, five of whom afterwards rose “to high positions. Umrao Singh became an Inspector “of Schools; Dwarka Das became Principal of Patiala “College, and afterwards became a lawyer of eminence; “Girdhari Lal and Jugal Kishore leading pleaders at “Delhi; Mohammad Hussain, Member of the Council of “Kashmir and a Sessions Judge. Of the Punjabis, “who became prominent, I may mention Rai Mool “Raj, Rai Lal Chand, Rai Narain Das, Rai Achhru “Ram, Rai Chuni Lal and Bhagat Ishar Das. They “were in higher classes and are too well known, and “will, I hope, contribute some reminiscences of their “own. When I joined the College, Rai Mool Raj was “the most senior student. In this year he gained the ‘Prem Chand Roy Studentship of Calcutta University

“(the highest academic distinction ever gained in  
 “India, out of Bengal. *Editor*) He was the founder  
 “of the Lahore Arya Samaj, if my memory does not  
 “fail me, his first lecture on Arya Samaj being delivered  
 “in English, in 1878. Most of the College students  
 “enlisted themselves as Samajists; some deserted the  
 “new sect shortly after, and the writer was one of the  
 “deserters, while many more joined afterwards. I am not  
 “sure in what year Dayanand Saraswati came to Lahore,  
 “but I remember hearing many of his lectures in the  
 “gardens round Lahore and elsewhere. About the time  
 “I am writing the *Koh-i-Nur* was the principal Urdu  
 “newspaper of any importance. Anjuman had its  
 “Urdu organ also; the public generally read a cheaper  
 “print *The Akhbar-i-Am*, then known as *Paisa*  
 “*Akhbar*”

#### 1877-1878.

The College had now risen to a total of 115 students. The abolition of the Delhi College had involved the transfer of its staff to Lahore, and Messrs. J. Sime, B. A., and R. Dick, M. A., joined the Lahore College. Later in the year Mr. J. W. Johnstone also joined the staff. Mr. Dick was destined to be the first Principal of the Central Training College which was about to be established. In the same year the long felt want of a Professor of Natural Science was supplied by the appointment of Mr. J. C. Oman. There is an interesting table attached to the report of this year comparing the pass results of the Delhi College during its seven years of separate existence, with those of the Lahore College. The balance is slightly in favour of the former institution. The dual examination system still went on, much to the general discontent. The legislation relative to the Punjab University was

still delayed till the Secretary of State was satisfied "that the examinations were proved to be equal in difficulty to those of the Calcutta University." The Lieutenant-Governor in referring to this intimated his intention of appointing a Committee to enquire into the standard of examinations and if the latter were found to be inferior to Calcutta, the standard was to be raised. We may conclude our reviews of this year with an appreciation of one of the new members of the staff of the College, Mr. Sime, afterwards Principal and Director of Public Instruction, by one of his old pupils:—

"I reserved mention of Dr. Sime for the last. On the breaking up of Delhi College he joined the Lahore College as a Professor. He was a teacher of the old type, who did not expect any student to look up his dictionary or memorise anything; under no circumstance would he encourage cram. In the 2nd year class he taught us 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and I can assure everybody who reads this that his method of teaching was so perfect, that pupils without any effort remembered almost every word of what he taught; he used to pace to and fro in his lecture room all the while he lectured, the students were all attention, took copious notes and never did any task work at home beyond refreshing their memories by the notes for their examinations."

#### 1878-1879.

Dr. Leitner went on leave in this year to attend an Oriental Congress in Florence, and Dr. Stulpnagel acted during his absence. There were no additions to the staff and the numbers of the College fell to 88 "principally owing to the rigid enforcement of the rule regarding fees." As a result of the addition to the

staff of a Professor of Natural Science, "for the first time in the history of the College, two students took up Chemistry in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, and both were successful." As usual the dual examination system confused the work of the College, but it may be of interest to give some of the years' results as a comparison with later days. For the Degree examinations of Calcutta, the following are the figures:—M.A., one candidate passed; B.A., six candidates, two passed; F. A., 21 candidates, 10 passed. In the light of the modern figures, the results are startling.

The question of Boarding House accommodation was giving trouble at this time. The Government grant was insufficient and a scheme of levying fees from Boarders was mooted. The Director considered it essential, but Dr. Leitner was "reluctant to enforce such a measure," and it was deemed inadvisable to press it when the falling off of students was attributed to the strict levy of fees.

In this year arose a demand for practical instruction among the students, and Dr. Leitner in remarking that "students who obtained high academical distinction might fail to obtain employment through want of technical knowledge, recommended the advisability of instruction in book-keeping, &c." It is interesting to note in this connection that at that time "Engineering was taught in the Oriental College"! and that "were this carried to a higher standard, students of the higher classes of Lahore College would be prepared to study it."

*Tempora mutantur*, and the thought of the Oriental College of to-day, battling with the laws of mechanics

and resounding to the noise of model engines, fills one with horror.

### 1879-1880.

There were numerous changes in the staff during this year. Dr. Leitner officiated as Director of Public Instruction for some time, and Dr. Stulpnagel acted as Principal. Messrs. Sime and Dick were on sick leave, and the latter was appointed the Principal of the Central Training College, which was to be established in Lahore during the course of the next year. Mr. Reid left the college to join as Principal of Ajmere Government College. Moulvi Muhammad Hussain, the famous Maulana Azad, was engaged on special duty, and Arabic and Persian classes were taught by Moulvi Fazal Hussain of the Oriental College.

The number of the students on the roll went up to 87, although the number of scholarships was greatly diminished.

There were 92 candidates on the roll, but many more attended the classes whose names were entered in the books of the Oriental College, which they were induced to join by the offer of certain pecuniary advantages. This is an obvious proof of the fact that the public had already begun to realise the importance of Western education both as a means and as an end. It will not be out of place here to point out that in this year the Government transferred the award of scholarships from successful candidates of the Calcutta University Examinations to those of the Punjab University College. The Director of Public Instruction in his report says, "Scholarships tenable in the Lahore College "have been hitherto awarded to one out of every four



"candidates who are successful in the Entrance and  
 "First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University.  
 "In future the award of Government scholarships will  
 "be determined by the results of the corresponding  
 "examinations of the Punjab University College. Scholar-  
 "ships are also awarded by the Senate of the Punjab  
 "University College to students who are successful in  
 "the examinations of that institution." This was doubt-  
 less done to encourage and popularise the instruction  
 which the local institution then afforded, and happy as  
 the change was, which attempted to deliver this Province  
 from looking up to a distant one as the source of its  
 enlightenment, yet it created a double government which  
 threw this College into a state of chaos, till the founding  
 of the Punjab University with power to confer degrees.  
 This double government, of which we hear Dr. Leitner  
 complain so loudly, was caused thus. The students  
 knew that, in spite of all, the Calcutta University was a  
 University, and the Punjab University College a mere  
 College—a University in embryo. So most of them  
 went up for the Calcutta University Examinations. But  
 the bait had been laid by the Punjab University College.  
 The award of the scholarships was with them, and so their  
 examinations were also indispensable for those who  
 required a stipend. Consequently every individual  
 student prepared for both the corresponding examina-  
 tions, to get certificates of the one and stipends of the  
 other. Besides the fact that real excellence could not  
 be attained by those who were dealing a double blow,  
 the teaching power of the staff was also weakened by  
 having to pursue two courses. This, added to difference  
 in dates of examinations and vacations, rendered any  
 satisfactory arrangement of the time table impossible.

It was in this year that the Principal was after all given the concession of the discretionary power to remit tuition fees. We have seen how, year after year, Dr. Leitner complained in his reports against the want of this privilege and very gladly ascribes the rise in numbers during the present year due to the exercise of this power. The results of the examinations were quite satisfactory notwithstanding the above mentioned, and other difficulties, devotion to law and the allurements of Government service. In connection with the latter it is interesting to note that out of 34 students who left the College during this year, one Charles Golaknath (afterwards Principal of the Law College) went to England, and a few became lawyers while all the rest joined Government service on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

The arrangement of residence in the College was still far from satisfactory. A rent of Rs. 100 was sanctioned by the Government, which could hardly supply a decent house for the boarders whose number was now on the increase. No extra expenditure for servants, etc., was allowed, and the Principal was in the following dilemma "either to levy a small fee from the students with the certainty of a majority of them leaving the hostel, and thus causing the income to fluctuate, or else to secure some cheaper house in the city, which is objectionable for many reasons and defeats the very object of a College Boarding House." In the end the Principal requested the Government to build a suitable Boarding House, or else to hand over the Dak Bungalow, as Lahore was amply provided with hotels. "If a fee for the servants has to be charged, a special grant of five hundred rupees to start with is required in order to

supply charpoys (cots), boxes, tables, etc., to students and put the house in a thoroughly comfortable condition so as to be able to compete successfully with the extremely low rents of rooms in the city, and then to charge a small fee to cover the expense of menials."

The College at this stage began to enter in the Circle School Tournament, and the College Cricket Eleven was sent to Amritsar in this year, where they easily beat the Lahore District School, but were in their turn beaten by the Hoshiarpur Competitors.

Some of the distinguished students of the College were appointed to responsible Government posts, and Dr. Leitner feels grateful "for the encouragement given " by Government to higher education."

Narayan Das, M.A., and Gurdial Singh, Gurbachan Singh and Mulraj, P. R. scholar, were accepted candidates for E. A. C. ships. Mr. Young, Secretary to the Punjab Government, in his review of the Director of Public Instruction's report says: "It may here be mentioned that it is to the credit of the Lahore Government College that the three members first selected for the Native Civil Service in this Province, have all been graduates of this institution."

A great addition to the Science Department was made by a gift by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent, Geological Survey, Calcutta, of a collection of fossils and minerals arranged in a scientific manner.

#### **1880-1881.**

The year under review is not marked by any event or movement of importance. There was an increase in the number of students. There were one hundred on the rolls altogether in the beginning of the academic

year. Dr. Leitner as usual proceeded on sick leave for a few months early in summer, and there were a few other changes in the staff as well. Mr. Sime whom we saw proceeding home on leave, returned to Lahore after the vacation and was appointed Inspector of Schools in place of Mr. Alexander, whom we have already seen as the first acting Principal of this College. Mr. Johnstone also officiated as Inspector of Schools, and then became a Headmaster in a Government school at Ajmere. Mr. Carne and L. Sagar Chand, B.A., were appointed Assistant Professors.

The examination results were very satisfactory, 8 out of 11 candidates got their degrees from the Calcutta University, a similar average was attained in the diploma examinations of the Punjab University College. To the great delight of the Principal, no failures are recorded in English, "the fatal subject" as Dr. Leitner somewhere appropriately remarks. Jiya Ram, afterwards Assistant Professor of English in this College stood first in English in the First Arts Examination and won the Duff Scholarship. Rumours of the establishment of the Punjab University were afloat, although double government still went on. The scholarships continued to be awarded by the Punjab University College, and the degrees of the Calcutta University now, as ever, fascinated the eyes of the scholars. The results of the Law examinations were likewise favourable. We have observed how lectures on law diverted the attention of our students of the higher class. A similar source of complaint now arose in the shape of the Central Training College, whose establishment we have noted during the last year. This institution, like all new ones, had a large number of stipends and scholarships

so many of the Government College students also joined the Central Training College to enjoy double scholarships, or at least, the scholarship of the one and the instruction of the other. This conduct was most annoying, and Dr. Leitner complained against the practice bitterly. He requested the Principal of the Central Training College not to admit students of the Government College without his permission, and from such students he required assurance of the fact that they seriously wanted to enter upon a tutorial career after their training.

K. B. Maulvi Sheikh Inam Ali, B. A., Divisional and Sessions Judge, Hissar Division, who entered the College as a student in this year, gives the following reminiscences of his College days :—

“ Having passed the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination of 1879, I joined the Government College in the beginning of 1880, getting the first Government Scholarship. Professor J. Sime, who was then acting as Principal in place of Dr. Leitner, on leave, used to teach English to the Junior classes. Perfect harmony and friendship existed among the Professorial staff of the College, and the students were looked upon by them as if they were their children. The students in those days were unassuming, simple boys, reverential to their Professors, knowing nothing about politics and mostly absorbed in their own College work. Sports were not so much encouraged then, as they are now. Professor Sime also taught English and Philosophy to the Senior classes. His method of lecturing to the classes was most impressive. His voice was loud and his words well chosen and distinctly uttered. He used generally to stand before his chair when lecturing, and in his zeal to impress the boys, he looked like an actor on the stage.

He was attentive to every student in the class, and could find out, from the demeanour of students, whether they had understood him, and repeated his expressions, if any student appeared not to have understood him. The Indian Professors, B. Mukerjee and Rai Sagar Chand, were hard-working and quite sympathetic to their students, whilst Maulvi Azad was a teacher as well as a friend and amused the pupils attending his class, with delightful pieces of poetry in Urdu and Persian. At the close of each period the students used to go to the College Hall either to go over their books or to chat, and in the event of the students delaying their coming to the class-room, the Professor silently came out of his room with a loving face, and the students used to gather like a flock of sheep before him, and entered the Professor's room, followed by the Professor, who was looked upon with affection as a shepherd of his flock. The Professors used to hold House Examinations and keep registers of marks and judged the merits of their students by the results of these examinations. In those days some Medical College students also attended the Government College, and many of the Government College students also attended Law lectures in the evening, in the Principal's room. The Senior Law Lecturers, with whom we then read, were Messrs. Clifford and Parker and the late Rai Lal Chand. On return from leave Dr. Leitner became Principal of the Government College. He was also a man of great erudition, but took a chief interest in the Punjab University and Oriental College affairs. The ideal of his University, the diffusion of Western learning through the medium of the Vernaculars, did not find proper support, and the chief activities of the Punjab University are no longer the same as he wished them to be. Dr. Leitner was a true friend of friends and

a foe of foes. He possessed a dauntless spirit. After I had passed the B. A. Examination, he often employed me on confidential work in the University office. So kind were he and his wife, that I often saw Mrs. Leitner with some delicious eatable for my table. When the late Amir Abdul Rahman Khan came to Rawal Pindi, and Government held a grand Durbar there, Dr. Leitner was invited and he took me with him as a sort of aide-de-camp, and got a tent pitched for me, by the side of his tent. He asked me once to translate into Urdu a speech of Lord Dufferin, and I complied. It was to be read out in the Anjuman-i-Punjab. It fell to the lot of the late Raja Jahandad Khan to read out the translation. The Raja's sweet and eloquent voice doubled the impressiveness of the Urdu translation and evoked for me much greater praise than I deserved. It was through the Doctor's influence that Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, visited the Government and Oriental Colleges and shook hands with all the Professors, visiting them in their classes. I remember one M. Abdul Majid, a student of the B. O. L. class, then in my charge as McLeod Arabic Reader, read on that occasion an Arabic poem in a *madni* tone so nicely, that Lord Dufferin was very much pleased.

Unfortunately Dr. Leitner was not on good terms with Mr. Lewis, our revered Professor of Mathematics, whose favourite pupil I was. This placed me in a difficult plight, but I remained faithful to both, and so each of them liked and trusted me. I was specially grateful to Mr. Lewis, who extended his fatherly sympathy to me on all occasions. He learnt once that there was a Translator's post in Hyderabad, Deccan, carrying a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, and

he wrote to me to ask if I would like to go there. He got me the Punjab University McLeod Arabic Readership, and the Senate of the University passed a special vote of thanks to me in appreciation of my work, as a Reader, when I was appointed as an Assistant Professor in the Government College, Lahore. I was nominated to the Statutory Civil Service by the Education Department, and both Dr. Leitner and Mr. Lewis were my helpers in this matter. It was the late Colonel Holroyd, the popular Director of Public Instruction, who recommended me then to Government. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria (of blessed memory) the College students were sumptuously feasted at the expense of Government. I and Sheikh Amir Ali were in charge for the Musalman students. There were great rejoicings. Musicians and bands were called in and at night there was a grand procession of College students, with torches, bands and music, towards Government House, Lahore."

#### **1881-1882.**

The year under review is the eve of that great event in the annals of the Punjab—the establishment of the Punjab University. In view of its comparative unimportance and quiet, it may safely be styled as the "Calm before the Storm." The rise in numbers was smaller than usual, being only from 94 to 103. The Staff also remained without any great changes, except the arrival of Mr. T. C. Lewis, M. A., as Professor of Mathematics, and Dr. Leitner's absence on sick leave for a few months, which by now had become a matter of course. Mr. Lewis was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a distinguished scholar, about whom we shall hear more later on in his capacity of the Principal of this College.



The Punjab University College, which was destined to merge its existence into that of the Punjab University, happily anticipated the change, and, strange to say, did not hold its Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations. Accordingly, our students only went up for the Calcutta University Examinations, where eight succeeded in the First Arts and four received their degrees. Very satisfactory results were attained in the Law Faculty. In the Final Examination, four candidates went up and all passed. In the first examination twelve appeared and seven succeeded.

From this dull and quiet year we pass to one which is bristling with facts and events and is of primary importance, not only to this College, but to the educational world and the whole Province as well.

#### 1882-1883.

The number of students in the College during this year was the same as in the year before, *viz.*, 103. A few changes took place in the staff. Dr. Leitner departed on deputation in connection with the Education Commission, and subsequently on sick leave to Europe. Mr. Sime officiated during his absence, and the report of the year is from his pen. Dr. Stulpnagel left the College temporarily to act as Inspector of Schools. The outstanding feature of this year was the long desired transformation of the Punjab University College into a full University, with power to grant degrees, etc. This reform, so long and earnestly desired, took place on October 14th, 1882. On November 18th the inaugural Convocation of the University was held, at which His Excellency the Viceroy presided in his capacity of Patron of the newly-born University. A number of degrees were conferred, among others that of Doctor of Oriental Learning, *honoris causa*, upon Dr. Leitner.

To return to the Government College, as we shall call it in future. A feature in development was the application of several Eurasian students for enrolment. But as an Oriental language had to be learnt "in company with students already well grounded in the language, and in classes instructed by teachers who cannot speak English," these applications could not well be entertained. The examination results were disappointing. Mr. Sime attributed this to a number of causes, among others to "the uncertainty of examinations" and also to the fact that a considerable number of students, especially in the lower classes, read Law simultaneously with their study of the Arts course, and this exercises an injurious effect on their progress in the latter. To remedy the first of these Mr. Sime suggested a board of "Moderators" as in European Universities. The Director supported the idea and commented upon the fluctuating nature of the working.

#### 1883-1884.

The number of students rose in this year to 128, showing a marked increase. This was considered particularly satisfactory, as St. Stephen's College, Delhi, had recently come into existence (1882) and was likely to attract a number of students from that district. Dr. Leitner still remained on leave and Mr. Sime discharged the duties of Principal. In this year a higher scale of fees was introduced, a sliding scale of Rs. 2 Rs. 10 in accordance with the means of the parents or guardians. This scale seems small in comparison with modern days, but so unpopular did it prove that it was found necessary to modify it in the case of First Year students, and reduce the maximum to Rs. 6. The new University of the Punjab was now in full swing and, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "The results

of the Entrance Examination shows an increasing preference of the Punjab test to that of Calcutta, and it may be expected that the preparation of pupils for the dual examination will cease in no long time." As regards Degree examinations, the number of B. A. candidates for Calcutta from the Government College had already dwindled down to two. It may be interesting to consider the popularity of the various branches of study in those days. Philosophy easily topped the list. Then came Physical Science, a bad second. History was frankly unpopular, and only the most elementary Mathematics were taught in the College. Mr Lewis, who was a high Wrangler and a Fellow of his college, had not a single pupil reading as high as Differential Calculus.

Within the College itself the Library though increasing was still starved for want of a regular grant. A *Junior* Debating Club was started in this year (presumably the direct ancestor of the modern Young Speakers' Union) which rather hurt the Senior Club. Cricket was "prosecuted" with vigour throughout the cold weather. "In the open ground between the "Anarkali Gardens and the Agra Bank might have been "seen daily from 30 to 50 students practising the game "with great spirit. The best team is by far the strongest the College ever had." There has been no mention of football for some years. Presumably it had died out.

#### **1884-1885.**

The number of students in the College in this year reached the high figure of 186. Dr. Leitner arrived in December 1884, on return from leave and re-assumed charge of the College. The only other change in the staff was the outcome of the severance of the Oriental

College from the Government College, which took place in this year. The result of this was the transfer of the Assistant Professors of Arabic and Sanskrit to the Oriental College, and the consequent abolition of classes in those languages in the Government College. The number of students not holding scholarships was increasing—a proof of the appreciation of the value of University education. There was no longer so much need to hold out inducement as in the earlier days. The examination results showed a marked improvement upon the previous year. As to other details during the year, the Library was being increased and the Principal, in his Annual Report, urges the need of an annual Library grant which, needless to say, has long since been given. The Boarding Houses flourished under a “Committee supported by weekly censors, who continued to aid the Superintendent.” The only trouble apparently was “the refusal of the Proprietor of the house to execute repairs,” a complaint which seems to belong to all times and to all ages.

