

# The CEYLON Fast Nightly Review

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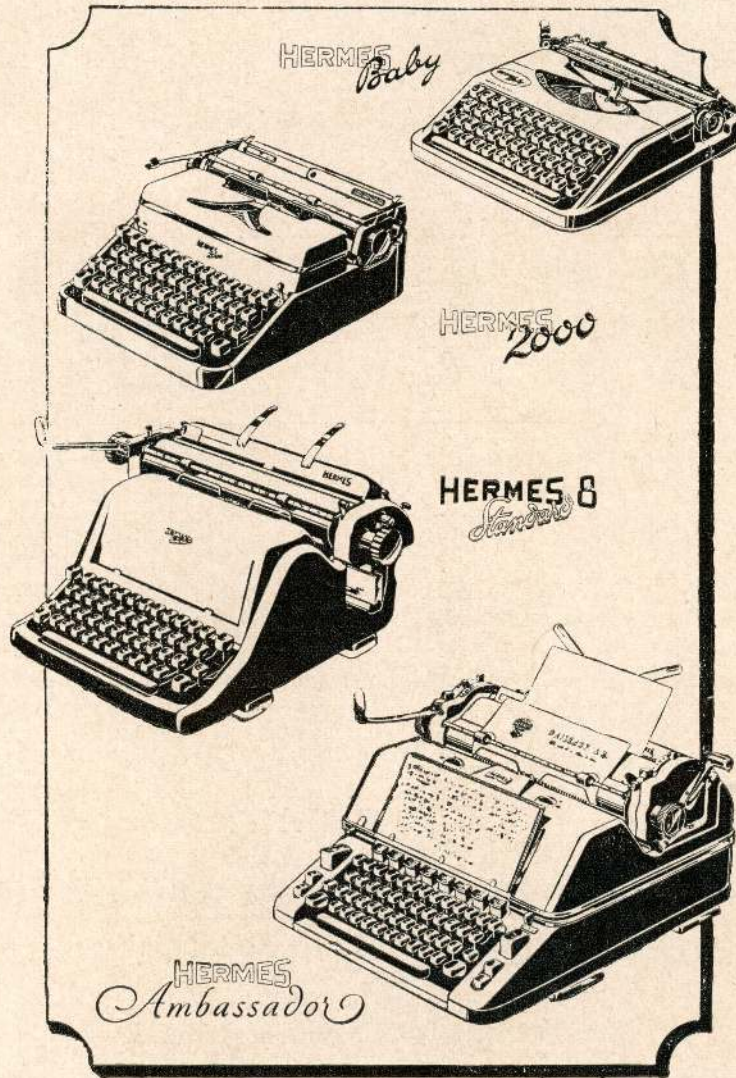
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## Notable Winner



—Times

*Mr. Vernon Rajepakse's Shell Pink won the Independence Cup and his Fateen the Sri Lanka Cup in the Turf Club's Independence meeting in Colombo on Saturday. Mr. Rajepakse is a Steward of the Club.*

*Fateen (B. Perera) being led in by Mr. Rajepakse (right) and trainer Renga Selvaratnam after his victory.*





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## THIS FREEDOM

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A BIG question mark hangs over the Island as Ceylon enters upon its thirteenth year as a free country. What has 1960 in store for her, after the turmoil and tragedy of 1958 and 1959?

Immediately perceptible is a tension which the performance of political leaders on the hustings does little to dispel. Most significant was the lukewarm observance of the anniversary of independence. Allowing for the obviously inefficient organization, why did so many people keep away from the spectacular displays?

\* \* \* \*

THE answer seems to be that there is a feeling of insecurity abroad which is to be accounted for, in part at any rate, by the creation of the Ministry of Internal Security and talk of sabotage and subversion. A fear-complex has been generated which thrives on the very vagueness of the suggestions made.

It is like the unknown fears that darkness brings, and the anxious waiting for light to return.

\* \* \* \*

ALL hope is fixed on the result of the general election, but will that bring release from the anxiety? Not to judge from the denunciations of each other that rival parties are indulging in, which are scarcely a guide to the electorate.

Moreover, while there is much lip-service to national unity, the policies they advocate tend to divide rather than unite. Indeed they seem to conceal more than they divulge. Is it any wonder, then, that a state of suspense should prevail.

If the stable government that everybody is yearning for is to materialise, it behoves parties to take up positive attitudes. Otherwise the likelihood is that many voters, in their confusion, would keep away from the polls, in which case chaos and not stability would be the outcome of the election.

THE EDITOR





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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

— By BRUTUS —

A NOTE of restraint marked the celebration of Independence Day on February 4th, but the usual events—a physical drill display and eurhythmic dancing by school-children on Independence Square and a military parade and fly-past at Galle Face—were staged.

The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, with the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, attended both and took the salute at the parade, at which Major-General H. W. G. Wijeyekoon made his first public appearance as Army Commander and the Navy's bagpipe band made its debut. Some ministers and Opposition party leaders were conspicuous by their absence at the public celebrations.

In the course of a broadcast Mr. Dahanayake said the twelve years of freedom had been years of progress and achievement in many ways, but there had also been difficulties. "National unity, which was achieved during the struggle for freedom, has been sorely tested," he said and added: "The task for the future is clear. It is preeminently that of restoring discipline, of building national unity, and of bringing about religious and communal harmony. On this anniversary day of freedom, let us dedicate ourselves afresh to the great responsibilities we shouldered when we achieved independence. Let us try to create the conditions that will ensure an united, stable and law-abiding society in which justice shall prevail and in which the fruits of freedom may be shared by us all."

\* \* \*

UNDER the terms of an agreement initialled in Colombo on February 1, the Maldivian Government is to make a free gift to the United Kingdom Government of the use of Gan Island and other facilities in Addu Atoll for 30 years. Complete agreement has also been reached on all outstanding matters between the two Governments, at the talks which concluded recently. The U.K. Government is making available to the Maldives a total sum of £850,000, of which £100,000 will be a direct grant to the Maldives budget, and £750,000 will be spread over a period of years and devoted to specific

development projects, such as improvement and expansion of the fishing industry, communications, health and education services.

A fresh agreement has been drawn up redefining relations between the two Governments and reaffirming the obligations assumed by the U.K. for the defence of the Maldives. It allows for the conduct by the Maldivian Government of its own external relations in the economic and cultural fields, and the Maldivian Government has also signified its readiness to receive a U.K. Government representative in Male.

The Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Cuthbert Alport has been invited to visit the Maldives on February 14 by the Maldivian Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, to sign the agreement.

\* \* \*

MAKING one of his rare public appearances of recent times, the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, opened the Ceylonese-German training workshop of the Transport Board in a Colombo

suburb and reiterated his faith in the future of the Island. "Although a great tragedy has overtaken our country," he said, "there is nothing to change the view I held three years ago. Ceylon is still the best bet in all Asia and a certain winner."

The training workshop, the machinery and equipment of which cost a million and a half rupees, is a gift to Ceylon from the Federal Republic of Germany. West Germany has also provided the services of three instructors, who with their families will spend three years in Ceylon.

A German diplomatic official, Dr. von Twardowski, who flew over specially for the occasion, said that it was largely due to the initiative of the German Ambassador, Dr. Theodore Auer, that his government made the establishment of the training workshop an essential part of its programme under the Technical Co-operation Scheme signed in Colombo in 1956.

\* \* \*

"WORK, more work, harder work", was the slogan commended to the country by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, when he opened the sales room in Colombo of the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation, which has its factory in Batticaloa North.



—Times

Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's Permanent Representative at the United Nations, speaking at the dinner of the Ceylonese National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce held at the Galle Face Hotel at which he was Chief Guest. Mr. C. Loganathan, General Manager of the Bank of Ceylon, who presided, and Sir Cyril de Zoysa, President of the Senate, are on Sir Claude's left.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Mr. Dahanayake acknowledged that whilst in the Opposition he had had doubts that the project would be a success, but good work by the Board of Directors and the employees had, he said, overcome many obstacles and brought about a high production mark.

Mr. K. C. Thangarajah, Chairman of the Board, recalled that the paper factory had been described as one of the biggest blunders made by the Government and it had even been suggested that the factory should be closed down. The enterprise was reorganised at a time when the country was torn by communal strife, which affected the mill too, but since then the corporation had, he said, made good progress without loss of time or money.

\* \* \*

THE latest sterling company to invest in tea growing in East Africa is the Consolidated Estates Co. Ltd. According to the statement of the General Managers for the 1958-59 season, it has been decided to purchase shares in Mau Forest Ltd. The Company owns 500 acres of fully mature tea in the Kericho district of Kenya at an elevation of some 7,000 feet and, according to the statement, the estate has for some years past shown very satisfactory results. Mau Forest Ltd. is under first-class management, state the General Managers, who feel confident that it will prove a profitable investment. Payment for the shares amounting to £59,652 1s. 7d. has been made since the end of the year under review.