Other College Institutions, to which reference is made, are the Debating Club which met weekly during the cold weather, and the Cricket Club which played with great energy during the year, and also the Reading Room which had been thoroughly overhauled, and which was the scene of a number of popular lectures. Dr. Leitner also remarks, “Mr. Oman, Professor of Science, elaborating a scheme for a Science Institute, which should obviously be connected with the College, where appliances exist which may be made available, especially with increased resources, to the public.” This scheme was elaborated, and the Professor’s name is still held in high estimation as a distinguished Physicist and a pioneer of popular science in the Punjab.

We may here insert a memoir of his college days, contributed by L. Kashi Ram of Ferozepore (1884-1889). Although it carries us down to a date far beyond this chapter, it may be inserted as a whole at this stage.

Some time in May 1884, at the age of 15 years, I joined the Lahore Government College. At that time there was no other Arts College in Lahore, nor indeed so far as I can remember, any in the Punjab except the St. Stephen's College at Delhi, and another at Patiala, the latter teaching only up to the Intermediate in Arts standard. Nor was the number of students desirous of going in for collegiate education anything very large. I do not think the Matriculation result in that year announced more than 300 successful candidates, and the number of admissions to the first year class in the Government College was about 110 students, the largest since the foundation of the College. The tuition fee charged from students from the College was uniform and fixed at Rs. 2 per month. Whether a student was in the M. A. class or in the 1st year class, he paid the same fee. There was no security money demanded, no library, cricket or club subscription. In fact, Rs. 2 a month was all that a student had to pay. No charge was levied even in the shape of a Boarding House fee. A big *kothi*, at the back of the Lower Mall, known as House No. 48, Chief Court Street, was rented by Government to serve as the Boarding House for Hindus. The Mohamadan boarders were accommodated in a small cluster of buildings in the College compound near the portico entrance to the Principal's room. In summer the Mohamadan boarders slept on the open ground in front of the main building of the College, and two pipes fixed in a wall of the said building served to supply all the water needed by the students in the College.

The boarders made their own messing arrangements, by forming themselves into groups, one man in each group being put in charge of the expenses of the kitchen and dividing the total monthly cost between the members.

There were no literary or debating clubs in connection with the College, and such of the students who wanted to train themselves in the art of debate or otherwise learn the art of making speeches, had to organize their own clubs. When I joined the College some of the senior students had a debating club, and meetings were held in the house of two twin brothers (Kashmiri Pandits), who were students of the College. But the club had never the patronage of the College authorities and none of the Professors, therefore, ever took part or presided over any of its meetings. The subjects discussed in the club were generally social, but at times some of the senior students, in order to show themselves off to advantage, chose scientific and other philosophical subjects, much to the chagrin of the freshers in the College, many of whom could neither take part in the discussions, nor even so much as follow them. I very well remember that the subject selected for discussion for the Saturday meeting was—"How to find true time by the observation of stars." The gentleman who had to open it at the meeting was a fourth year student (I do not remember his name) and had taken Mathematics as one of the subjects for his B. A. We know nothing of astronomy and were simply looking on at the speakers; there were only two or three who spoke, with admiring eyes, wondering if there would come a day when we might also be in a position to speak on such intricate, scientific topics. Just before the meeting came to a close, another

fourth year student announced that the subject for discussion next Saturday would be "Ether as a luminiferous medium." The scene of the previous meeting was repeated at the next, and we returned home as blank as we had gone to attend the meeting. The Free Debating Club lasted for about a year after I joined the College, but then, either because some of the moving spirits turned their attention to other channels, or left College, we did not hear of the club any further.

In the matter of creating or promoting a taste for manly games also, the students had to shift for themselves. The College authorities did not evince the slightest interest, unless of course the payment of small subscriptions by the Professors each year, at the earnest request of some of the senior students to help them in their funds to carry on a cricket club, could be considered sufficient interest in that line. The Government College, Lahore, was thus no more than a teaching institution to prepare students for certain Arts examinations. There was no tennis, hockey, football or any other club to show that students ever seriously thought of their physical culture on modern lines. However, the Government College had its cricket club, and a good cricket team. It had, as I have just mentioned, to depend upon its own enterprise and its own financial resources, helped as they were by subscriptions ranging between Rs. 5 and Rs. 16 each, received from the Professors and the Principal every year. The Director of Public Instruction used also to be approached for subscription and was more generous, paying Rs. 20 whenever the Secretary of the club asked for help from him. For ordinary purposes the subscriptions received from the members were quite sufficient to keep the club going. The members appointed their own Secretary,

who acted as ex-officio Captain of the team whenever a cricket match had to be played. I am writing of the time of my own College days, and do not know what interest the students took, even in the game of cricket, before the year 1883. I remember that in 1883, the Government College had a strong cricket team, because in that year, while I was yet in the Amritsar Government School, some very keenly contested matches were played between that team and the Amritsar Government School cricket team, which was supposed to be the best school team in the Province. The year 1884 brought Faiz Rahman, the Captain of the Amritsar Government School cricket team, who was known to be the best all-round cricketer among the students of the Province, to the Government College, and he was really an acquisition to the cricket club. With him as the principal bowler, and some other students of the first year class, who had also joined the College in 1884, as players and fielders, the Government College cricket team became practically the champion Indian team in the Province, and it beat the Punjab Club cricket team in the first match played against it when Mr. (now Sir) Edward Lee-French of the Police Department was one of the players. I feel a little elated even to-day, after the lapse of about thirty years, when I think how happy we were to win that match. I distinctly remember one of the players of the Punjab Club team, speaking of Faiz Rahman, our bowler, that "he bowled like the devil," and many a finger of the hands of the batsmen were hurt, so hard was his bowling, in spite of the batting gloves the players had on.

While College was closed for summer vacation in 1884, or when it had just re-opened, Mr. Beck, Principal



of the Aligarh M. A. O. College, brought his cricket team on a playing tour to the Punjab, and played a match with the Government College team and won. The College was smarting under that defeat, as it had not been able to put all the members of the first team in the field owing to their absence on account of the vacation, and the club determined to visit Aligarh during the Christmas holidays to play another match with the Aligarh team. The question of funds stared us in the face, and a strong effort had to be made to raise subscriptions from among the students of the College. Without an official or personal influence at his back, the Secretary, or any other senior student specially entrusted with the work of collecting subscriptions, had to approach any well-clad youngster with hesitating steps, absolutely doubtful if his appeal for a dole would touch responsive ears, and ask for help exhorting him that, in order to uphold the honour of his College, he should subscribe liberally towards the expenses of the team's journey and other necessary expenses to Aligarh and back; always trying to make the case for help strong by representing to the would-be donor that it was by pure accident that the Aligarh team had got the better of the Government team in the last match. The very words of one of the applicants for subscription are still ringing in my ears, when he addressed a student who had just entered the College hall, in the following words—"You look like a well-to-do gentleman, will you kindly pay a subscription to the College cricket club?" but I forget the reply he gave. After all, we did succeed in getting together the necessary funds, and made our preparations for our cricket expedition to Aligarh in Christmas 1884.

Along with the cricket team went a student, (the late Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi, M. A.) of the 4th year class, who was by far the best speaker and debater of his time in the student world of the Punjab in those days. The object of taking him with us was that, should there be any occasion when any of us might be expected or called upon to address a meeting, we might be in a position to show the best specimen of our College. And so it turned out, we proved to be true prophets. The night we reached Aligarh we were invited to the debating hall of the college after dinner was over, and Mr. Beck was presiding over the meeting. Certain students of the Aligarh College spoke, and then our scorer, Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi, got up to speak and addressed the meeting for upwards of half an hour. Such was the impression produced upon the hearers, and so pleased was the Principal of the Aligarh College that, in the concluding remarks before the meeting ended, he said, that he wished that Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi and Faiz Rahman had been students of his College.

The cricket match came off the next day, and we found the stumps had been pitched on a very soft ground specially prepared for the purpose, to nullify the effect of the hard bowling of Fazil Rahman. We remonstrated and insisted that the match should be played on the station ground or on some other ground, but the other side did not agree. We were not prepared to yield and ultimately it came to this, that we had to choose between playing on the ground which our hosts had prepared for us, and going back to Lahore without the match. After much hesitation and with great reluctance we decided to play. The result proved

disastrous to us. Faiz Rahman could not, and did not, bowl on that ground, as it was too soft, and Aligarh made a good score. We went in, but by that time the ground was only a sea of dust, and we did poorly. The second innings had to come off the next day, and we refused point blank to play on the ground where we had played the first innings. The other side then arranged for the station ground, and the second innings was played there. We did much better than Aligarh, but lost the match by a few runs, as the difference of runs in the first innings was very considerable. There was, however, great enthusiasm in the cricket field, a very large number of spectators being present, among others being also the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the M. A. O. College, and other big functionaries and office bearers. When this match was over we expressed a very keen desire to play a return match, and pressed Sir Syed very much, to arrange the match. We submitted to him that at great cost and trouble we had undertaken all this long journey to Aligarh, and might not be able to do so again in the near future. We supplicated and begged, but all our efforts proved of no avail, and we had to return crest-fallen at the thought that we had been so meanly taken in, and in fact cheated. With such feelings surging in our breasts we left Aligarh in disgust.

But the worst we had yet to face. We knew with what difficulty we had collected the subscriptions, what promises of success we had held out to the subscribers and how easy a victory we had assured them, would be ours. The idea was most galling to us, "what accounts shall we render to these people." Most of the subscribers were not cricketers themselves. They did not know

that cricket, after all, was sometimes a game of chance. On our return, therefore, we were greeted with satirical placards in poetry, stuck on the College walls, ridiculing the principal players and the Secretary, the burden of the song being "Hár ke áe jwán-i kálag" (the youth of the College have returned after being defeated). I still remember some of the lines. "It was better that they "should have stayed on at Aligarh, so that we might "not have heard that the youth of the College had "returned after being defeated." And again "with what enthusiasm they were ready to collect subscriptions." With reference to the Secretary, the following is a line of a couplet—"Where is now that honour in trousers and where is that show of looking like a Pathan?" The force of the above line is felt, especially when it is remembered that the Secretary (Mr. I. C. Chandu Lal, M. A., now Deputy Commissioner) of the club used to wear trousers, and his head dress used to be a *lungi* over a *kullah*.

For several days after our return we had to offer explanation about our losing the match at Aligarh, and to try to convince the enquirer that, after all, we did not lose the match in fair play. I have been rather long over this incident in my College life, but, after all, as I have got down some of my reminiscences, I have thought this one of most amusing ones down to this day, and need therefore make no apology for having been a little long over it.

Sufficient has been said to give the reader a general idea of the difficulties the cricketers had to face in order to keep the cricket club a going concern, and it only remains for me to add, that the place we utilized for cricket in those days was the Volunteers ground near the present Municipal Hall. With whose permission

we were using it I do not know, but this much I do know that once a week the Volunteers came to this ground for their drill, and we had no play on that day. Otherwise it was on this ground that we had all our cricket matches, and here also were played the annual cricket matches for the cricket belt, between schools of various districts in the Punjab, whenever they were played at Lahore, while I was in College.

I said in the beginning of these notes that about 110 students were admitted to the 1st year class in 1884. There was only one section for each class, and all the students had to find seats for themselves in the class-rooms. There was no room occupied by any of the Professors which could conveniently seat so many as 110 students. In two instances, therefore, on the first floor of the building, a wall had to be removed and two rooms made into one, in order to afford more sitting accommodation to the students. Whenever classes, I mean the junior classes, had therefore to go from room to room, at the change of hours the students had to run as fast as they could and to struggle hard in order to secure seats in the front row, so as to follow the lectures properly. In this struggle some of the students were often shouldered back, and occasionally there were instances of students falling down, but immediately getting up again to run for their seats. There was a good shaking of the roofs and great rattling noise when the junior classes had to change rooms. Before the two rooms on the first floor were made more spacious by removal of walls between, the Principal's room had, for some time, to be utilized for the 1st year class, when the Principal had to take no class. Dr. Sime was the Principal, and as the students were rushing into the room all in confusion, he

had once to address us as follows—"Come like gentlemen, not like cattle."

We had our House examinations, once in summer, and usually two or three in winter, but nothing depended on the results of these examinations. They were mainly held for the satisfaction of the Professors themselves, as they had no other opportunity of seeing whether the students had been working properly and taking any interest in their studies.

Professors were very anxious that in the cases of optional subjects students took up the subjects which they happened to teach. This was so specially in the case of senior students. In the B. A. we had three compulsory subjects and one optional. No student could thus take up more than four subjects. English and one other language were compulsory, for the third compulsory subject, however, there was choice to the students, and similarly for the fourth which was optional. It is therefore very amusing at this day to contemplate that even the Principal of the College in 1885-1886, who was teaching Mathematics, had actually to persuade certain students of the 3rd year class to take up Mathematics in preference to Philosophy which they had already commenced learning. I have mentioned this only by way of example. Instances of this description among Professors were not rare.

There were certain Professors whom the students simply loved, and for whom they had the highest regard. Mr. John Campbell Oman, Professor of Physical Science, was a striking instance in point. In the year 1887 he went home on furlough, and the enthusiasm which the students showed at that time was remarkable.



Prof. J. C. OMAN,  
(1877-1897).

They gave him a most hearty send-off, and previous to his departure his photograph was taken; it was nicely framed, and Professor Robertson was asked to suggest what lines of poetry would be most appropriate to express the very loving manner in which he always treated and taught his students. Mr. Robertson, I remember, suggested two lines, each independent of the other, and the reader will still find them printed lower down on the photograph, which must still be either in the Principal's room or in the room of the Professor of Physical Science. These lines were :—

“Stand by, and mark the manner of his teaching,”

“Out of love I teach.”

Another Professor whom I cannot omit to mention, and who was very popular with the students, was Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, M.A., Ph.D. It would be literally true to say in his case, that it was really a treat to attend his lectures. He was always pleasant and extremely witty in his remarks. When the hour to attend his lecture came, he invariably allowed from 10 to 15 minutes to the students, to refresh themselves or play as they liked, and there was always wit in his talk, even when he had to find fault with the students. I must illustrate my remark with instances. Suppose a student yawned; he would hurl a small piece of chalk aiming it at the gaping mouth and say, “I thought you were going to devour me.” Again, to intimate that a student had not answered any question regarding what he was teaching, properly, he would say, “Faiz Rahman, you are a first class cricketer, but no political economist.” Again, seeing two or three students not attending to his lectures, but holding a conversation with each other, he



would express it in these words, "I am afraid I can't have two Kashmiris together," and it so happened that the students the Doctor was addressing, were Kashmiris. Once wishing to point out to a student that he was not properly dressed, he said, "some students come with *dhotis*, others with *langotis*, and the rest, I fear, will come naked." Addressing the class on a rainy day, when he found students had entered his room with muddy shoes, he said, "I can grow *molis* here if I like." Dr. Stulpnagel, long after I had left the College, died of cholera, and the number of his present and past students who accompanied the coffin, to pay their last tribute of respect, was very, very large, indeed.

Another noble soul whom I would specially mention was Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Mohd. Hussain, Azad, the renowned poet and master of Urdu prose. It is not my purpose here to speak of the revolution he made in Urdu literature by writing his books on the lines of the Histories of English Literature that we are familiar with. I have more to do with him as a teacher and how he treated his students. He was a little too free in his jokes and pleasantries with his students, and often, rather than teach Persian to his students, which was the subject to learn, and for which the students attended his lectures, he was always entertaining them with Urdu and Persian poetry which had nothing to do with their courses of study. Occasionally *mushairas* were held in his classes, and the Maulvi Sahib was always keen to generate a living taste for poetry in his students. The classes which he took up for teaching were generally the 1st year and 3rd year, because the 2nd and 4th year students could not afford to pass their time in obtaining only a general taste for Persian and

Urdu Literature. They had more substantial work before them—the preparing of their subject for University examinations.

The way the fees were realised from students was very convenient to them. In fact, a student might pay his monthly fees at any time convenient to him. We, therefore, sometimes paid our fees after three or four months, as we liked, and I know that some students left the College without paying anything, while they were six months in arrears in the matter of their fees, and nobody took the slightest trouble to realise the amounts due from them. It was only from scholarship-holders that fees were received every month, inasmuch as they had to be deducted from their scholarships, when they were paid to them. Another time, when arrears of fees were bound to be realised, was, when students sent up their fees for University Examinations, as the students had to settle their whole account with the College.

Fines to students were practically unknown. I remember once a student was fined Re. 1 by a Professor for pushing a fellow student down the bench, but I know it was never realised.

The students had a very free use of the College Library. Books were issued to them on demand, and were not returned by them sometimes for more than a year.

Professors were not very particular whether any individual student attended their class or not. The College hall was used generally by those students who wanted to keep away from their class at any time. Post peons, instead of delivering letters to the respective

addresses, used to place all the letters, etc., meant for College students on a table lying in the hall, and the students had to pick up their own letters whenever they thought fit to do so.

Students got yearly promotion from 1st and 3rd year classes, as a matter of course, and no student was made to continue in these classes for another year on the ground that he had shown poor results in examinations or had not attended a certain percentage of lectures delivered to the classes. For House examinations students got paper, ink and blotting paper free, and no extra charge was made to them in any shape whatever.

No notes of his reminiscences by a student of my time can be complete if he omits to mention, and even prominently bring out, an essential figure in the College precincts, never to be missed, always to be met almost as surely as one would find any other fixture in the building and its compound, and yet a human soul. I mean the College Clerk and Librarian, Lala Sardari Lal. If you went to College in College hours you would find him in his office with a number of registers, books and papers, spread about his table and lying in a most untidy fashion, with a number of students around him, scholarship-holders asking for their scholarships, or quarrelling with him with reference to the number of absences marked against them, which would mean certain deductions from their scholarships; they and other students also, some of them asking for the loan of certain books, others simply interrupting him and not letting him do his work, keeping him occupied with all the gossip relating to the College and Boarding house. For, besides being the Clerk and Librarian, he was also the Superin-

tendent of the Boarding House, and it was in this latter capacity that, after the College was closed, Lala Sardari Lal would change his seat, and leaving his chair in the office, would go and more often than not lie down rather than sit on a charpoy under the shade of a big Pipal tree that was near the small kothri of the College peon Ganga Ram and busy himself with his *huqqa*, which he would not leave even in his office. Yes, nobody could think of the Government College without its Lala Sardari Lal, and *vice versa*. He had passed the Pleadership examination, but so enamoured was he of the College building that he would rather draw Rs. 80 a month and remain in the College precincts than go and practise as a pleader and be away from there. Lala Sardari Lal subsequently also became Law Reader in the Law School, and I myself had the honour of attending his lectures. But why did he accept this post in the Law School if he was so loth to leave the Government College precincts? The answer is simple; because the Law School was held in a part of the Government College building.

My reminiscences as noted above, relate mostly to the years between 1884-1887. In the beginning of 1886 Mr. Eric Robertson, M.A. from Edinburgh, came to the College as Professor of English. He was a gentleman with great taste for literature and poetry, having been a favourite student of Professor Masson. He was himself a poet, and inspired a taste for English poetry in his students. He asked us several times to try our hand in verse and corrected our compositions in the class-room. Another Professor, Mr. Pellatt, came as Professor of History, but left after a short time after writing a satire in verse regarding the method of teaching in the College. He thought, before coming to India, that he would

have to lecture to his classes as they did in England, here he found that he had to teach his students like a regular schoolmaster. He thus found that the work here was not to his taste, and resigned his appointment. Similarly did Professor Robertson resign his appointment, though some years later. But if I am right, the new boarding house and the various games, for which the College is so well known now, owe their origin to Mr. Robertson.

It was some time in 1887 that the foundation of the Government College Union Club was laid. Some students of my class may well be called its pioneers. We held a preliminary meeting in the College building under the Presidency of the late Mr. G. N. Chatterji, and founded the club. We ourselves chose certain newspapers to which we resolved to subscribe, and it was at a meeting held for that purpose that discussion, regarding the desirability or otherwise, of particular newspapers, grew hot and culminated in one frontier student in a state of rage, suddenly leaving his seat and advancing a few paces and giving a sharp slap in the face to one of the students who was opposing the Pathan in his proposal to subscribe to a certain paper.

Gradually we succeeded in getting an order from the Principal to levy annas 4 a month, which later began to be treated as part of the tuition fee, by way of monthly subscription to the club. How that Union Club has subsequently grown and developed is known to the present generation of students, and if it is an institution really worthy of the Government College, we may well feel cause for pride as having at least sown the seed of a plant which has grown and borne such splendid fruit.