As for the reason for diverting capital to East Africa, according to the statement, it is very difficult for companies operating in Ceylon to set aside funds out of retained profits for any improvement or extension of their estates and at the same time pay a reasonable return to the shareholders. Thus for the season under review, the charge for export duty, excluding cesses and sales tax, on tea shipped to London amounted to about £152,000, in addition to which approximately £80,000 would have been payable by the buyers of the company's tea and rubber sold in Ceylon. Taking these together and adding the charge of £61,000 for taxation, the Government received in all some £293,000, whereas there was only £34,486 left at the company's disposal.

LONDON Transport has released four officers for service with the Ceylon Transport Board in an advisory capacity. They are Mr. R. D. Gillanders of the Divisional Engineering Branch, Mr. W. C. Cooper and Mr. G. E. D. Heffer of the Mechanical Engineering Department and Mr. E. W. Clayton of Divisional Supplies.

The arrangement has been made under the Colombo Plan. The four officers will spend about a year in the Island.

\* \* \*

LORD Evershed, Britain's Master of the Rolls, and Lady Evershed have been on a visit to Ceylon. During their sojourn they visited Jaffna, Kandy and Polonnaruwa and were entertained by the Puisne Judges and Commissioners of Assize, the Bar Council and Law Society, Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Fernando, and Sir Lalitha and Lady Rajapakse, who were renewing an old acquaintance.

Lord Evershed also visited the Law College and the Supreme Court and addressed the Judicial Service Association.

\* \* \*

THE pilot of a Ceylon Air Force Provost jet plane saved himself by using the ejector seat when his machine crashed into the Negombo lagoon after a flame-out on taking off from the Katunayake base.

The aircraft was taking part in a rehearsal of formation flying in preparation for the Independence Day celebrations. Noel Lokuge, the pilot, was scarcely hurt but was admitted to hospital for observation. The damaged plane was salvaged, having landed in shallow water.

\* \* \*

AN I.L.O. (International Labour Organization) expert, Dr. Haakon S. Lie, has after preliminary investigations recommended to the Government the establishment of a centre in Ceylon on the lines of workers education centres in other parts of the world.

The centre will aim at fostering good industrial relations and assisting in economic development. The workers will accordingly be instructed not only in their rights but their duties and obligations as well. The expert will work in association with trade unions in setting up the centre.

\* \* \*

MADAME Alva Myrdal, Minister for Sweden in India, was the guest speaker at a conference on education for citizenship convened by the Association of the All-Ceylon Women's Conference. Mrs. Ezlynn Deraniyagala, President, presided.

Women in Asia were fortunate, Madame Myrdal said, to be able to skip the century of repression of women in societies set in dynamically new motion. They were, in her



—Times  
Two of the German instructors with Young Ceylonese apprentices at the new training school of the Transport Board established with aid from West Germany.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

opinion, meeting their new duties and chances as participating citizens with a measure of self-confidence the like of which had not been seen in the older countries. A suggestion she made was that in a transitional society, such as most Asian societies are, the contributions that women are now making through voluntary associations—for aid to the blind, the care of tuberculosis patients, the handicapped, etc.—should be preserved when the welfare society came into being.

There should be some safeguard to ensure that the women citizens who had so often been the pioneers were not thrown overboard. If the women's organizations of Asian countries met this challenge with some vigilance, and helped their national societies to evolve machinery for retaining the direct management by citizens of such social services, the field for women's participation in public affairs could be widened and the democratic efficiency of the body politic enhanced.

\* \* \*

MR. Annesley de Silva, Counsellor of the Ceylon Embassy in Washington, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, the latest country with which diplomatic relations have been established.

His place is taken by Mr. G. S. Peiris of the Ceylon High Commission in London. Mr. R. C. S. Koelmeyer, Assistant Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, is posted to London.

\* \* \*

SPECIAL provision was made for the status of citizens of Commonwealth countries in one another's territory, under their respective laws, in the definition of "alien" agreed upon at the Asia-African Legal Consultative Committee meeting in Colombo.

According to an official report of the proceedings, agreement was also reached on the conditions of entry of foreign nationals. Whilst endorsing the right of states to grant asylum, the committee agreed that a state shall have the right to stipulate, as a condition of asylum to political refugees or political offenders, that they shall not carry on political or subversive activities against the state of their origin or against the state

from which they had taken refuge or against the state in which they had been granted asylum.