The scale of tuition fees was raised in 1885 and subsequent years. I left the College in 1889, when probably I was paying Rs. 9-4-0 a month as M. A. student. This included the club fee of annas 4 a month.

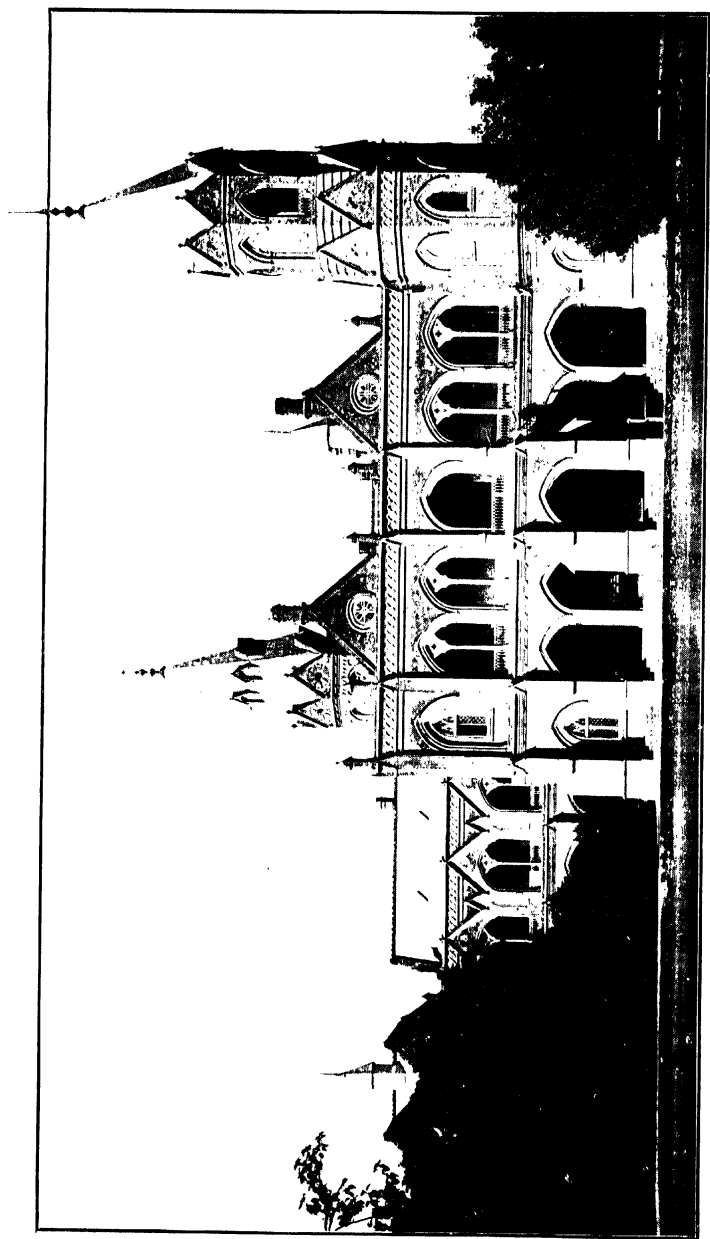
#### 1885-1886.

The number of the students in the College in this year reached the high total of 248, and of this number 139 received no scholarships and paid for their own education. This was the first occasion on which the non-scholarship-holders were in the majority. But a reduction in numbers was predicted as it was stated that the College fees would have to be increased, "unless students joined the College classes to be opened in connection with the Mission School." This is a reference to the Forman Christian College which assumed its present form in 1887. We may notice here, also, that the Anglo-Vedic College was opened in 1888, and that the appearance on the scene of these two colleges, combined with a raising of the fees in the Government College, necessitated by the increase of staff, caused a reduction in numbers, and for the next twenty years the College contained between 100 and 200 students. The present enormous increase to over 500 is due very largely to the development of the Faculty of Science. There were a number of small changes on the staff. Dr. Leitner went on leave. Mr. Dick of the Central Training College came in to officiate but his health broke down (he died before the end of the year) and Dr. Stulpnagel took over charge. As regards examinations, it may be interesting to give the figures in this year, as the College was then so large.

Intermediate, 42 candidates, 19 passes; B. A., 13 candidates, 8 passes; M. A., 4 candidates, 4 passes. Of the 248 students at the College 70 were boarders, a small

proportion compared with modern conditions. Three well known names occur at the end of this report, they are those of Messrs. Golak Nath Chatterjee, Jiya Ram and Ruchi Ram Sahni, all of whom "are appointed" additional Assistant Professors. The two former, of whom we shall have occasion to speak much in later years, have both passed away after long and faithful service to the College, while the third is still happily with us, and though there are many "Rai Sahibs" to-day in Lahore, *the* "Rai Sahib" means only one person when the Government College or things educational are the matter under discussion.

This year was the end of Dr. Leitner's long reign, and with it the chapter may fittingly close. Dr. Leitner's health had long been failing, and after a lengthy spell of furlough he finally decided to remain in Europe and retired on pension.



Government College, (North View).



## CHAPTER III.

(MR. T. C. LEWIS, 1886-1891—DR. STULPNAGEL, 1891-1892).

## 1886-1887.

*Le roi est mort, vive le roi!* Dr. Leitner having departed this life, from an official point of view, a successor was found in the person of Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Professor of Mathematics. The staff of the College was strengthened this year by the arrival of a new Professor of English Literature, Mr. E. S. Robertson. Even now the staff was far from strong enough; “two more Professors are urgently required” to quote the new Principal. The College still maintained its high figure of 248—the same as in the previous year. Two-thirds of the students were now non-scholarship-holders. The examination results were unsatisfactory and there was a general break down in Mathematics. This seems to have been due in the main to Mr. Lewis himself who, in a laudable attempt to raise the standard, had forced the pace too much, with disastrous results.

To turn to other matters. The long desired Library grant was at last given and the College received Rs. 200 a year—not a princely sum, but still a beginning and better than nothing. The other question which looms large in the proceedings of the year is that of the Boarding Hostel. The new Principal set himself vigorously to tackle the problem. He found the existing Boarding house arrangement—*i. e.* that of hired houses in the neighbourhood of the College—“entirely unsuited to the purpose, while students enjoy a freedom of control, when away from the lecture rooms of the College, far

exceeding anything that is permitted at Oxford and Cambridge." Mr. Lewis further secured medical support in his recommendation of reform, for the Civil Surgeon of the day also condemned the existing arrangements on medical grounds. The agitation thus begun was not to meet with a successful response for some years, but still, from this time, the need of improvement was not lost sight of. For the first time, in this year, the students paid a regular subscription to the debating and reading club which had been combined into one organization.

### 1887-1888.

The new Principal did not stop very long in his new office. In March 1888 he left to officiate as an Inspector of Schools, and Mr. E. S. Robertson acted for him. In this year Mr. W. Bell arrived and took up the duties of Professor of Philosophy, while L. Ruchi Ram Sahni, who had been appointed some years before but had remained on duty in the Meteorological Department at Simla, now actually arrived and commenced duty. There was a great reduction in numbers, the total falling to 162. The main reason for this was the rise in fees which were nearly tripled, and which were to be quadrupled in another two years. This decrease in numbers was part of a deliberate policy, as the size of the classes in Government College had become most unwieldy. The Director further remarks in this connection "it must be a matter of some uncertainty whether the Intermediate classes of the Government College will be very largely attended in future; though they will probably be resorted to by a considerable number of those who are in affluent circumstances." The scheme of Boarding house reform was again under consideration, and one of the existing houses having been condemned as "totally unfit for College

students”: by the Civil Surgeon, a move was made to a house in Mozang. L. Topa Ram, now District Judge of Gurgaon, who entered the College in May 1888, thus describes the new arrangements: “Before that session (*i.e.* that of his arrival) there was no regular Boarding house in an organized form. There was a house rented by the Government for boarders, who paid no rent and received no furniture and got no servants. They dined in it, brought other friends and relatives not connected with the College, to live with them and made their own arrangements for food and furniture. In that year a regular Boarding house was opened in a hired house near Mozang, then known as ‘Tupper House.’ Each boarder had to pay Re. 1-4-0 a month, and got in return for this a set of furniture and a lamp with oil, and the use of a servant—two for each eight boarders.” The attempt to supply oil was soon abandoned. The Boarding house had as its Superintendent Pandit Bhana Datta.

On the Athletic side the year is marked by the foundation of the “Union Club.” This had originated in a debating and reading club with a small subscription, but the funds in hand were now so large that it was decided to extend its scope, and so the Union Club came into being. Cricket was already flourishing, but now four tennis courts were laid out and the Boarding house fitted with parallel bars and other gymnastic apparatus. Mr. Robertson was evidently an enthusiast on physical training, and recommended that “proficiency in athletics ‘should be a thing to be recorded in the general certificates we grant to outgoing students.’”

There were weekly debates at this period, presided over by one of the staff.

Let us quote once more the reminiscences of the old student, whom we referred to on the subject of Boarding houses, this time on the subject of games. "When I joined the College, cricket "was the only game played, Pandit Hari Kishen "Kaul (now R. B. Hari Kishen Kaul, C. I. E., and a "distinguished member of the Civil Service) was the "Captain of the team. Football was in vogue only in the "European Boys' High School and the Aitchison College. "A few of us conceived the idea of starting Football and "we privately subscribed a few rupees to purchase a "ball. We started the game, and after a few months "it was recognized as a good game by the College "authorities, and thenceforth supported from the "students' fund (*i. e.* the Union Club). A regular team "was started and I was chosen as first Captain. I was "Captain for about three years. When I left the College, "after having gone up for my B. A. in 1893, L. Kashi "Ram was chosen Captain in my place. In the following "year Mr. Kunwar Sain (now Principal, Law College) "was appointed."

One more reminiscence from the same pen, which we may give here, though it really belongs to a later date. It is a characteristic story of Professor Oman, (Professor of Science). "In 1892 I failed in my B. A. "Examination. In those days failed students used to join "in October, after the summer vacation. Meanwhile "L. Ruchi Ram and other patriotic citizens of Bhera "opened an Anglo-Sanskrit High School there. As they "could not get any one to teach English, L. Ruchi Ram "asked me to help them by coming over to their school "for a couple of months till they got a suitable man. "Professor Oman heard that I had joined the school

“and thought I had given up my education.” On my rejoining in October, Professor Oman remarked: “I am very glad to see that you have come; you must stand first in Physical Science; it would be a matter of shame if a student from another College stood first in the examination when our College is better equipped with Science apparatus than any other in the Province.”

Mr. Narain Das Gupta, who entered the College in this year, contributes the following reminiscences of his College days :—

I joined the College in 1888 and left it in 1892. During this period of four years great improvements were effected in various directions.

When I joined the Boarding house was located in a hired house known as “*Phus ki Kothi*” in Mozang. It was so far from the College that few students liked to live in it, particularly in the hot weather. But the arrangements in the private Boarding house in the city, where most of the students resided, were so bad that I decided to live in the inconveniently distant Mozang Boarding house which was superior in every other respect. At that time there were hardly a dozen residents, but even after my admission, the number rose very rapidly, and before the close for the summer vacation the authorities had to think of hiring a better house. Thus after the vacations we were accommodated in House No. 48, on the Lower Mall. This house was so near and in all respects so comfortable, that all the rooms soon became quite full, and proposals to build the present “Quadrangle” were expedited into action. Thanks to the exertions of the authorities, the wings were ready in 1891 and we were the first occupants.

It is needless for me to say that in 1888 there were practically no playgrounds attached to the College, and the provision of these may be considered simultaneously with the erection of the "Quadrangle." In 1892, when I left the College, it had regular teams in all games save hockey.

The College Debating Club, then known as "The Union Club," was then in its infancy. Through the keen interest and fostering care the Professors took in making it a success, specially the virgorous efforts of the late lamented Mr. Chatterjee, the Club grew in popularity and the students soon began to show signs of independent thought and expression. I remember, with feelings of delight and gratitude, how our Professors compelled the shy students, who pleaded lack of preparation, to come forward and say something, giving them not only necessary hints and suggestions, but whole sentences.

I can never forget the cordial relations that existed between the students and the professors, who took parental care in the welfare of the students, and were looked upon by them as father, friend, and sage. The ever-smiling face of that poet and scholar—the angelic Mr. Eric Robertson,—the majestic, tall figure of that great educationist and philosopher—Mr. W. Bell, convincing his pupils with his lucid and learned arguments—the mathematical head of that sage and thinker—Mr. S. B. Mukerji, who was ever busy solving difficult problems—the active and humorous form of Mr. Chatterjee, with his long flowing Indian choga and white pagri, making his pupils laugh by his humour, even when explaining difficult mathematical problems, and last of all the fat, lethargic figure of the College Clerk, L. Sardari Lal,

whose snoring from his chair could be heard a long way off, and many more things that I shall never forget.

You will, I am sure, allow me to relate here a personal anecdote which shows what care was taken by the Professors for the cultivation of virtue in their pupils. It runs as follows :—

When I was in the 4th year class, some of my friends at Kangra wrote to me about a vacancy in the District Judge's office, and suggested that I should apply for the post. Accordingly I prepared all the necessary papers and secured many testimonials. When I went to Mr. Bell for one, he wrote a long certificate for me, but unfortunately before he had finished, the Superintendent of the Boarding house entered the room. Whereupon Mr. Bell enquired from me if I was a resident of the Boarding house, and being answered in the affirmative, he asked the Superintendent if he had anything to say against me. The Superintendent groaned, which aroused the suspicion of Mr. Bell. He put further questions to the Superintendent which extorted a complaint from the Superintendent that I had once held a meeting against him in the Boarding house. Mr. Bell at once changed his attitude and tore up the testimonial he had just then written. He did not stop there, but at once started an enquiry into the allegation. I produced several witnesses to clear my conduct, but the Superintendent declared they were not reliable, being my personal friends and mess-mates, and so on. I did not know how to satisfy Mr. Bell. At last, relying upon my innocence, I called Mr.—, a class-fellow who was not on good terms with me—a fact known to all the Boarders, including the Superintendent, who agreed upon the reliability of the evidence. Mr.—had the good sense to speak the truth

and thus my innocence was proved. Still Mr. Bell refused to grant me a testimonial on the ground that I was not a "kind-hearted fellow" for not having spoken to my neighbour for a year. Both of us had to appear many times before him, and then he asked us to come to his house. He received us kindly, shook hands with us and then remonstrated with us for our unsociable behaviour. At last he asked us if we forgave each other, and as we said "Yes heartily," he took our hesitating hands and placed them in each other's grasp. Then he asked Mr.—, "So you recommend Mr. Gupta for a testimonial," "Yes, Sir, I do, most heartily." Mr. Bell was delighted and then gave me a beautiful certificate. It was, however, too late, for the vacancy had been already filled up.

#### **1888-1889.**

Mr. Lewis was absent during the greater part of this year and Mr. Robertson still continued to officiate. As had been predicted, the number of students in the College continued to fall as a result of the raising of the fees, and the growth of other colleges supplying education at a cheaper rate. The numbers fell to 118, and this serious diminution, which was especially noticeable in the junior classes, led to a postponement of any further raising of the fees. Of Mr. Robertson's methods we take the following description from the pen of L. Diwan Chand, M.A., L.L.B., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, who entered the College in 1889 :—

Mr. Robertson was the next Principal. In his time very many improvements were effected and the Government College gained an unprecedented popularity.

Mr. Robertson was a man of letters and was, I believe, Editor of a series known as that of "Great Writers." His







Prof. JIYA RAM,  
(1888-1907).

lectures were charming, and, though he used to teach English, which was generally thought to be a dry subject, his method of teaching was so pleasing that a student would never miss his lecture. His ringing voice was musical and the students were all attentive so long as he continued his lecture.

Equally good was Mr. Robertson's treatment of his students. He was very sympathetic and started a musical class in the Government College, at which he used to come and give instructions every evening. Absorbed in his studies, he occasionally did not know whether a 2nd year class was sitting in front of him or a 3rd year class, but his unprepared lectures were as beautifully delivered as the most elaborately prepared lectures of other Professors. Occasionally he used to tear the pages of a book in the presence of a class at the time of teaching. In every subject his knowledge was wonderful and worthy of all praise.

The Volunteer ground to the south of the Town Hall was in possession of the Government College cricket team. The Volunteers wanted to take possession and turned the students out of the ground. The students complained to Principal Robertson. He expressed a regret that his pupils had come to complain to him, and had not themselves dealt properly with the Volunteers. On being told that the students were no match for the Volunteers, Principal Robertson promised that he would accompany them the next day. He visited the Deputy Commissioner, and, in company with a European Policeman, went to the cricket ground along with his pupils the next evening. In anger he took hold of the wickets of the Volunteers, and, pulling them out of the ground, threw them away, declaring at the

same time that it was his College ground, and that his pupils should not be interfered with. In his time the present boarding house of the Government College was designed and constructed, the former boarding house being near Mozang, and at the place where the D. A.-V. College is now situated.

In Principal Robertson's time another great change was made in lowering the percentage of marks in University Examinations. Sir William Rattigan was Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University at the time. Mr. Robertson sent his students several times for the M. A. examination and the results were very bad. He took up the question of percentage required for passing examination and got it materially reduced. When University results were out, he used to send for boys who had passed and used to encourage them with refreshments at his own house. He used to take particular care of the dress of his students and used to go outside his lectures to inculcate high principles of morality and gentlemanly behaviour by giving students happy illustrations and relating the points in a striking manner. He was a very quick lecturer and could get time to do all these things over and above teaching the ordinary text-books. In his time also, the number of subjects was reduced in the B. A. and F. A. examinations, and language was done away with from the B. A. course.

He used always to take care that his pupils should be manly in their behaviour. Once I had occasion to complain to him about a servant who had not behaved well towards me. On hearing the complaint he at once remarked, "Well, I would have been much more pleased had you taught the servant the consequences of ill-

treatment yourself, and I would have been proud if the servant had come to me to complain about your conduct." On further explanation he quieted down and promised to turn out the man, to whom the servant belonged, from the boarding house. Principal Robertson always impressed upon his pupils to be gentlemanly towards others, to be self-respecting, to be obedient to superiors, to take care of their dress and to be up to mark in their studies. He used not to lose sight of physical training, and used to give subscription to sports, from his own pocket. Football and other games were started in his time.

The inter-collegiate admission rules had their beginning from his time. A student of the Government College made practice of going to Forman Christian College and then coming back and repeating the same process. This led to undesirable results and a beginning was made towards drafting some rules.

One day Mr. Bell was teaching English. One of the students was not writing his notes. The student replied that they were all useless. Mr. Bell naturally got angry and turned the student out of the class. Subsequently he complained to Principal Robertson and advocated that the student should be turned out of the College. It was reported that the Principal said, "No, "Mr. Bell, the student must have great stamina in him, "every student cannot be so bold. Such are the qualities "of great men, you must forgive the student." And the student was not turned out.

The students equally reciprocated Principal Robertson's attachment towards them. On one occasion when I was in a junior class, a student of the Mission College came to Government College Boarding House

where some students were standing near the gymnasium. There was a well known Professor, by name the Rev. Mr. Velti, in the Mission College, and the Mission College students compared him with Mr. Robertson. This threw the Government College students into a rage and one of them handled a Mission College boy very roughly, for daring to compare the Rev. Mr. Velti with the august personality of Principal Robertson. Such was the attachment of the students of Government College towards Principal Robertson, and though no monument was made to perpetuate his memory, College students of his time would always remember him as one of the best teachers who was in charge of their destiny at the time. When Professor Robertson resigned, his going away was felt as a great shock. Professor Robertson sent a subscription to the cricket fund even from England, when he had no longer any connection with the College, and his memory will always remain a source of joy to his pupils."

As regards University Examination results during this period we may note that, although no B. A. or M. A. students presented themselves for the Calcutta University Examinations, the old connection still lingered on in the F.A. for which examination a few students still presented themselves. The Punjab University Examination results were not very satisfactory. This is ascribed to the irregularities of the Examinations and to the fluctuating standard which then obtained.

The Union Club and its various athletic activities continued to flourish, and in this year the College obtained a regular cricket ground of its own, "the Volunteer ground lying in front of the new Municipal building." It was the disputed possession of this piece

of land which led to the scene mentioned above in L. Diwan Chand's memoirs. The Boarders still lived in rented houses, though the latter were now conducted on regular lines and placed under the strict supervision of Professors and a paid "Superintendent." A feature of this year was the number of semi-public lectures delivered in the College, which were largely attended and included such subjects as "Marcus Aurelius, Charles Darwin, Tennyson and Socrates."

### 1889-1890.

Mr. Lewis went on leave in this year and Mr. Robertson continued to act as Principal. The staff was strengthened by the arrival of a new permanent Professor of History, Mr. J. C. Godley (now Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,) who arrived in January 1890. Mr. Oman also returned from a long spell of furlough in this year, so the staff was up to a better numerical strength. The number of students remained practically the same—actually 115, instead of 118. To the report of this year is appended a comparative table of the years 1884-1885 and 1889-1890, which shows that what the College had lost in quantity, it had gained in quality for, though the 1st and 2nd year classes were much smaller, the B.A. and M. A. classes showed a considerable increase. The fees were now—Intermediate Rs. 7 ; B. A. Rs. 8 ; M. A. Rs. 10 ; (as against Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 in 1914). The examination results, especially in the Intermediate, showed a marked improvement. The Union Club was flourishing. Its income was Rs. 258. "With this amount in hand the Club has continued its various athletic sports and played frequent matches." This, to a modern generation in which *one* Club alone spends *five* times as much, seems almost incredible,

The need of a proper Boarding Hostel had not been lost sight of. "Proposals for the erection of a large Boarding House are before Government, and plans have also been submitted. We hope for great things from our new Boarding House. An increase of friendly union among our students and between them and the teachers will result from this establishment, that cannot fail to make its mark on our roll numbers and on the quality of students which we produce"—a remarkably accurate prophecy, abundantly fulfilled in recent years. The system of semi-public lectures was continued, most of them of "a distinctly moral tendency." There were complaints as to the Library grant. It was entirely used up in purchasing books, and there was no sum available for binding, which was apparently urgently needed.

#### 1890-1891.

Mr. E. S. Robertson continued to act as Principal, and there were no changes of importance on the staff. The numbers were 113—two less than the preceding year, but the proportion was considerably altered, a very much larger number of third year students being admitted. The Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Sime), in commenting upon the numbers, remarks, "It may be presumed that we have now seen the very worst effects on this institution of the greatly enhanced fees, and the multiplication of colleges." The Principal in the same connection states: "I do not anticipate our securing a greater proportion of University Entrance candidates until we are able to raise the *esprit* of our College by influences beyond those of mere class room drudgery, although results show that our class room work is second to none in the Punjab." The



examination results were good, especially the M. A., in which the number of passes constituted a record. "In "a year or two," runs the report, "the College should "present to parents and scholars many attractions of "which it can scarcely boast at present."

These "attractions" were most of them in preparation. The new Boarding Hostel was nearing completion, and a further addition to the College was the acquisition of the Presbyterian Church which was to be converted into a Gymnasium. Further, the question of a Principal's residence had been solved by the handing over of the present house. It had been the Government Registration Office, and then had become the dak bungalow, and in this year was in process of reconstruction as a Principal's residence. This was the first recognition of the value of the residence of at least a portion of the staff in the close vicinity of the College and Boarding Hostel. Since that time the principle has been extended by the inclusion of "Gotham," now the residence of the two Wardens of Hostels, and more recently of yet another bungalow (1914)—formerly the Land Record Office—to accommodate two members of the staff. Possibly future generations may see a regular Professorial "Ghetto" in the neighbourhood of the College. A member of the staff of the time described the land round the College as "mostly jungle," and yet a further improvement to be chronicled in this year is the conversion of that part of the jungle which lay behind the College (now the tennis courts) into a cricket ground.

Turning to Clubs, we find that in this year the drama first made its appearance, as the Union Club successfully staged the "Trial Scene" from the

“Merchant of Venice”—the earliest, it seems hardly necessary to say, of a long line of dramatic triumphs, English and Urdu, extending down to the present year of grace. Music was also introduced—not vocal but theoretical—by a series of lectures upon the elements of solo and part singing. The usual semi-public lectures of moral tendencies was continued—True Manhood ; The Life of Buddha ; Health and Education, being among the subjects. Among the lecturers one notices the name of Mr. P. C. Chatterjee afterwards Sir P. C. Chatterjee, Judge of the Chief Court.

#### **1891-1892.**

Mr. Robertson, who had been officiating as Principal since 1888, was now obliged, owing to a breakdown in health, to take sick leave, from which he never returned. He was forced to tender his resignation from the service “to the regret of the Department and the disappointment of the College.” After his retirement Mr. Robertson took Holy Orders. His departure left Mr. Bell, the Senior Professor, in acting charge until the arrival of Dr. Stulpnagel who had been away from the College for a number of years, as Principal. Dr. Stulpnagel’s tenure of the Principalship was tragically brief. He completed the official year and then, in April 1892, suddenly succumbed to an attack of cholera, “in the midst of his labours and in the full vigour of life.” His connection with education in the province had been a long and illustrious one, and his untimely death came as a great shock. Mr. Bell once more found himself officiating Principal, and the report for the year is from his pen.

Turning to numbers, we find the College once more on the increase. The numerical decline had touched

bottom in the previous year, and the advance to 139 in this year marked the turning point. A feature was the rise in the number of M. A. students. This rise was not, however, marked by any great success in the M. A. Examination and, in commenting upon the large number of failures, the officiating Principal remarked: "The failure is a salutary lesson to those students who think that the M. A. Examination may be passed without special effort after less than one year's reading." The recent action of the University (1914) in prescribing a two years' course for M. A. students has endorsed this. In matters athletic all was flourishing. The new grounds adjacent to the College were being completed, and it was expected that "there will be lawn enough for cricket, football, etc., which will leave almost nothing further to be desired for the Institution." To a modern generation which has seen the addition of the Oval and the Chauburji, this does not seem a very convincing statement. The new Boarding Hostel was completed and occupied in this year. It accommodated at first 78 students, and the Librarian of the College was its first Superintendent. It was not the complete quadrangle familiar to this generation, as the northern side was lacking, and was added at a later date. The Gymnasium and Principal's house were still under construction. In reviewing the year the Officiating Principal commented upon the number of changes in the staff which had naturally had a somewhat adverse influence upon the work of the College.

## CHAPTER IV.

(THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF MR. BELL, 1892-1895,  
AND OF MR. DALLINGER, 1896-1898).

**1892-1893.**

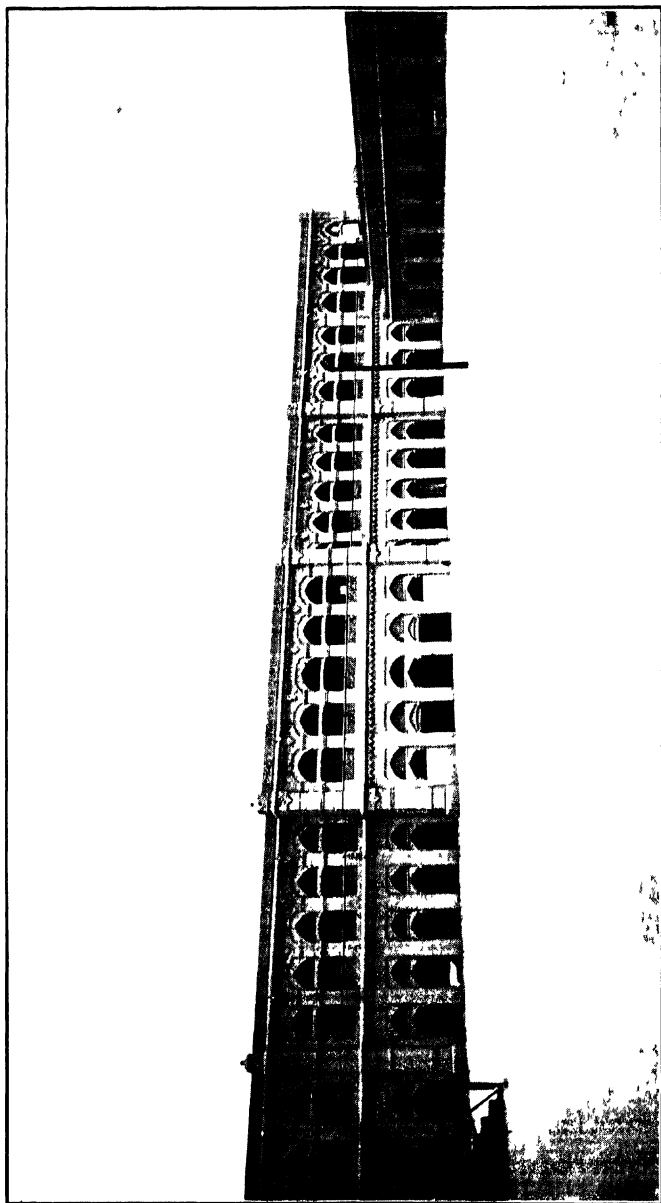
Mr. Bell continued to officiate as Principal and was subsequently confirmed in that appointment. There were several changes on the staff in this year. Mr. Godley resigned the Professorship of History and, after a short interregnum, was succeeded by Mr. Dallinger who arrived from England in October 1892. Mr. Bell, on succeeding to the Principalship, had become Professor of English, and the chair of Philosophy was therefore vacant. This was filled by another new arrival from England, Mr. B. E. Ussher.

The number of students showed a steady increase. It now rose to 165, an improvement of 30 or so upon the figures of the previous year. In this connection Mr. Bell remarks : "Seeing that our fees are now at their maximum and that two other Colleges in Lahore now teach up to the B. A. standard at lower rates, there is evidently no falling off in the confidence placed in the Government College."

Of the new Principal we have the following appreciation from old students of the period. L. Topa Ram (now District Judge of Gurgaon District) writes : "Mr. Bell was always ready to help his students and he took a delight in seeing them succeed and do well in life."

L. Diwan Chand (Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore) also a student at this time, contributes the following notes upon Mr. Bell and his contemporaries.





The Quadrangle, 1914

“Professor Bell was the next Principal. He was very sympathetic towards his pupils, and used always to see that they got through their examinations. He used to coach students in Essay writing and encourage them by paying for prizes from his own pocket, for the best Essays. He was the first Principal who had residential quarters in the College compound. Professor Oman was Science Professor in those days, and during his time Science degrees were created through his strenuous efforts.” L. Uday Chand, M. A., (State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir) also joined at this time. I had hardly stayed there (in the Boarding House) a few days when I got cholera, which was furiously raging in Lahore. Arrangements for medical treatment were very satisfactory and with care and attention I withstood the attack. But having grown weak and nervous I left the College and went back to Jammu. However, after two years at the College at Sialkot he returned in May 1894, and became Secretary to the College Cricket Eleven, which went up to compete in the newly organized Punjab University Sports Tournament in 1896.

To return to the year under review. Although the College was getting full, yet there were many more applicants than could be accommodated, and the Principal describes himself as being “inundated with applications for half fees, most of which have to be rejected.” The Gymnasium was finally completed in this year and gymnastic classes were soon in full swing. The Hostel now had its maximum complement 108, and another feature of the year was the improvement of the surroundings of the College by the planting of trees, shrubs, etc., “a welcome change from the former state of

things." As mentioned above, the Principal was now in residence in the College compound and "daily visited and inspected the Boarding Hostel." Mr. Bell further remarks on the question of residence: "The result has been to "bring me into much closer personal acquaintance with "my students, while enabling me at the same time to "supervise them more thoroughly. I can now speak "with confidence of the individual character of most of "them."

Another feature of this period was the rearrangement of the College Library, and its division into sections under the care of various members of the staff. The Science side of the College was also improved by the provision of additional Laboratory accommodation. The Union Club was in a flourishing condition and there was a marked increase in the enthusiasm for games, particularly football.

#### **1893-1894.**

"There was no change at all in the staff of the College during the year under report, and the year was thus one of uninterrupted work, giving both teachers and students an opportunity to do themselves full justice," so the Principal characterizes the year 1893-1894. The numbers in the College rose to 199, a large increase in every year except the third, which fell, owing partly to the levying of the maximum fee and partly to the fact that the D. A. V. College had opened B. A. classes. The M. A. classes were increasing rapidly but, owing to the fact that the students devoted only one year to the course, and also endeavoured to read Law at the same time! the percentage of passes was not so high as it might have been. The Union Club was in a flourishing condition (its income was now nearly Rs.



500) and gave several dramatic performances during the year. The interest in games was getting more evenly distributed, and each section of sport had its recognized votaries. In this year the different Clubs started distinctive colours or badges. That proficiency in the athletic field was not divorced from intellectual achievements is shown by the number of "first classes" obtained by prominent athletes. Gymnastics, though now a recognized branch of College activity, languished for want of an Instructor, there being no funds available to pay for one. The College was already beginning to feel the need of more ground, and an extra piece of land was acquired from the Municipality. The Boarding Hostel was full up and the Principal was pressing for the completion of the North Wing which would complete the original design. The question of medical attendance also came up in this year and the Principal in recommending regular medical inspection maintained that "it would lighten his responsibility for the general health of such a large number of students." The College was suffering from a water famine and proposals were made for a supply of canal water, but these were not as yet destined to be carried out. One other pressing want of the time was the need for more accommodation. Besides the classes of the College itself, those of the Oriental College were also held in the building, and the consequent pressure must have been enormous.

#### **1894-1895.**

The staff remained practically unchanged in this year, except that L. Jiya Ram reappeared on the staff after a long absence at the Central Training College.

Numbers again showed a remarkable increase. The total was now the high figure of 236, taxing the

accommodation of the College to its utmost. The report for this year contains a number of interesting tables showing the very varying percentage of passes in the University Examinations during the previous five years.

The period may be said to be one of those happy ones which have practically no History. Every form of College activity was forging steadily ahead, and the absence of any detailed comment beyond the statement "at no time has so keen and general an interest been displayed in cricket and football matches, and a very fair share of victory has been the result," only serves to emphasize this. A new aspect of College activity is found in the establishment of a Philosophical Society in this year.

The Boarding Hostel still lacked its North Wing, and the Principal in urging its speedy completion pointed out that until the quadrangle was complete the structural arrangements would remain totally unsuited to the purposes of a well managed and well supervised Boarding Hostel.

#### **1895-1896.**

Mr. Bell departed on long leave in this year, and Mr. Dallinger acted for him, Mr. Hirst being appointed to officiate as Professor of History. The number of students rose to 264 in this year, another marked increase chiefly in the 3rd year classes. "During the year Shadi Lal of this College obtained the State Scholarship and has gone to England to prosecute his studies in an English University." This distinguished old student has recently become a Judge of the Chief Court.

As regards the activities of the College in this year a separation was effected between Sports and Debating.

Hitherto one Club—the Union Club—had been responsible for all. It was now deemed advisable to establish a separate “Sports Fund,” to which subscriptions from past students were also invited. The Philosophical Society, the first of the learned societies, pursued a flourishing career.

A feature of this year was the holding of a scientific conversazione in the College Hall under the direction of Professor Oman. “The students conducted a series of most interesting and instructive experiments, and showed, when questioned, an intelligent and well grounded knowledge of principles.” The entertainment is described as being “unique of its kind in India.”

The various College teams had most successful seasons but were much handicapped by lack of sufficient grounds. The water supply was a great difficulty, and we find Government coming forward in this year with a grant for the improvement of the grounds. The Boarding House was still minus its extra wing, and was therefore extremely crowded. The Principal in urging its completion draws attention to the value of residence to students as giving better opportunities for systematic reading and more regular exercise. A change made in this year was the division of the Library into two sections, one to be for the students only and to be the nucleus of a “Students’ Library” increased from time to time from the funds of the Union Club.

#### **1896-1897.**

On the return of Mr. Bell from leave he was appointed an Inspector of Schools, and Mr. Dallinger became permanent Principal of the College. A further change in this year was the resignation of Professor J.

C. Oman, and his retirement on pension after twenty years' service. Professor Oman had rendered splendid service to the College and University, and the latter honoured him on his departure with the degree of Doctor of Literature. Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni temporarily filled the vacancy while L. Kunwar Sain acted as Assistant Professor. A new Professor of History arrived in this year, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Dallinger, in the person of Mr. P. S. Allen, who arrived in February. The number of students on the rolls was 246, a slight decrease on the figures of the previous year. The Principal remarks, "In almost all subjects the number of candidates and percentages of passes have considerably increased."

In this year we hear first of the Punjab University Sports Tournament—more familiarly known as the P. U. S. T. C. It came into existence owing to the exertions of a number of old students, one in particular, R. B. Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, C. I. E., being specially energetic in its organization. In this, its first year, four trophies were presented for competition, and of these Government College secured three. The P. U. S. T. C. has had a flourishing and ever expanding existence, and to-day its activities extend to nearly every branch of sport (1914). Government College has succeeded in maintaining its high standard of achievement in this tournament, and despite the large number of Colleges now taking part, secured this year, (1914) 7 out of the 9 trophies which are now open for competition.

Considerable improvement was shown in all forms of sport—probably the establishment of the P. U. S. T. C. was a strong incentive. The College grounds were also





College and University Cricket Ground.

considerably improved, and the whole of the garden was now transferred to the Principal by the Municipality.

**1897-1898.**

Considerable changes took place in this year. Mr. Dallinger resigned the Principalship and a new Principal was found in the person of Mr. Robson, then Principal of the Dacca College, who took over charge in February 1898, and was destined to hold office for 15 years. Mr. Ussher, the Professor of Philosophy, also resigned in this year and was succeeded by Mr. T. W. Arnold of the Mohamedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. These changes, which were accompanied by a consequent amount of "shuffling" among the other members of the staff, had naturally a somewhat adverse influence upon the teaching efficiency of the College. The numbers also declined somewhat, falling to 235. Otherwise the College activities flourished. The College won the trophies for football and gymnastics in the P. U. S. T. C. It is interesting to see what the newly arrived Principal thought of the College grounds. Although as we have seen, considerable improvement had been effected, yet the water supply is entirely inadequate no provision being made for an adequate supply of canal water, without which it is impossible to keep up the grounds." Further, "The football ground is in very bad order and "urgently needs improvement. It is very dusty, and "brick-bats constantly come to the surface and have to "be removed. The ground should be laid out in grass. "The special grant made in 1896 was spent entirely on "the cricket and tennis grounds, and on the purchase of "a roller and lawn mower. The football players constitute a majority (this was before the days of Hockey. "*Editor*) and naturally complain that nothing is done 'for their ground."

As a general summary of the events of this period we give the reminiscences of L. Kunwar Sein, M.A., now Principal of the Law College, who entered the College as a student in 1891, and who remained on, as a member of the staff, continuously till 1897.

“ I joined the Government College as a student of the First Year (F. A.) Class in the second, *i. e.* winter session, in October 1891, and left the College while officiating as Assistant Professor of Physical Sciences, in October 1897. The period of my connection with the College, therefore, covers exactly six years, corresponding to the term of office of three Principals, *viz.*, Dr. Stulpnagel, Mr. Bell and Mr. Dallinger. As however, Dr. Stulpnagel succumbed to an attack of cholera within a few months of his taking over charge in 1891-92, and Mr. Dallinger had not long presided over the College before I left it in 1897, the period of which I have many distinct recollections and during which I took some part in the corporate life of the College as a student, coincides almost wholly with the term of office of Mr. Bell, the Principal who controlled and guided this big institution for about five years, with a strength, decision and sympathy all his own.

My joining the College synchronised with three more or less important changes in the history of the College.

1. Dr. Stulpnagel filled the Principal's chair instead of Mr. Robertson who had left the College for good before the summer vacation.

2. A new Boarding House was erected close to the College, and received resident students for the first time. Formerly boarders were indifferently accommodated in hired houses on the Lower Mall ; and



3. Some grounds, however inadequate, were added and better arrangements made for games and sports. Cricket used to be played before, too. But I doubt if there were grounds enough for football. From October 1891 football began to be played regularly on the ground outside the Boarding House. There was, however, no turf; every kick raised a cloud of dust.

### *Topography.*

The Topography of the College during this period may not be without some interest.

The low ground now occupied by "The Oval" was a grove of oranges and lemons, which harboured boys and bees for several hours of the long summer days. Boys with their books and mattresses "rolled about like tumbled fruit on grass," underneath the shady trees, adding to the hum of the busy bees. What a contrast to the lusty shouts that we hear now on the green hockey field on the same spot.

There was, moreover, a venerable old banyan tree right in front of the small tower to the north. The small *dais* round the trunk was invested with all the associations of generations of College students. That area has since been cleared of the tree and added to the excellent cricket fields. Poetry has yielded place to utility.

The area between the Northern Wing of the College and the main Boarding House was dry and bare in 1891, and began to be laid out in grassy plots a couple of years later.

There was no separate Chemical Laboratory building as there is to-day. Its site was covered with some out-houses, etc., belonging to the Small Cause Court,

which used to be held in the premises now occupied by Professors Wathen and Garrett.

As regards the dispositions of the class rooms, the whole of the Science Department was confined to the three or four rooms on the upper floor of the Eastern Wing. Only Physics and Chemistry were taught, no Biology or Geology. The humour of this allocation became apparent, when your spilt chemicals or solutions trickled down through the thin wooden ceiling on to the clothes and bodies of the students and Professors engaged in the rooms beneath. A story passed current towards 1897 (how much of truth it contained, I can't say) that a certain mischievous boy of the Junior Class, slyly dropped a small piece of ice on the neck, under the collar of a Professor, from behind and sheltered himself under the alleged leakage (all too frequent) from the Science room above.

A wit could perhaps see more meaning in this nasty leakage. All knowledge, they say, comes from above ; and Science was perhaps making its way from above into the domain of Philosophy and History below—No wonder that, when Science came down it transmuted Philosophy and History into <sup>so</sup> many sciences. Government College to-day is pre-eminently a College of Sciences.

The Eastern half and nearly the whole of the first floor of the Northern Wing was monopolized by the Oriental College. The small corner room next to the Principal's office constituting the Law School. Looking back from the vantage ground of the present, it seems nothing short of a miracle how this one College building, which is now considered all too small and inadequate for

the requirements of a single Arts College, should have accommodated no less than three separate and distinct scholastic institutions. But then the number of scholars was less by far and the term of tuition not the same. I expect, however, that the traditions of the Madrassas and Pathshalas of old had not died out till then, and people thought that as under the shade of one Pipal tree, or under one common roof of a mosque, there could be taught all the various branches of learning, from the Alphabet and Multiplication tables onwards up to the subtlest points of Astronomy, Law and Philosophy, why not so in one respectable building ?

*Professors.*

I need hardly give a list of the Professors that adorned the various chairs during the period. Some of those have risen to, and retired from, the most eminent ranks of Educational service. Messrs. Lewis, Bell, Stein and Godley are of this number. Only one of them, Professor R. S. Ruchi Ram Sahni, still occupies a chair in the College and connects the past (I am speaking of) with the present. Of these (except of one) I shall refrain from saying anything, out of sheer regard for them. Quite a number of the Professors, however, with whom I have had the privilege and pleasure of studying, have alas ! passed away. And I shall venture to give a few lines to each of them—not always in a serious mood.

Professor Umrao Singh, in his Babu cap and long flowing toga-like coat, taught History and English for some time, to the Junior classes. There was nothing more characteristic of him than his gentleness—quality of which the F. A. students seldom failed to take an undue advantage.

Professor Jiya Ram, although gentle like a lamb and tender-hearted like a deer, had abundance of feeling and sentiment about him. Extremely quiet and reserved in his habits—serious and pensive to a degree—his eyes would brighten up and his voice become tremulous with emotion when some sentimental topic came up in the course of his teaching. I shall never forget his lectures on the Rural Funeral and the Broken Heart from Washington Irving's Sketch Book.

Professor Shoshi Bhushan Mukerji commanded the respect and even veneration of the students, by his eloquent silence. For days and days together, classes used to go to him, sit in the room for an hour or so and come away with no more than two words from him, *viz.*, "Any questions?" He taught in silence—no student dared break it. Mathematics, perhaps, thrives better in such an atmosphere. But whenever he chose to speak and go to the Board, he showed that his own rule had exceptions. These exceptions are gratefully remembered by several of his pupils.

He was not grey, but he seemed (at least to us) to be old—very old, like a *Rishi*. And a *Rishi* he was in character and sentiments. There was one thing very mysterious about him. Till about March we used to recognize him by his characteristic shaggy beard. But when, after the Examinations, we joined the College again in May, we used to miss the only *sine qua non* in him; and would remain in doubts about his identity, till the summer vacation interrupted them. It was only in October again, that we used to recognize him in his appendage. This sudden disappearance and re-appearance of this epidermal growth in him will for ever remain a mystery.

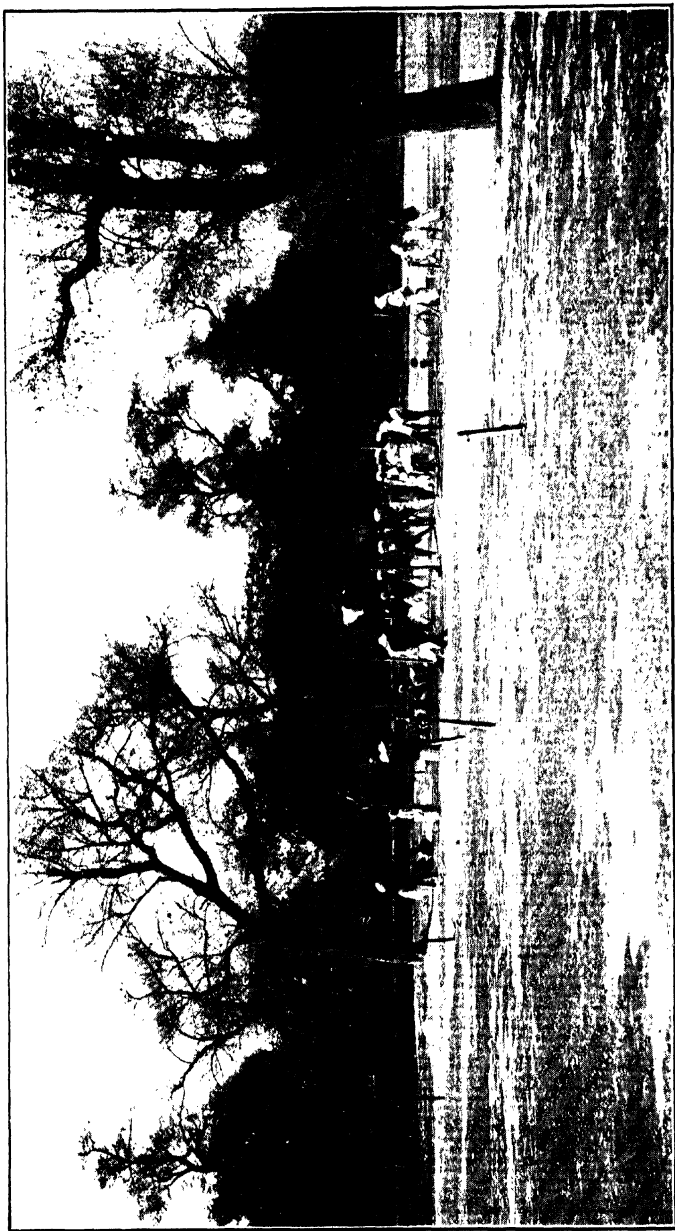
That a devotee of Mathematics need not be of one type only, was amply proved by Professor Golak Nath Chatterjee who was, in every sense of the term, a contrast to his senior. Correct and scrupulous in his dress, almost to a fault—and his dress was characteristically Hindustani (or Punjabi, if you like), he possessed an amount of vivacity, a fund of wit and humour, and a wealth of imagination and sympathy that were unequalled by any of his predecessors and contemporaries, and I venture to say, have perhaps been unsurpassed by his successors. Generations of students remember his witty sayings, humorous sketches of men and events and innocent practical jokes, delivered in a manner both impressive and agreeable. He possessed a very good memory, and was proud of it. He was fond of displaying feats of his Mathematical skill and perseverance. Sometimes he would go on working away at problems—one after another—like a machine, on the black-board. He was the only bachelor Professor then on the staff of the College; and he used to ascribe his vivacity to this privilege.

Professor Oman was in many ways a truly remarkable personality. He combined in him a genuine love of Science, Art, History, Literature, and even Philosophy. He was a specialist, without the defects of a specialist. Punctual to the minute, regular and methodical in his teaching, filled with the faith of honest doubt, which Science engenders, and yet imbued with the true spirit of reverence for what is good and beautiful, and fired with a passionate love of adventure and liberty, he inspired his pupils with his personal example. His lectures were illuminative, suggestive and stimulating. His broad humour never failed him and he was truly sympathetic and friendly towards

his pupils. An event may be related which severely tested these qualities.

A Chemistry student of the B.A. Class was one day doing his "practical" in the laboratory, when Professor Oman came up to him and asked him what he was about. "Preparing Picric Acid" was the ready answer innocently given. "Oh!" exclaimed the Professor, starting, "and you are going to blow up the whole College!" "Am I, Sir? but it is not ready, Sir," was the absent-minded reply, and the student went on still pounding away at the wet mixture with pestle and mortar. "Stop!" sternly interrupted the Professor, and caught hold of his hand. All of his Science students were then called in together by the Professor, to see and realize how grave would have been the consequences of a crazy curiosity, but for his timely interposition. Needless to say that a quantity of this dry stuff, about the size of a pin head when struck with a long rod, made an explosion and gave a report enough to startle the whole College. Science has its pitfalls, too, to save from which, the guiding hand of sympathy and warning are necessary.

Our teachers of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic are also no more. Pandit Bhagwan Das, Moulvi Mohammed Hussain ~~Azed~~ and Moulvi Mohammad Shuaib. Always kind and forbearing and generally too familiar, these Pandits and Moulvis were liked by the students with an unfeigned liking. While with them the students felt quite free and easy and played all sorts of pranks. Once a regular *Kushti* took place in that period, between two students who had quarrelled over a point of grammar, and the good teacher discreetly withdrew, leaving the young combatants to settle the point by fighting it out between themselves. It is hardly necessary to say that the rest



College Athletic Sports, 1914.

of the class locked the room from inside, and saw the fight through.

*Principal.*

The body of Professors, no doubt, go to make a College, and they raise or lower the status or tone of it. Nevertheless it is the Principal who is not only responsible for giving, but, if strong, does give, a distinct character to his institution. Before 1891 Mr. Robertson had caught the imagination of his pupils, and when I came in October 1891, I heard expressions of genuine regret on the part of many students who maintained that a more poetic, more learned, and more lovable Principal they could scarcely expect. Mr. Bell as a Professor of Philosophy was, I gathered, more feared than loved. When, however, he came to occupy the Principal's chair, he exhibited qualities of the head and the heart that at once made him the typical head of a typical institution. With him, it may be said with exactitude, was inaugurated the *regime* of development and discipline which has since continued unabated till to-day.

In order properly to appreciate the reforms introduced by Mr. Bell, it would perhaps be necessary to have some idea of him as a teacher. Of his many-sided scholastic activities and the reforms he introduced in the Punjab Educational Department later, it would be irrelevant to say anything here. But he was first and foremost a thorough-going teacher—earnest, methodical and painstaking—himself and expecting his colleagues and pupils to be equally so. He never allowed a moment of his time with a class in irrelevant talk—always gave copious notes, and insisted on everybody taking them down, and (what was more) on learning them. Mr. Bell's notes became proverbial for fullness and detail.



It was, however, as a disciplinarian and organizer that Mr. Bell's name would, and ought to be remembered in the history of the College.

He took up the question of Boarding House first and started the "gating system." There being only three wings of the Hostel then, this system could not be strictly enforced; and instances may be recalled, by the Boarders of those days, of some fiascoes brought about by the cleverness of some fast young men. These tenants (only one or two) would always manage to give the Superintendent the slip and would seldom fail to attend theatres in the teeth of orders to the contrary. But the system worked well on the whole—the more so perhaps because it was not so strictly enforced. In this connection the personality of old Lala Sardari Lal can never be forgotten.

A massive figure, round and square, covered under ante-diluvian raiments, heavy pock-covered countenance and a heavier nose which used to give warning of his existence by day as well as by night—these were the outward credentials of one who combined the multifarious functions of the College Clerk, Librarian and Superintendent of this Boarding House—and a Law Lecturer withal—in short, he was a factotum and a walking history of the College. The inevitable corollary of Mr. Bell, he would be often gasping for breath and perspiring while endeavouring to keep within hearing distance behind the quick easy paces of the tall Principal. He was the big boss of the menial staff of the College Boarding House, and the keeper of all the College registers and things, and as such, he wielded his powers not over strictly. Underneath a by no means attractive appearance, he had a kind heart and a sense of humour. Once

in a merry group of Boarders bent upon enjoying themselves with singing, etc., he made his appearance. I at once quoted a well known <sup>verse</sup> proverb.\*

He gave a hearty laugh, jumped up and withdrew good humouredly, thanking me for a cautious hint, and never again attempted to 'come like ghosts to ~~tumble~~ joy.'

Mr. Bell believed that the University Examination was a test, but after all only one of the tests of the many-sided activities of a scholar—and even that, by no means a very satisfactory one. He therefore introduced a system of granting certificates as a matter of course, to every one of the students at the end of the year by each Professor, who based his remarks and opinions on the House Examination results. Similarly a certificate by the Superintendent of the Boarding House was to be given. The part, if any, which a student had taken in athletic sports, etc., was also stated. It was Mr. Bell's intention to make these certificates of equal, if not superior, value to the University diplomas and degrees. I am not aware how long after Mr. Bell left the College, this system continued in practice. Perhaps it did not. But in it may be found the germ of the present day Tutorial group system.

Till Mr. Bell's time not much use was made of the College Library. He made it accessible to the students.

### *Athletics and Sports.*

To the development of athletics and games and sports too, he devoted much attention. He improved the grounds for cricket, tennis and football; acquired the church building and converted it into a Gymnasium equipped with the most up-to-date appliances; encouraged

the intercollegiate matches and was, I believe, instrumental in organizing the University Tournament.

An anecdote may be related to show how keen an interest he took in our Athletics and Sports. It was the month of January or February 1895, when one fine morning Mr. Bell sent for me before the College opened and sounded me as to whether my Football team would play a match with the Police Officers who had sent a challenge to him. From the tone and manner of his talk I guessed that he would heartily like to accept the challenge. Although I knew, and pointed it out to him that most of our men were going up for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations in the following March, and would be loth to risk limbs broken or bruised in an unequal match, I took upon myself the responsibility of persuading them to play the match. This pleased him immensely and when the following day he saw us return triumphant, after winning by one goal to love, so overjoyed was he that he at once sent to me, in an envelope, Rs. 10 and a letter saying, "here are Rs. 10 for a feast after your victory this evening." The intoxicating delight that we felt in exchanging congratulations may be better imagined than described. Neither later on, when we won the first University Tournament Football Trophy, in 1896, nor during the whole term of my Captaincy, did I ~~seldom~~ ~~felt~~ more proud than on the occasion described above.

#### *Clubs.*

There was but one Club—the so-called Literary Club in the College. It used to meet once every week or fortnight. Although the Club was not very popular in the beginning, later on the Secretary of the Club had commenced to be looked upon as a man of some consequence; and I remember that the contest for the election of the Secretary, in 1894, was fairly keen.

Mr. Bell tried to popularise the Club by making it obligatory for every student called upon to do so to speak. Nevertheless there were plenty of students who managed never to utter a word throughout their College career. Silence was believed to be golden in those days. It was generally the silent lot that made their mark in examinations. Mr. Bell soon found this out and relaxed the rule. I do not remember having spoken in the Club more than five or six times during as many years.

It was not till towards the end of Mr. Bell's *regime* in 1896 that, through the efforts of Professor Ussher, the Philosophical Society was started, with Professor Ussher himself as the first President, and I believe Mr. Hussain as the first Secretary. Some interesting papers were read during the two years 1896-97—I have, distinct recollections of the following:—

Professor Ussher on Savage Customs,  
 Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni on Fossils from Katar  
 Lala Balak Ram on Matter and Space,  
 and I read two papers (1) on Ether, and (2) some interesting experiments on Mercury globules.

Over and above these an informal but highly popular because thoroughly indigenous and boisterous, club was set on foot in the Boarding House, in about 1896. It was the so called Poetical Club of which Sher Amir Singh was the moving spirit. Extempore verses of indifferent merit, in all languages, were composed and recited, much to the amusement of the company.

#### *Students' Traits.*

There was not much of politics discussed in those years. The holding of the lectures of the National Congress in 1893 did create some enthusiasm, but it was, I

think, temporary. Students seemed to be more earnest in attending religious institutions and lectures. They used to sing hymns (Bhajans) in the boarding house, and batches of them used to go to some Anjuman or Samaj or another.

There were, however, fairly sensitive at times, as an anecdote will show. Once a Professor who had not long been in India, having been interrupted more than once by a student who wanted to go out, called the student "silly" and the whole class left the room in a body, and for some days did not attend the Professor's lectures. The conciliatory and sympathetic attitude of Principal Bell, however soon removed the misunderstanding, and before long cordial relations were restored between the teacher and his pupils.

### *Drama.*

• There used to be dramatic performances in our days— invariably representations of scenes from some one or other of Shakespeare's plays. But the staging was seldom of an elaborate nature. One 3rd year class attempted "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which I took the part of Theseus. The 4th year class gave a performance of "Julius Cæsar," in which Anthony's part was well done. In "The Merchant of Venice," performed by the 2nd year class, Shylock's part was remarkably well done by Mr. Madan Gopal, Aggerwal. Taken all in all, however, our performances bear the same relation to those given to day by the College students as Shakespearian stage and acting does to those of the present day. But after all, as Shakespeare himself has it.

"The best of this kind are but shadows. And the worst are no worse if ~~God~~ amend them."

Of Principal Dallinger's *regime*, I have left myself no space to say anything beyond the personal reminiscence that it was first in 1896, while a student of the M.A. class in English, that I was selected to officiate as Assistant Professor of English and History, in the place of Lala Jiya Ram, and then after I had taken my second M.A. in English, I was appointed officiating Assistant Professor of Science, which chair I held till I left for England in October 1897."

Here we may bring this chapter to a close. Mr. Robson's Principalship in which so many improvements were introduced into every Department of College life must be reserved for a separate section, in which Mr Robson himself will take up the story.↵

## CHAPTER V.

(MR. S. ROBSON, M. A., 1898-1912.)

*Grounds.***1898.**

In 1898 the Lahore Mall was not attractive, being a dusty road with berms two or three inches deep in dust or mud according to the weather. There were no footpaths, and no tan ride. Nedou's Hotel, the Queen Empress's statue and its green surroundings, the General Post Office, the Bank of Bengal, and the new Senate Hall did not exist. The resulting depression of a new arrival was not relieved by the grounds of the College, which were dreary in the extreme. There were no gates and no fence, and the grounds were the rendezvous and resting place of cattle from the City. "Gotham," the house now occupied by Professors, was the Small Cause Court, standing in the midst of its own desolation. The present Chemistry Laboratory did not exist. The football ground was another bit of desolation, covered with two or three inches of dust and saltpetre mixed with brick-bats, resting on a substratum of brick rubbish. The corner between the football ground and Chatterji Road was a still more forbidding and insanitary corner, as it was then the godown of the Municipality and was filled with bullocks, sanitary carts, piles of full and empty kerosine oil tins and miscellaneous rubbish. The Refreshment Shop, or Shed, and the sanitary, or rather insanitary arrangements for the College, were by the well in front of the hall door; and the ground between these and the South-west entrance was bad to look at and unpleasant to pass, even on the Lower Mall. There were only two tennis courts, and the rest of the







S. ROBSON, Esq., M. A.,  
Principal, (1898—1912).

ground on the west was uncared for. The ground in front of the Principal's house was another scene of desolation. A road then ran from the Gymnasium to the Lower Mall, across what is now the lawn. The present rose garden was from three to four feet lower than the rest, and none of the ground had been levelled or laid out. The ground between the house and the Gymnasium was a mound of brick rubbish about three feet higher than the present ground level. The Principal's vegetable garden was then outside the boundary, and was an extremely dusty no man's land on which a crowd of small boys daily played what they called cricket. The only College Cricket ground was the small plot bounded by the College, the Gymnasium, the Principal's house and the Hostel; and it was then surrounded by a broad berm about three feet higher than the middle, so that it was very much smaller than it is now. "The Oval," or hockey ground, was such an eyesore that in 1885 the Commissioner induced the Municipality to take it over and lay it out or make any use of it. From that time it was kept up from Municipal funds. In 1897 the Municipality handed it back to the College and, in 1898, it was still covered with orange trees and good to look at, but extremely insanitary.

The only ground outside the College was the plot between the new Volunteer Club and the Lower Mall, unfenced, unlevelled, unwatered, with here and there a tree.

#### **1899.**

In 1899 the cricket ground was enlarged by cutting down the surrounding bank, so as to take in every available inch of ground; but even thus a poor single was a boundary hit! The bricks in the football ground

were dug out to the depth of a foot. A third tennis court was made by cutting away a part of the unsightly mound on which there were no graves. No funds were available, but people in want of material were invited to come and dig, and received the bricks as their reward.

#### 1900.

In 1900 the terraces in front of the College were removed without cost to Government, and the orange trees were cut down. When the ground was no longer profitable to the Municipal gardener or his brethren water was no longer available, and many of the trees died.

A special grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the improvement of the football ground adjoining the Town Hall and from this dates the existence of the first good ground.

#### 1903.

In 1903 gates and a fence were put up, and henceforth the College grounds were both in appearance and reality less of a public common. The present "Oval," or hockey ground, was laid out. A new double well was sunk and provided with a Noria lift, to water the football and hockey grounds.

#### 1904.

The plot of ground formerly used by the Municipality as a store was made over to the College, fenced in, levelled, and planted with grass.

#### 1905.

In 1905 the triangle bounded by Cust Road, Multan Road and Lake Road, was made over to the University and the Government College, and the latter had to give up to the Volunteer Club the ground adjoining the Town Hall.

**1908.**

In 1908, after a hard struggle lasting ten years, the problem of irrigating the College playing field reached a satisfactory solution. A second well was sunk and an oil engine installed, which raised a plentiful supply of water and forced it through iron pipes to all parts of the grounds.

*Buildings.*

The College itself remains what it was in 1876, what it has been from the beginning. Inside, however, there have been considerable changes. The English lecture room and the Physics lecture room above it were each practically two small rooms separated by a very deep arch. The removal of this arch from floor to slates, without bringing down the roof was a difficult engineering feat.

The only part of the building for the teaching of Science was the present Physics Laboratory (so-called), *minus* the Junior Laboratory. The whole of the upper storey and half of the lower storey of the North Wing were in the possession of the Oriental College. The floors, which are now marble, were then brick—brick strongly impregnated with saltpetre and constantly crumbling. The Chemistry Laboratory did not exist. There was no North Wing to the Hostel, no dining rooms, no gate.

**1899.**

In 1899 the quadrangle of the Hostel was completed by the building of the North Wing (lower storey), and "gateing" was for the first time made possible. The new arrangement was at first regarded with some suspicion and alarm, and there were some who asked whether the Principal wished to make the Hostel into a jail.

**1901.**

The Chemistry Laboratory was built in 1901, sufficient space being found by annexing a few yards belonging to the Small Cause Court. This new Laboratory was supposed to be adequate to satisfy all the requirements of the Chemistry department for several generations to come.

**1904.**

In 1904 the upper storey was added to the North Wing of the Hostel ; and six dining rooms, three store rooms, and three rooms for kitchen servants were also built. Before this students dined in the kitchens, which also served as bedrooms for the servants. Considerable additions were made to the bath-rooms and the Superintendent's quarters.

The refreshment shop was removed from the front of the College and erected near the Hostel.

**1907.**

In 1907 the Small Cause Court was made over to the College and adapted as a residence for Professors. Those who live in College are able to take a much more active interest in the extra-mural life of the students than is possible for Professors who live at a distance.

**1909.**

In 1909 the long-deferred swimming bath at last arrived.

**1910-1911.**

In 1910 and 1911 the Chemistry Laboratory was re-built and enlarged to treble the accommodation and bring all the arrangements, as far as possible, up to date.

*Staff.***1898.**

On the 3rd February, 1898, the staff stood as below :—

1. S. Robson, M. A., Principal and Professor of English.
2. P. S. Allen, M. A., Professor of History.
3. Rai Bahadur S. B. Mukerji, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
4. Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni, M. A., Officiating Professor of Science.
5. Mr. Golak Nath Chatterji, B. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
6. Lala Jiya Ram, M. A., Officiating Professor of Philosophy.
7. Lala Khushi Ram, M. A., Officiating Assistant Professor of Science.
8. Maulvi Umr-ud-Din, M. A., Officiating Assistant Professor of English, Philosophy and History.

Mr. T. W. Arnold of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, took over the chair of Philosophy on the 11th February, when Lala Jiya Ram reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Professor, and Maulvi Umr-ud-Din to his substantive post in the Central Model School.

Mr. A. S. Hemmy took over charge of the office of Professor of Science on the 25th May, when Lala Ruchi Ram reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Professor of Science, and Lala Khushi Ram to the Central Training College.

After a severe illness Mr. P. S. Allen decided to resign and return to England. Mr. Allen was an officer of exceptional zeal and ability ; his services were of special value to the College ; and his resignation was an irreparable loss both to his colleagues and to his students. He was not only an able, efficient, and zealous teacher, but one who took the keenest interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the College. For his own students he did much outside the class-room, and all students of the University were indebted to him for his able management of the University Tournament.

Rai Bahadur S. B. Mukerji, Professor of Mathematics, died on the 31st July. Mr. Mukerji was a man of great ability, and did good work as Professor of Mathematics, as a Fellow of the Punjab University and Secretary of the Faculty of Arts, and as the author of several well-known text-books ; while his genial, kindly manner endeared him to his pupils and colleagues. He had lately been honoured by Government by the title of Rai Bahadur, and was nearing the time for retirement and well-earned rest after some twenty-eight years of Government service. His was the first donation to the Prize Fund Endowment, and the Mukerji Mathematical Prize will always keep alive the memory of his long connection with the College.

Mr. G. N. Chatterji was appointed Professor of Mathematics in August, and Maulvi Abul Aziz, M. A., was appointed to officiate as Assistant Professor of Mathematics on the 23rd October.

Mr F. J. Portman was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to succeed Mr. Allen as Professor of History, and joined on the 11th of October.

**1902.**

Bhai Gopal Singh Chowla, M. A., was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and joined on the 1st May. On the 1st May Mr. H. M. Chibber, M. A., joined the staff as Assistant Professor of Biology—a new appointment. Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal was appointed additional Professor of English for a period of six months.

**1903.**

Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal was re-appointed on the 3rd June. Mr. F. J. Portman was transferred to the Mayo College, Ajmere, on the 15th October. Mr. Portman was a very efficient Professor of History, and his lectures made the subject very popular. He was a distinguished cricketer, and his help was of great value to the College teams. The University was indebted to him for his able conduct of the Sports Tournament.

Mr. R. H. Gunion, from the Daly College, was appointed Professor of History.

**1904.**

Mr. T. W. Arnold resigned the Professorship of Philosophy on the 26th February, 1904, and Lala Jiya Ram was appointed officiating Professor, Lala Shiv Dayal, M. A., of the Central Training College, acting as Assistant Professor of History. Mr. G. S. Brett, of Christ Church College, Oxford, was appointed Professor of Philosophy by the Secretary of State for India, and joined on the 10th May.

**1905.**

Mr. R. H. Gunion, Professor of History, died on the 10th May, 1905, and Mr. G. A. Wathen, M. A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of History.



Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal, M. A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, was granted extraordinary leave for three years to study in England, and Shaikh Nur Elahi, M. A., was appointed Assistant Professor on the 4th October.

A second Assistant Professorship of Science was sanctioned with effect from the 1st October, and Lala Khushi Ram, of the Central Training College, was appointed to officiate on the 1st November.

#### 1906.

Mr. B. Mouat Jones, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was appointed Professor of Chemistry. Lala Chetan Anand, M. A., of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics, Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni becoming Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. Chibber was transferred to the Agricultural College, Poona, and Lala Shiv Ram Kashyap was appointed to act for him.

Captain J. Stephenson, I. M. S., took over the newly created chair of Biology, in October.

A whole-time Superintendent of the Hostel was appointed.

#### 1907.

The staff was further strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Professor of English and History, in the person of Lala Ram Pershad Khosla, M. A. The appointment of Assistant Professor of Physics was made permanent. Mr. H. M. Chibber was confirmed in his appointment at the Agricultural College Poona, and Major Stephenson's appointment as Professor of Biology was sanctioned for a further period, up to the 30th September, 1911.



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Prof. RAI SAHIB RUCHI RAM, SAHNI  
(1887--1914.)

**1908.**

The College sustained a great loss by the death of Lala Jiya Ram, who had been a member of the staff for 14 years. He was a sound and well-read scholar, an able and conscientious teacher, a wise and sympathetic adviser. As an author, as a member of the Text-Book Committee, as a Fellow of the Punjab University, and as Secretary of the Graduates' Union, he did much valuable work. He was greatly loved and respected by his colleagues and his students, and his untimely death was felt as an irreparable loss to the College. Mohamed Fazl Hussain acted as Assistant Professor of English from the 29th January to the 30th April, and Mr. J. G. Gilbertson joined on the 1st May. The staff was further strengthened by the addition of a second Assistant Professor of Biology, rendered necessary by the opening of an M. Sc. class in Zoology.

Shaikh Nur Elahi, M. A., was confirmed as Assistant Professor of Philosophy, *vice* Shaikh Mahomed Iqbal, who resigned. Mr. G. B. Brett obtained leave for one year from the 1st October, and Mr. A. Wyatt James, M. A., was appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to officiate as Professor of Philosophy.

**1909.**

Mr. G. N. Chatterjee, who had been on sick leave from October, died suddenly on the 19th of February, 1909. He was a graduate in Honours of Cambridge University, had resided in Egypt, and was an Arabic Scholar. He was an able mathematician and a successful teacher; while his many amiable qualities endeared him to a very large circle of friends.

The staff was further strengthened by an addition of a second Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in the person of Lala Ram Chandra, M. A.

Bhai Gopal Singh Chowla returned from leave in July, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. G. B. Brett resigned on accepting a Professorship in Trinity College, Toronto.

Mr. Wyatt James, officiating Professor of Philosophy, died on the 1st May. He had always proved an efficient and popular Professor of Philosophy, and won the hearts of his pupils.

Dr. Mahomed Iqbal officiated as Professor of Philosophy.

Mirza Mahomad Said of the Aligarh College was appointed Assistant Professor of English in October, on the transfer of Mr. Gilbertson.

Lala Ruchi Ram received the title of Rai Sahib, and was appointed second Professor of Chemistry.

**1910.**

Lala Ram Chandra, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, was awarded a State Scholarship, and went to Cambridge to study Mathematics. He was succeeded by Lala Atma Ram, M. A.

**1911.**

Mr. L. P. Saunders, Professor of Philosophy in the Deccan College, Poona, was appointed Professor of Philosophy, and relieved Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, on the 1st January.

The staff was strengthened by the addition of two Assistant Professors of Philosophy and English, Pandit Prabhu Dutt Shastri, M. A.,\* and Lala Man Mohan, M. A.

A chair of Economics was sanctioned, and Mr. Wathen was appointed to act as Professor of Economics, Lala Ram Pershad acting as Professor of History.

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\* Now in the Bengal cadre of the I. E. S.—EDITOR.

**1912.**

Mr. J. E. Gately was appointed Professor of Economics 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 re-opening 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, 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 has 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 improvement 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 Punjab 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 3 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

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\* Added in 1913—EDITOR.



Prof. G. N. CHATTERJI  
(1886—1908.)



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.

*Science.*

It is on the Science side 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 2952—48 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 re-considered 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.

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\* A list of the principal donors will be found in the Appendix.—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 themselves 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

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

† A full list of College Societies and their officers (1914) will be found in the Appendix.—EDITOR.

‡ And continue to be held.—EDITOR.

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.

### *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.





Major J. STEPHENSON, I. M. S.,  
(Principal).

## CHAPTER VI.

PROGRESS IN SERVICE AND RECENT HISTORY  
OF THE COLLEGE.

One of the most important features in the history of the College during recent years, is its development as an institution for instruction and investigation in science. In the early part of 1906 there were one Professor and three Assistant Professors ; in 1914 there were five Professors, four Assistant Professors and four Demonstrators.

Up to 1906 Professor Hemmy held the combined chair of Chemistry and Physics ; but since instruction up to the M. A. degree was given in both these subjects, the duties were manifestly too onerous ; and Professor Mouat Jones was appointed in the May of that year to take charge of Chemistry, Professor Hemmy retaining Physics.

In Biology Mr. Chhibber was Assistant Professor. The subject had been started in the College in 1902 with 7 students; the number had grown in 1905 to 16. It was housed on the upper floor in a single room partly divided into two by a wooden partition. A few diagrams, a few specimens and models, a very few microscopes, a single box of dissecting instruments and a single dissecting dish constituted, to the best of the writer's remembrance, at any rate, the most important part of the teaching apparatus. With these resources, to which must be added an invaluable laboratory assistant, Mr. Chhibber, gave instruction to first, second, third and fourth year classes in both Zoology and Botany, with practical work in addition—as much practical work at least, as was at that time required by the University Syllabus. How

this could ever have been done must remain a mystery. In passing, a remark may be added on the convenience of the term "Biology." The word is conveniently used to denote the natural history sciences of Zoology and Botany, which deal with living things, as distinguished from those other sciences which deal with inorganic substances; this may be a real convenience. But its frequent use is apt to lead to the idea that 'Biology' is a single science equivalent to Physics or Chemistry, or Geology, and to the idea therefore, that a staff, and accommodation, and grant for apparatus, etc., which would be sufficient for one of these is sufficient for Biology also. We see this idea dominating the minds of the authorities in the heroic attempt that was being made to teach under this title, two subjects, each requiring laboratory work up to the standard of the B. Sc. degree, in one room and by means of one single teacher. Though magnificent, this was not education.

A change in the regulations for the medical degrees of the Panjab University was the immediate cause of re-organisation. Hitherto the Assistant Surgeon classes at the Medical College had consisted of two sets of students—one, the more numerous, reading for the diploma of L.M.S., the other for the degree of M.B. The courses of instruction were much the same for both, with the exception that degree students, who had to possess the degree of B.A. before they entered, attended a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy, given by the Professor of Human Anatomy, in their first year. This course was illustrated by museum specimens, but included no practical work by the students themselves.

It was now decided to abandon the teaching of Comparative Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry and Physics, in the

Medical College, to have only one class of students—those reading for the M. B. degree—and to insist on the Intermediate Examination in Science of the Panjab University, which in their case must include Biology, instead of the B. A. as a preliminary to Medical study. The subjects which were abandoned by the Medical College were to be taught to intending candidates in the first place at Government College.

While Chemistry and Physics were sufficiently spaciouly housed, staffed and equipped to take over this additional number of students without insuperable inconvenience the Biology Department obviously was not, and immediate reorganisation was necessary. Mr. Chhibber, moreover, was transferred to the Bombay Presidency during the vacation of 1906, and since there was no time to secure a Professor of Biology from England, Captain J. Stephenson, I.M.S., then Civil Surgeon of Ambala, was appointed temporarily to the post, at about a week's notice. At the same time Lala Shiv Ram Kashyap, B.Sc., was appointed as Assistant Professor. It was generally understood that Captain Stephenson had taken a Science degree, which included Zoology, in his earlier days, and this was perhaps the reason for his selection ; it is at any rate safe to say he had forgotten most of the Zoology he ever knew, and that at no time was his Botanical equipment more than rudimentary. Lala Shiv Ram had taken his degree in Physiology, but may be presumed to have also had an elementary knowledge of the subject he was to profess. Under these circumstances it was obviously advisable that there should be some division of labour; while it would have been merely derisory for both members of the Biological staff to claim acquaintance with both branches of the subject, it was conceivably possible that, each taking one branch, by painful

application and lavish expenditure of midnight oil, exposure might be avoided. Captain Stephenson took Zoology as his portion, Lala Shiv Ram, Botany, an arrangement which still exists to-day. Lala Behari Lal Bhatia, B.Sc., again a Physiologist, was also appointed as Assistant Professor, during the first session.

The first requisites were accommodation and apparatus for practical work. The University, it is true, required little of this, none at all for Medical students, and so long as such regulations continued in force it was not easy to introduce a more extensive scheme into the work of the College. Fortunately the University was induced to see the error of its ways, and a more adequate syllabus was introduced. As in all cases, it could not come into force for two years; perhaps as well, for during the first session of the reorganised department very much could not be effected. A class room was taken from the Oriental College then housed in the Government College, for lectures to the Medical students, and such practical work as was required, or was possible, was done in the verandah in front of the Biological room. The Medical College kindly allowed specimens from their Zoological Collection to be brought over for demonstration to the classes. This necessitated a large amount of labour, but at this stage it was a great consideration to have specimens made available at any cost. A fresh lot was brought over weekly and those which had been used were taken back; the same plan was adopted for many of the diagrams for lecture purposes.

The annual grants for the maintenance of Biology were naturally small, in accordance with the scale on which the subject had hitherto been taught; Rs. 300 per annum for current expenses (contingencies), and Rs. 300



for apparatus, models, diagrams, and specimens from Europe. The whole of the annual grant for apparatus would have been swallowed up by the purchase of three students' microscopes; and the early history of the department is largely the history of attempts to obtain a more adequate allowance for its upkeep. The trouble largely was, that a grant was made to the College as a whole for contingent expenditure, and another for European stores, etc.; the other scientific departments were thus included in the grant, and in the case of 'contingencies' the Principal's office and College at large also. If the annual Budget allotment was not increased, any extra allowance made to the Biological Department meant a corresponding diminution of the amount available for Physics and Chemistry; and this at a time when they too were growing and were subject to increased demands owing to the influx of the Medical students. If an increased allotment was sanctioned on representations of inadequacy from the Biological Department, it was sanctioned as an increase under the general head of "Scientific Apparatus," and became the prey of all the Scientific Departments, and Biology being held (under these circumstances) to be one subject, came badly out of the scramble.

The next session, 1907-08, saw the last batch of students who were taken over from the Medical College under the old regulations, and the first batch of those who began their course at the Government College for the Intermediate in Science with a view, subsequently, to entering the Medical College. The accommodation allowed to the Oriental College was still further restricted, and the Biological Department flowed further into the upper storey of the north wing. The Medical

College generously transferred the whole of its Zoological Museum to the Biological Department; room was found for it in the gallery round the upper part of the College Hall; but the skeletons of the elephant and camel, which could not be accommodated in the narrow space of the gallery, were placed in the 'elephant room, under the tower. This gallery has continued to be the Zoological Museum from that time forwards. The Museum was well supplied with examples of Vertebrate Anatomy, and especially of Mammalian skeletons. As was natural, it was much less complete in the Invertebrate section, but in each succeeding year a portion of the annual grant has been devoted to supplying its deficiencies, and as a collection for teaching purposes it is now fairly adequate. Had the Medical College Museum not been available for the purposes of Zoological study, it is difficult to see, with the funds at that time available, how any adequate cause could possibly have been given, and the College was in the highest degree fortunate in being able to acquire it.

With the taking over of the whole of the upper storey of the north wing, the Biological Department was lodged as satisfactorily as it was ever possible to be, having due regard for the space of other subjects, so long as it was confined to the main College building; and the single room which was its original home was given up to the Physics Department, which also now required more space. It need scarcely be said that it can only be in exceptional cases that class-rooms, not originally designed for the purpose, can be successfully adapted to form a Biological Laboratory. The first requisite is light; this means many more windows than are usually to be found in ordinary class-rooms, it means also that

there must be no verandah, which is practically universal in Indian architecture, and can only be dispensed with in case of a due North aspect. In any room with only ordinary lighting and with a verandah, the light on the hinder row or rows of benches is often insufficient for microscopical work or fine dissection ; so it was, and is still, in the Government College laboratories ; though by whitewashing the verandahs and adding extra windows something was done in the required direction. But it was obvious that the accommodation, though the best available under the circumstances, could not be regarded as in any way suitable for the permanent lodging of the only school of advanced Biology in the Province.

First a course of gentle agitation to bring the minds of the authorities into a condition to listen to definite proposals, then the formulation of the proposals, then the acquisition of a site for a new department, then the preparation of plans, and so to the sanction of funds and the commencement of work on the new buildings,—some such progress occupied the years from 1907-1913 ; towards the close of the latter year work was actually begun ; in the present year we trust at last to enter into the occupation of our new home.

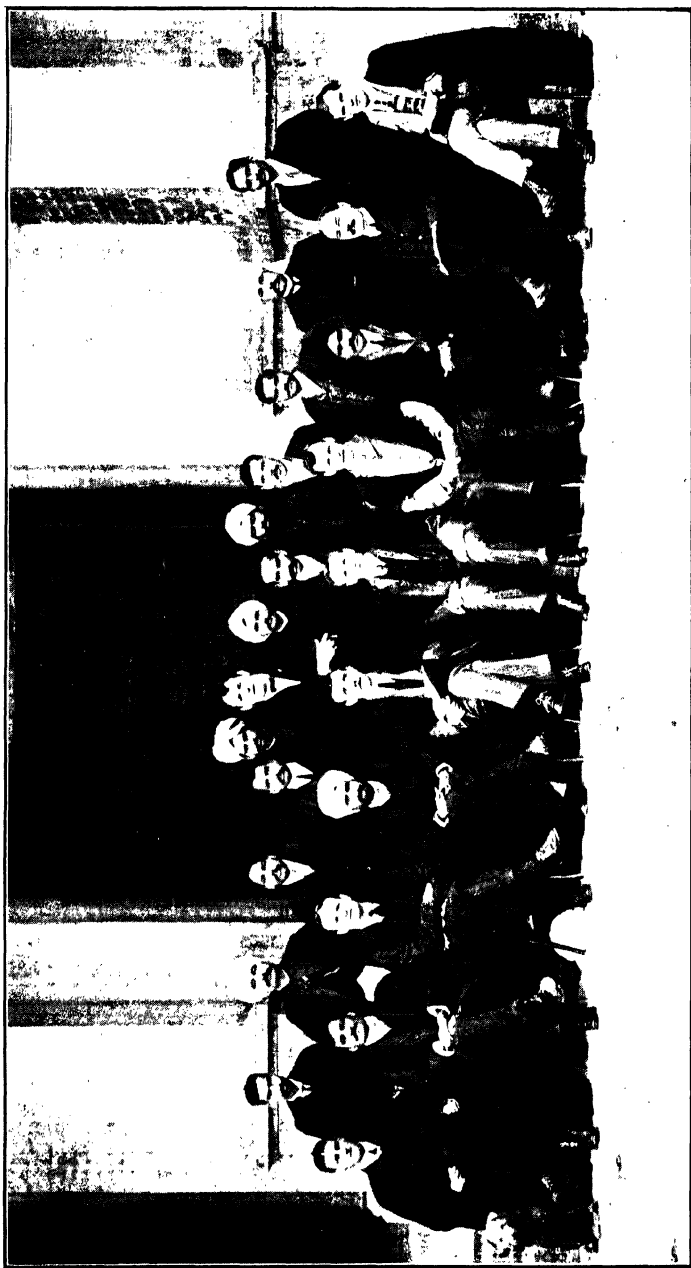
The growth in numbers of the newly organised department was rapid. In 1906 there were in the Junior classes (1st and 2nd year) fifteen, in the Senior (3rd and 4th year) four. The numbers in the 1st Year Class increased considerably in the following year in consequence of the new regulations for medical degrees, as previously explained ; the increase continued, and in 1909 the numbers in the Junior Classes reached 138. This was found to be about the limit which could be efficiently taught with the available staff and accommo-

dition ; and though the numbers could have been, and could still be, much increased by taking all applicants for admission, it was wisely decided to refuse applications in excess of this number, rather than lower the efficiency of the teaching ; there has in consequence been no further expansion of these classes.

Expansion has, however, not been confined to the Junior Classes. At first nearly every student who entered the department did so, intending, after passing the Intermediate in Science, to pass on to the Medical College ; thus very few were left to proceed to a degree in Science, and to these few, Physics and Chemistry also were open as well as Biology. In 1909, however, the number of Senior students had reached sixteen, and in 1912, 45 ; and it now became necessary to limit the advanced classes as well as the elementary. In the latter year there were altogether 183 students in the department.

Other Colleges have in recent years provided teaching in Elementary Biology, and ours is no longer the only one which supplies students to the Medical College. Indeed, it is a remarkable testimony to the success of Government College in Science teaching in recent years, that so few students now leave after passing the Intermediate in Science ; whereas previously, all except two or three of the successful candidates migrated to the Medical College, it is now quite a minority who do so ; while the larger number, if they pursue collegiate life further, proceed to a B.Sc. degree either in Biological subjects or in Physics and Chemistry.

It only remains to record the developments in the staff of the Department and in the scope of the instruc-



The College Staff, 1914.



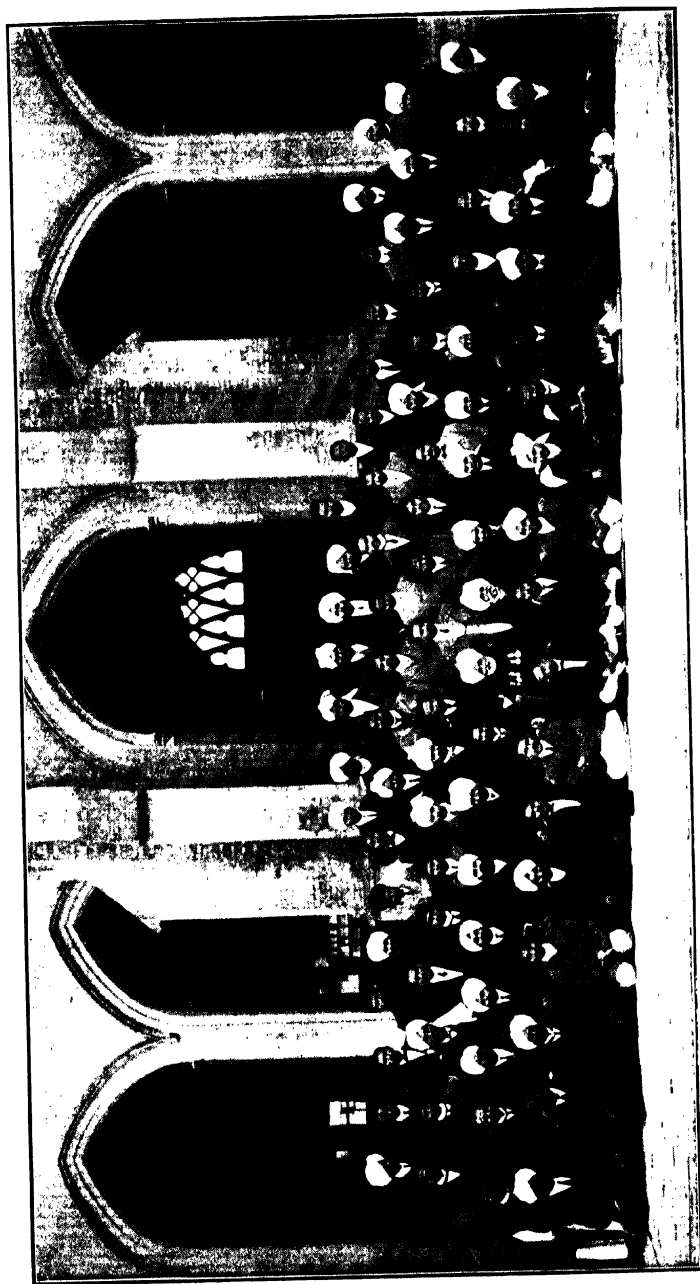
tion given. Early in the history of the re-organised department, an M.Sc. class was started in Zoology, but the staff, though increased by the creation of a post of Demonstrator, of which Lala Bishamber Das was the first incumbent, was not large enough to permit of Botany being carried to the same level. Professor Shiv Ram Kashyap and Lala Behari Lal Bhatia both took the M.Sc. degree in 1909, in Botany and Zoology respectively, the first to do so in this University in their respective subjects. In 1910 the Department sustained a severe, though temporary, loss, by the departure of Lala Shiv Ram for Cambridge, where he devoted himself with much success to the advanced study of Botany. On his return in 1912, after obtaining high honours in the Natural Science Tripos and earning the encomiums and good wishes of his Professors, it was possible to take the further step of inaugurating an M.Sc. Class in Botany also. Lala Shiv Ram was appointed Professor of Botany; Lala Bishamber Das, who had been officiating as Assistant Professor during Lala Shiv Ram's absence, was appointed permanently to the post thus rendered vacant, and a second Demonstrator was added to the staff. The system of appointing a certain number of student Demonstrators from the advanced classes to give assistance to the junior practical classes had already been in existence for some time.

An impediment to the higher work of the department in past years, has been the great demand for teachers of the subject in other colleges of the Province; and not only of this Province but of other parts of India also. The numerous instances in which other institutions have turned to the Government College to supply the needs of their staff has been very gratifying, but it

has resulted in posts being offered to B. Sc's who otherwise would have stayed on to take the M. Sc. degree, and it is this demand for Biologists which has robbed the Department of the credit of figuring more largely in the M. Sc. lists of the University. In the session 1911-12, a promising M. Sc. Class in Zoology gradually faded away altogether before the Professor's eyes; the attractions of lucrative posts overcame those of the study of advanced Zoology, and 1912 was a blank year for the department in the M. Sc. lists of the University. But both subjects are now firmly on their feet; the first students of the M. Sc. Class in Botany have this year (1914) completed their course and obtained their Master's degree; and a combined staff of two Professors, two Assistant Professors and two Demonstrators, with full courses of instruction in every grade of each subject, represent an advance on the condition of 1906 with which the College has every right to feel gratified.

The recent history of the other Scientific Departments, those of Physics and Chemistry, is not as full of developments as that of Biology. At the beginning of 1906 Chemistry and Physics were still combined under Professor Hemmy, with Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni and Lala Chetan Anand as Assistant Professor, and after the division of the combined chair in that year, when Professor Hemmy took the Department of Physics and Professor Jones was appointed to the charge of Chemistry, Lala Chetan Anand remained with Professor Hemmy while Lala Ruchi Ram devoted himself exclusively to Chemistry. M. A. Classes (the M. Sc. degree dates only from 1908) were already held in both subjects, which thus began the period here reviewed in almost the same





Group of Old Students, 1914.

position as that in which Biology ends it. In Physics the same rooms are still occupied, with the addition of that which was the first home of the Biology Department, and is now the Junior Physics Laboratory. The staff is the same, with the addition of a Demonstrator. The increase in the number of students has here also been considerable; in 1906 there were 124, in 1913, 216.

Chemistry has been rather more favourably circumstanced. It was evident soon after the beginning of the present period, that extended accommodation in the shape of new buildings would before long be required for all departments of Science. The extension of the Chemical Department was the first to be undertaken, and an additional block was added in 1911 according to the designs of Professor Jones. Moreover, the staff was increased by the creation of a second Professorship as well as by the addition of a Demonstrator. Chemistry is thus the only subject in the College, except English, which has two Professors. Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni, the former Assistant Professor, was promoted to the second Professorship in 1909. In passing, the bestowal on Lala Ruchi Ram of the title of Rai Sahib, which was conferred in connection with the Lahore Exhibition in 1909, may be mentioned here. The loss sustained by the Department, through the retirement of Professor Jones, for reasons of health, in 1912, is still fresh in the minds of all connected with the College; after a short interval, during which Dr. Sane officiated, the vacancy was filled by the appointment early in 1913 of Professor Wilsdon.

The numbers have grown from 125 in 1906 to 224 in 1913.

So much for the history of the past. The immediate future will witness the transfer of both the Biology and

Physics Departments to new building on a site close at hand, just outside the College gates.

*Physics and Chemistry* (PROF. A. S. HEMMY).

The process of evolution which has characterised the development of Science teaching in England has been followed at a greater or less distance in the Government College and as in nature has passed from the generalised to the specialised type.

At first there was a professor of Science who apparently was expected to teach anything, but who in practice confined himself to Physics and Chemistry, although the first incumbent of the chair, Professor J. C. Oman, was by the wideness of his scientific interests quite capable of giving instruction in any science. Professor Oman who was appointed in 1877 and held the post for twenty years, was an excellent popular lecturer and with his extended interests was particularly well suited to act as a pioneer in the subject. The appreciation in which he was held was recognized by the conferring upon him of the Honorary Degree of D. Sc. when he retired. During his tenure of the appointment, Science had rapidly increased in importance as an educational subject, and on his retirement the appointment was raised from the Provincial Service to the Indian Service.

In 1898, after a rather long interval during which Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram officiated, Mr. A. S. Hemmy was appointed. At that time the whole of the accommodation provided for teaching the two subjects of Physics and Chemistry up to the M. A., now M. Sc. standard, consisted of two lecture rooms, a laboratory built over a porch, and sundry passages and verandahs

whilst the professor was expected to limit his expenditure to Rs. 15 per mensem for contingencies and about ten times as much for apparatus and chemicals. Under the urgent representations of Mr. Hemmy's predecessors, Government had begun to realise that the accommodation was insufficient and were prepared to spend a sum of Rs. 8,000 upon building a complete chemical laboratory which, in spite of adverse expert opinion, was apparently regarded as adequate. Somewhat reluctantly they consented to new plans being prepared which by the exercise of the utmost economy provided a lecture room, laboratory and sundry smaller rooms sufficient for the existing classes for a sum of about double that originally sanctioned.

At the same time a plant for the manufacture of oil gas was provided. Even then, owing to the advent of famine in the province, the building of the laboratory was postponed for nearly two years for lack of the necessary funds.

In the meanwhile work had to be carried on under somewhat primitive conditions in the old building. Of gas there was none, a spirit lamp had to do its work. For a water supply taps and pipes were provided, but they were empty. The water pressure was not sufficient to carry the water to the height of the first storey of the College. To provide water, that general utility article, the kerosene tin, was used, one being provided for each student, whilst another one was used as a sink, the existing sinks having their outlets blocked. By the aid of a force pump and a small supply tank, the water pipes were once more filled, but the provision of a gas supply was more difficult. The gas, however, was obtained at the railway station and brought by

bullock cart in the cylinders used for storing gas for railway carriage lighting. One of these cylinders is still doing duty in one of the Mofassil Colleges. Needless to say, under the circumstances, gas was a very precious commodity not to be needlessly expended.

At about the same time the process of squeezing the Oriental College out of the building was commenced by the conversion of one of their lecture rooms into an apparatus room.

With the completion of the chemical laboratory in 1900, the old rooms were given up to Physics entirely and with four rooms, the Physics department has had to be content up to the present. In fact for the four years 1902-1906, one of these rooms was given up to the teaching of Biology.

In 1906 an expansion of staff took place. Up to that time a staff of two had to undertake the whole of the work in Physics and Chemistry. With the arrival of Mr. Mouat Jones, the two subjects were completely divided and an additional assistant professor, L. Chetan Anand, was also sanctioned.

At about this time the teaching of pure Science was relinquished by the Medical College, the instruction for the Preliminary Science examination being undertaken by the Government College.

It was decided by Government that Science should be made a speciality of the latter institution, new Physical and Biological laboratories and an extension of the Chemical Laboratory being promised. The two latter projects have been carried out and plans and estimates for a properly designed and equipped Physics laboratory have been prepared. It is intended that this shall be taken in hand shortly.

The new Physics laboratory will consist of a large lecture room to hold 160 students and a smaller one to hold about 50. These will be equipped in an up-to-date manner with gas, water and electric light and power, whilst a projection apparatus will be installed.

Two large laboratories, one for the Intermediate, the other for B. Sc. students, together with two small rooms available for research, will form one wing, whilst, on the other side, will be the larger lecture room, a large apparatus room, a workshop, an engine and a battery room. Joining the two wings will come the smaller lecture room, a preparation room, rooms for professor and staff, an optical room for junior students divided into four independent parts, and three rooms for the M. Sc. students devoted to Electricity, Optics and General Physics, respectively.

In the centre will come an experimental tower consisting of a staircase winding round a hollow central shaft which will pass right through from the top to the basement ten feet below ground level where there will also be a constant temperature room. By means of this shaft experiments can be performed for which a long vertical distance is required.

An up-to-date electricity supply is also intended. A number of accumulator cells as well as a direct current transformer is to be provided. These are connected to a switchboard to which are also fixed a large number of wires leading to the different rooms of the building so that in each room there are several independent circuits, on any of which can be placed a supply of electricity with a voltage which may be anything desired from about one volt to four hundred and forty.

It is also proposed to instal a liquid air plant driven by motor.

The workshop will be equipped with a number of motor-driven machines and all the various tools required for instrument making. When this building is completed, the College may be regarded as fairly up-to-date in this department.

The extension of the chemical laboratory has already been completed. Upon the nucleus provided by the laboratory already referred to, which now forms the junior lecture-room and B. Sc. laboratory wings have been added at each end. On the north side is a large junior laboratory with smaller rooms for the staff and stores. On the south side is a M. Sc., laboratory divided into three parts by glazed partitions, a small senior lecture room, a museum and library, and a professor's room besides smaller adjuncts. A direct current transformer provides both direct and alternating currents of any voltage from 25 to 220.

#### *Later Days.*

A few words on the occurrences of the last two years will complete our history.

Mr. Robson left the College in the Summer of 1912, leaving behind him a record of careful and conscientious administration of justice and of impartiality, which will not be surpassed. He was succeeded in the Principalship by Major Stephenson; Mr. Wathen was transferred from the chair of History to that of English and after a short interval the professorship of History was filled by the appointment of Mr. H.L.O. Garrett, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge. With the continued growth of the College the work of the English classes

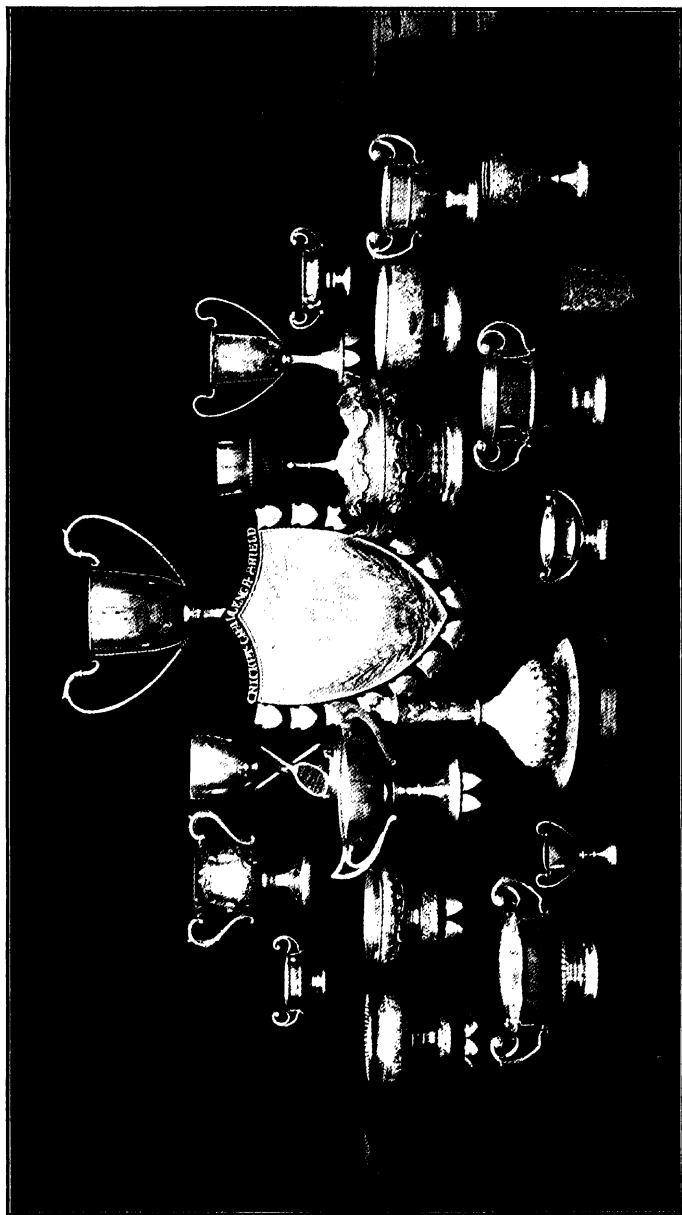
had increased so much that a second professorship was created and Mr. F. R. Tomlinson B. A. of Clare College, Cambridge, was appointed to the post. The retirement of Professor Mouat Jones, in Nov. 1912, has been mentioned earlier in the present chapter; his going was a loss not merely to the Chemistry department, but to every side of College life; besides being in charge of the Branch Boarding House, he was keenly interested in College athletics, and, living close at hand, and being in touch with all College activities, his geniality and kindness caused him to be looked on as a friend by every one. Professor Garrett, on his arrival, undertook the duties of warden of the Branch Boarding House, while the chair of Chemistry was filled, as has been mentioned, by the appointment of Mr. B. H. Wilsdon, of Lincoln College, Oxford. L. Ram Pershad Khosla, who in 1913 took two years' leave in order to study at Oxford, was succeeded as Assistant Professor of History by M. Abdul Hamid.

Till 1912, the College had been dependent for instruction in Oriental Languages on the Oriental College; Government College could therefore claim nothing from the teachers of these subjects except so many hours of instruction, given in the vernacular. The Oriental College was in this year finally crowded out of the Government College buildings, and the Education Department adopted the principle that Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian should be taught by scholars trained in critical methods, instead of altogether on the traditional system as hitherto. L. Gulbahar Singh was appointed as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, and in the following year M. Ghulam Yazdani as Assistant Professor of Arabic; the latter, however,



held the appointment only a short time, and was succeeded by M. Sadr-ud-Din, who is also leaving to proceed to England as State Scholar in Arabic. The corresponding post in Persian has not yet been filled.

The size of the College has been a matter for serious thought on the part of the authorities. At the beginning of the Session 1913-14, the number of students was as high as 585 and this although 300 applications for admission were refused on account of want of accommodation. A certain number, as always, have dropped out during the course of the Session; but this has scarcely reduced the total below 550, a number which is perhaps as many as is advisable for a single administration to deal with. Even after the removal of Biology and Physics there will be no superfluous space in the main building; since a certain number of additional class-rooms are already required, and the Library is to be removed from the College Hall. More serious is the fact that students from the mofassil cannot all be received in the main and Branch Boarding Houses; and, though many of those who are excluded are able to take up their lodging in reputable hostels, a certain number cannot or do not. If the College authorities believe, as is the case, that they are not doing their duty by those of their students who live away from home, unless they can assure themselves and the parents of their charges that these are under a reasonably effective supervision, then it is evident that the numbers in the College cannot be allowed to increase out of proportion to the accommodation of the Boarding Houses. On every count, then, it appears that a halt must be called in regard to the expansion of the College. This need not be taken to mean that yearly increases



College and University Trophies, 1914.



in the College budget will no longer be asked for ; but that Government will be requested to consider a higher and higher degree of efficiency as the primary object to be aimed at.

New College Societies have been springing up ; the most recent of these are the Junior Students' Debating Society, the Jones' Scientific Society, and the Third Year Debating Society. Along with this has occurred a change in the constitution of the Union Debating Society. In the previous chapter this institution was left as a College Parliament, meeting weekly. But a Debating Society, under a parliamentary form or otherwise, which comprises 550 members only a minority of whom can find seats, while the rest are naturally tempted to stroll about, or to come in or out, as the interest of the moment seizes them, is not likely to be a very manageable body ; while proportionally only a very few are able, in the limits of time, to do what all are supposed to have met for, namely to debate. The numerous smaller Societies fulfil far more adequately the functions of debating Societies ; and the parent Union, having discarded its parliamentary form, no longer meets weekly as before.

The development of the athletic side of College life still goes on, and has recently given rise to a Gatka Club and a Boat Club. And finally material improvements are represented by the acquisition of a second house for Professors of the College, situated almost at the College gates, and by the installation of electric light and fans.

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# APPENDIX A.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS, 1864-1914.

		Offg. Principal	January 1864 to February 1864.	March 1864 to November 1864.	November 1864 to April 1886	
1.	C. W. Alexander, B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	Reverted to Inspectorship of Schools.
2.	W. H. Crank, B. A. ...	"	...	...	...	Reverted to Professorship of Mathematics.
3.	G. W. Leitner, M. A., Ph. ...	Principal	...	...	...	Retired.
4.	D. W. Jardine, M. A. ...	Offg. Principal	...	...	...	Reverted.
5.	W. Ellis, M. A. ...	"	...	...	...	"
6.	C. Pearson, M. A. ...	"	...	...	...	"
7.	T. W. Lindsay, B. A. ...	"	...	...	...	Died.
8.	C. R. Stulpnagel, M. A., Ph. D. ...	"	...	...	...	Reverted to Professorship of History and Philosophy.
9.	J. Sime, B. A. ...	"	...	...	...	Reverted.
10.	T. C. Lewis, M. A. ...	Principal	...	...	...	Retired
11.	E. S. Robertson, M. A. ...	Offg. Principal	...	...	...	Reverted.
12.	C. R. Stulpnagel, M. A., Ph. D. ...	Principal	...	...	...	Died.
13.	W. Bell, M. A., C. I. E. ...	"	...	...	...	Appointed Director of Public Instruction.
14.	P. G. Dallinger, B. A. ...	"	...	...	...	Retired.
15.	S. Robson, M. A. ...	"	...	...	...	"
16.	J. Stephenson, Major, I.M.S. ...	"	...	...	...	"

# APPENDIX B.

## LIST OF PROFESSORS, 1864-1914.

W. H. Crank, B. A.	...	Professor of Mathematics	...	1864 to 1869	...	Retired on Pension.
Alandar Hussain	...	Professor of Arabic & Persian	...	1864 „ 1872	...	Retired.
T. W. Lindsay, B. A.	...	Professor of Mathematics	...	1873 „ 1875	...	Drowned on passage home.
Siri Ram, M. A.	...	Supernumerary Assistant Professor.	...	1872 „ 1873	...	Reverted.
Bhagwan Das	...	Professor of Sanscrit	...	1872 „ 1884	...	Transferred to Oriental College.
Mohammad Hussain Shamsul	...	Professor of Oriental Literature.	...	1872 „ 1884	...	Transferred to Oriental College.
C. L. Stulpnagel, M. A., Ph. D. ( <i>alias</i> Rebsch).	...	Professor of History & Philosophy.	...	1871 „ 1892	...	Died.
Lachman Das, B. A.	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1874 „ 1875	...	Reverted.
S. B. Mukerjee, M. A., Rai Bahadur.	...	Professor of Mathematics	...	1875 „ 1900	...	Died.
J. D. Staines	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1875 „ 1875	...	Reverted.
J. Sime, B. A.	...	Professor of History...	...	1876 „ 1881	...	Appointed Inspector of Schools.
R. Dick, M. A.	...	Professor	...	1876 „ 1880	...	Appointed Principal, Central Training College.
J. W. D. Johnstone, B. A.	...	Assistant Professor	...	1876 „ 1881	...	Appointed Head Master, School, Ajmere.
J. L. Reid	...	Officiating Professor	...	1876 „ 1877	...	Reverted.

J. C. Oman, M. A.	...	Professor of Natural Science	1877	1897	Retired.
T. C. Lewis, M. A.	...	Professor of Mathematics	1882	1891	Transferred to U. P.
F. H. Cope, B. A.	...	Officiating Professor	1882	1883	Reverted.
Sagar Chand, B. A.	...	Assistant Professor	1886	1892	Reverted.
Bhairon Parshad	...	Officiating Assistant Professor.	1883	1884	Reverted.
T. M. Ghose, M. A.	...	Officiating Professor of Science	1885	1886	Reverted.
E. S. Robertson, M. A.	...	Professor of English	1886	1891	Resigned.
M. J. Odgers	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	1887	1887	Reverted.
G. N. Chatterji, M. A.	...	Professor of Mathematics	1886	1908	Died.
Guru Datta, M. A.	...	Assistant Professor of Science	1886	1888	Died.
Inam Ali, B. A.	...	Assistant Professor	1886	1888	Appointed to the Provincial Civil Service.
Ruchi Ram, Sahni, M. A., R. S.	...	Second Professor of Chemistry	1887	1914	Appointed Inspector of Schools.
W. Bell, M. A.	...	Professor of Philosophy	1887	1896	Appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.
Amir Ali, B. A.	...	Assistant Professor	1888	1890	Resigned.
J. Pellatt, B. A.	...	Professor of History	1888	1889	Resigned.
J. G. Bagram, B. A. ...	...	Officiating Professor of History	1889	1889	Resigned.
V. S. O'Connor ...	...	Officiating Professor of History	1889	1890	Reverted to Accountant-General's Office.
J. C. Godley, M. A.	...	Professor of History	1890	1892	Resigned.
P. C. Dallinger	...	Professor of History	1892	1896	Appointed Principal.
W. A. Hirst	...	Officiating Professor of History	1896	1897	Reverted.

# APPENDIX B—continued.

P. S. Allen	...	Professor of History	...	1897 to 1900	...	Retired.
Jiya Ram, M. A.	...	Assistant Professor	...	1888, " 1907	...	Died.
Harkishan Lal, B. A.	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1891, " 1893	...	Left for England.
Umrao Singh, M. A.	...	Assistant Professor	...	1891, " 1895	...	Transferred to the Central Training College.
Kanwar Sain, M. A.	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1896, " 1897	...	Left for England (Principal, Law College)
Sundar Das Suri, M. A.	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1897, " 1897	...	Do. Reverted.
Kushi Ram, M. A.	...	Officiating Assistant Professor	...	1897, " 1898	...	Do. Reverted.
J. W. Arnold, M. A.	...	Professor of Philosophy	...	1898, " 1903	...	Appointed Assistant Librarian at the Indian Office.
S. Robson, M. A.	...	Professor of English	...	1898, " 1912	...	Retired.
A. S. Hemmy, M. A., B. Sc....	...	{Professor of Science	...	1898, " 1906	...	
F. J. Portman, B. A.	...	{Professor of Physics	...	1906	...	
	...	{Professor of History	...	1900, " 1903	...	Transferred to Mayo College, Ajmere.
Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph. D.	...	{Asst. Professor of Philosophy	...	1900, " 1905	...	Resigned.
	...	{Ofg. Professor of Philosophy	...	1910, " 1911	...	Reverted.
Manohar Lal, M. A.	...	Ofg. Assistant Professor	...	1901, " 1903	...	Reverted.
Abdul Aziz, B. A.	...	Ofg. Assistant Professor	...	1901, " 1902	...	Reverted.
A. Chibber, M. Sc.	...	Assistant Professor of Biology	...	1902, " 1906	...	Transferred to Agricultural College, Poona.



Ratan Lal, M. A.	...	Offg. Assistant Professor of Science	{ 1903 " 1904 1912 " 1913	...	Appointed Science Inspector. Died.
R. H. Gunion, B. A.	...	Professor of History	1903 " 1905	...	Reverted.
Shiv Dyal, M. A.	...	Offg. Professor of History	1905 " 1905	...	
G. A. Wathen, M. A.	...	{ Professor of History	1905 " 1912	...	
G. S. Brett, M. A.	...	{ Professor of English	1912	...	
	...	Professor of Philosophy	1904 " 1908	...	Resigned. Appointed Professor, Trinity College, Toronto.
A. Wyatt James, M. A.	...	Offg. Professor of Philosophy	1908 " 1909	...	Died.
Nur Elahi, M. A.	...	Asstt. Professor of Philosophy	1905	...	
Kushi Ram, M. A.	...	Second Asstt. Professor of Science	1905 " 1906	...	Reverted.
B. M. Jones, M. A.	...	Professor of Chemistry	1906 " 1912	...	Invalided.
J. Stephenson, D. Sc., Major, I. M. S.	...	Professor of Biology	1906	...	
Chetan Anand M.A., L.L.B.	...	{ Asstt. Professor of Physics...	1912 " 1913	...	
Ram Pershad Khosla, M. A.	...	{ Offg. Professor of Physics	1906	...	
	...	Asstt. Professor of English and History	1906	...	
G. S. Chowla, M. A.	...	{ Asstt. Professor of Mathematics	1906 " 1908	...	Left for England for higher study.
	...	{ Professor of Mathematics	1910	...	

# APPENDIX B—concluded.

Shiv Ram, Kashyap, B. A., B.Sc.	Asstt. Professor of Biology...	1906 to 1910	...	Proceeded for study at Cambridge.
Mukand Lal, M. A.	Professor of Botany ... Asstt. Professor of Mathematics	1912	...	
Fazal Hussain	Offg. Asstt. Professor of English	1907	...	
Behari Lal, M. Sc.	Asstt. Professor of Biology	1907 " 1908	...	Reverted.
J. G. Gilbertson, M. A.	Asstt. Professor of English	1908	...	
	Asstt. Professor of English	1909 " 1910	...	Transferred as Head Master to Delhi.
Mirza Mohammad Said	Asstt. Professor of English	1910	...	
Ram Chandra, M. A.	Second Asstt. Professor of Mathematics	1910 " 1911	...	Proceeded to England on State Scholarship.
Atma Ram, M. A.	Do.	1911	...	
H. Y. Langhorne, B. A.	Offg. Professor of History	1910 " 1911	...	Reverted.
J. H. Harley, M. A.	Offg. Professor of Philosophy	1911 " 1911	...	Reverted.
L. P. Saunders, B. A.	Professor of Philosophy	1911	...	
Bishamber Das, M. Sc.	Second Assistant Professor of Biology	1911	...	
J. E. Gately, B. A.	Professor of Economics	1912	...	
Man Mohan, M. A.	Asstt. Professor of Economics	1912	...	
P. D. Shastri, M. A., Ph. D.	Asstt. Professor of Sanscrit	1912 " 1913	...	Appointed to Indian Educational Service.

<b>Karam Narain, B. Sc</b>	...	Offg. Asstt. Professor of Bio-logy	...	1912	1913	Reverted
<b>Gulbahar Singh, M. A.</b>	...	Asstt. Professor of Sanscrit...	...	1912		
<b>Dr. Sane, M. Sc.</b>	...	Offg. Professor of Chemistry	...	1912	1913	Reverted.
<b>F. R. Tomlinson, B. A.</b>	...	Second Professor of English	...	1912		
<b>H. L. O. Garrett, M. A.</b>	...	Professor of History	...	1913		
<b>B. H. Wilsden, B. A.</b>	...	Professor of Chemistry	...	1913		
<b>Ghulam Yazdani, M. A.</b>	...	Professor of Arabic...	...	1913		
<b>Abdul Hamid, M. A.</b>	...	Offg. Asstt. Professor of History	...	1913	1913	Transferred to Bengal.
<b>Sadar Din, M. A.</b>	...	Asstt. Professor of Arabic	...	1914		
<b>Hashmat Rai, M. Sc.</b>	...	Asstt. Professor of Chemistry	...	1913		

## APPENDIX C.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT HONOURS.

Year.	Rattigan Cricket Shield, 1896.	Bahawalpore Gymnastics Trophy, 1896.	Patiala Football Cup, 1896.	Kapurthala Athletics Cup, 1896.	Chamba Hockey Shield, 1905.	The University Tug of War Trophy, 1905.	Fateh Ali Khan Cross Country Race, Cup 1910.	Kapurthala Tennis doubles Cup, 1912.	Jhind Tennis Single Cup, 1912.
1896	..	*	*	*					
1897	...	...	*	*	..				
1898	...	...	*	*	..				
1899	...	...	*	..	*				
1900	...	*	*	..	..				
1901	...	*	*	..	..				
1902	...	...	*	..	*				
1903	...	*	*	..	..				
1904	...	*	*	..	..				
1905	...	*	*	...	...	*			
1906	...	*	..	..	..	*			
1907	...	...	*	*	..	..			
1908	...	...	..	*	*	*			
1909	...	*	...	...	*	*			
1910	...	*	...	...	...	*	*		
1911	...	*	...	...	*	...	...		
1912	...	..	...	...	*	*	*	...	*
1913	...	...	*	...	...	*	*	*	...
1914	...	*	*	*	...	*	*	*	...

\* Indicates a Government College Success.

## APPENDIX D.

## THE COLLEGE CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Date of establish- ment.	Office-holders.
1. Cricket Club ...	1876	President, Mr. J. E. Gately; Cap- tain, M. Aziz Bakhsh; Secre- tary, L. Amar Chand.
2. Gymnastic Club	1896	President, Mr. G. A. Wathen ; Captain, L. Ram Rang ; Secre- tary, L. Hem Raj Rishi.
3. Football Club	1898	President, L. Mukand Lal ; Cap- tain, M. Shamshad Ali ; Secre- tary, S. Indar Singh.
4. Tennis Club ...	1898	President, Mr. A. S. Hemmy ; Secretary, L. Bishan Chand.
5. Hockey Club...	1902	President, Mr. H. L. O. Garrett ; Captain, Ch. Zafar-ullah ; Sec- retary, S. Gurbux Singh.
6. Union Debating Club.	1902	President, Major J. Stephens on ; Vice-President, Harinath Khanna ; Secretary, P. Peary Mohan.
7. The Graduates' Union.	1900	Treasurer, L. Mukand Lal ; Sec- retary, L. Chetan Anand.
8. The Dramatic Society.	1903	President, Mr. G. A. Wathen ; Secretary, L. Ram Rattan Khanna.
9. The Historical Society.	1907	President, Mr. H. L. O. Garrett ; Secretary, S. Raghubir Singh.

Name of Club.	Date of establish- ment.	Office-holders.
10. Biological So- ciety.	1910	President, Major J. Stephenson ; Vice-President, L. Shiv Ram Kashyap ; Secretary, L. Karm Chand Mehta.
11. Swimming Club	1911	President, Mr. B. H. Wilsdon ; Captain, L. Gopal Das.
12. Jones' Scientific Society.	1912	President, Mr. B. H. Wilsdon ; Secretary, S. Narinjan Singh.
13. Young Speakers' Union.	1912	Patron, Mr. F. R. Tomlinson ; President, Harish Chandra ; Secretary, Sewa Singh.
14. Round Table Club.	1912	President, Mr. G. A. Wathen ; Secretary, L. Guru Datt.
15. Bazm-i-Sukhan	1910	Secretary, L. Pran Nath Datta.
16. Athletic Club...	1912	President, Mr. L. P. Saunders ; Captain, Mr. S. R. Grover.
17. Gatka Club ...	1913	President, Mr. J. E. Gately ; Captain, Ch. Muhammad Hus- sain ; Secretary, L. Malik Chand.
18. Boat Club ...	1913	President, Mr. B. H. Wilsdon ; Captain, S. Ishar Singh ; Sec- retary, L. Shiv Kumar.

## APPENDIX E.

## LIST OF DONORS OF PRIZES.

The Hon'ble R. B. Ram Sarn Das and the late L. Harikishan Das	...	...	...	...	Rs. a.
Rai Bahadur L. Mohan Lal of Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons	...	...	...	...	600 0
Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh Hasnawalia	...	...	...	...	500 0
Mukerjee Memorial	...	...	...	...	390 0
Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazalbash	...	...	...	...	300 0
Diwan Tek Chand, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	300 0
Lala Balak Ram, I. C. S.	...	...	...	...	315 0
The late S. Partap Singh and Hon'ble S. Daljit Singh of Jullundur	...	...	...	...	300 0
The Hon'ble Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana	...	...	...	...	275 0
Sir P. C. Chatterjee, Retired Judge, Chief Court, Punjab	...	...	...	...	250 0
H. H. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	250 0
The late Kanwar Suchet Singh of Jullundur	...	...	...	...	250 0
The late Rai Pandit Janardhan	...	...	...	...	250 0
Rai Sahib P. N. Dutt, B. A., Assistant Registrar, Punjab University	...	...	...	...	250 0
Agha Muhammad Ibrahim, Munsif, Chunian, Lahore	...	...	...	...	250 0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, Bar-at-Law, Judge, Chief Court	...	...	...	...	250 0
The late R. B. S. B. Mukerjee, formerly Professor in the Govt. : College	...	...	...	...	200 0
The late Mr. Madan Gopal	...	...	...	...	200 0
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Narindra Nath, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur	...	...	...	...	200 0

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah Din, Bar-at-Law,	Rs.	a.
Judge, Chief Court ... ..	200	0
Mr. J. Rustomjee ... ..	200	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Bar-at-Law ...	200	0
Mr. E. C. Jussawala ... ..	200	0
Hakim Ghulam Nabi, Zubdat-ul-Hukama ...	200	0
Khan Bahadur M. Inam Ali, Divisional Judge, Hissar ... ..	200	0
The late R. B. Lala Lal Chand ... ..	200	0
Rai Bahadur Sukh Dayal, Pleader, Chief Court...	200	0
L. Ishwar Das, Pleader, Chief Court ... ..	200	0
Mr. Har Kishan Lal, Bar-at-Law ... ..	200	0
Mr. Asghar Ali, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali ... ..	200	0
Rai Bahadur Dr. Gokal Chand ... ..	200	0
Allen Prize ... ..	137	8
P. S. Allen, Esquire ... ..	100	0
L. Mool Chand ... ..	100	0
Arnold Prize ... ..	80	0
Nawab Zulfiqar Ali ... ..	50	0
Sardar Umrao Singh ... ..	50	0
Pundit Sheo Narain ... ..	50	0
B. Gopal Singh Chowla ... ..	30	0
L. Jiya Ram ... ..	30	0
L. Rattan Lal, Head Master, Ry. Technical School ... ..	30	0
H. M. Chhibber, late Asstt. Professor of Biology, G. C., Lahore ... ..	30	0
Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal, M. A. ... ..	30	0
L. Hari Das, M. A. ... ..	25	0
Mr. Umar Bakhsh, Bar-at-Law ... ..	25	0
Mr. Lachmi Narain, Bar-at-Law ... ..	20	0
Khan Bahadur Ahmad Shah deposited Rs. 1,000 for devoting the interest of the sum to award a gold medal to a student of this College.		



Rai Bahadur Bhawani Das, late Sub-Divisional Officer, Rupar, deposited Rs. 584 for devoting the interest of the sum to award a silver medal annually to a student of this College.

The Hon'ble R. B. Ramsarn Das presented a Football trophy.

M. Ahmad Hassan Khan a cricket trophy.

The late Sirdar Partap Singh Ahluwalia of Kapurthala, a Tennis Challenge Cup (Doubles).

Lala Jai Gopal Bhandari a Tennis Challenge Cup (Singles).

Mr. G. D. Turner, a trophy for Cross Country Running.

The Hockey trophy was subscribed for by the students of the College.

Bakhshi Tek Chand, M.A., L. L. B., presented a Challenge Cup for the Group Gymnastic Tournament.

The friends of Mian Dhyani Singh a Cup for Tennis.

The Principal, Major J. Stephenson, a Cup for Hockey Leagues.

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी, पुस्तकालय  
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