\* \* \*

THE "continuous manufacture" system followed by the Tocklai Experimental Station in India is not recommended for adoption in Ceylon by two officers of the Tea Research Institute who recently visited tea plantations in North-East and South India.—Mr. F. H. Kehl and Mr. E. L. Keegel.

In the course of their report they state: "However, we cannot lose sight of the fact that sooner or later for economic reasons some form of withering machine may have to be employed in our own factories to cope with increasing crops."

Tocklai was technically prepared to launch on a continuous system of manufacture in the future, but it remained to be seen whether a considerable saving in costs would be effected and whether the teas produced would meet the requirements of the trade. However, revolutionary the method employed one thing was certain—withering would not be eliminated.

"If Ceylon is to consider continuous manufacture," says the Report, "We cannot get away from the fact that the traditional roller will have to be dispensed with. No machine yet devised or likely to be

devised can produce a tea of the same style as that now being turned out by it. Whatever claims Tocklai may make about the traditional appearance of a tea being unaffected by the new machine, we would state that these claims cannot be substantiated in the case of Ceylon teas, for the simple reason that our standards are different from theirs. Their character will also be altered and in consequence will not receive the recognition due to them from the trade, under present market conditions."

\* \* \*

FOR his "dedication to the cause of freedom and liberty and in acknowledgment of his leadership in these fields," Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene, Ceylon's Ambassador in the U.S.A., has been awarded the Charter Oak Leadership Medal. The presentation was made at the Pearl Fishers' Ball in Hartford, Connecticut, last month organized by the College of Music of the University of Hartford.

At a dinner afterwards it was stated that Mr. Gunewardene was the second recipient of the award, the first having been the President of the Chambers of Commerce of the U.S.A. The Hartford Charter Oak, it was explained, was the hiding place of the "Charter of 1662, the first grant of self-government to mankind."



—Times

One of the milk bars opened by the Milk Board which are growing in popularity in Colombo.





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# JUBILEES AND ALL THAT

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

FOR people of a commemorative turn of mind, life could never be dull in the United Kingdom. Jubilees, centenaries, bicentenaries, not to mention tercentenaries, furnish a continual harvest. And 1960—Leap Year—will be no exception.

In February, I see, we celebrate 50 years of Labour Exchanges. In April there is the jubilee of the first trans-atlantic radio service. An out-of-the-ordinary centenary is that of Florence Nightingale's first nurses' training school, which she founded in London on June 14, 1860. On December 30 we can give thanks for 300 years of Post Offices.

\* \* \*

AND now come the first simmerings of excitement connected with the following Leap Year—1964—marking the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, the national Bard.

This early interest has been touched off by the revelation of plans for a daringly new £100,000 headquarters for the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, next door to the ancient birthplace itself in Stratford-on-Avon. Scorning fake period architecture, the Trustees propose an unashamedly modern building in concrete and glass sharply contrasting with the mellow 500-years-old timbered dwelling to which overseas visitors flock in their thousands every year.

Already the scheme has been passed by the Royal Fine Art Commission, and, granted formal planning permission, the building—including a library and study centre—will be ready for a grand internationally-flavoured opening ceremony

on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1964.

\* \* \*

## Shakespeare a "Modern"

SHAKESPEARE himself was a "modern" of his time, and his home town has stood up to quite a few modernistic shocks in recent years. I remember the commotion 30 years back, when the old Memorial Theatre was burned down. When a new theatre reared itself up in red brick and concrete on the banks of the River Avon, the critical uproar was enough to re-awaken the Bard himself. Now that same theatre is accepted as a noble adornment to the riverside scene, an exemplary tribute to one of the world's greatest poets, and the ideal setting for presenting his plays.

\* \* \*

TALKING of modern buildings, there is quite a flutter in educational circles over the Government's decision to sponsor the display of a complete modern United Kingdom school at the Milan Triennale in Italy during 1960. In England and Wales alone nearly 5,000 new schools have gone up since World War II, and, thanks to modern design, they contain more teaching space per child than ever before.

School topics might be thought not the most popular just now, with the Christmas vacation starting. But it is surprising how many young folk, once the feasting is over, seize the educational chance of free lectures. In London alone, everything from sharks and nuclear ship propulsion to plastics and the history of the gramophone are covered in holiday lectures for boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18.

## Holiday Lectures

THE British Drama League is organising a children's visit to the new "Mermaid", first theatre in the City of London for 300 years, for a performance of R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island". Or they can be guests the same day of the Institution of Civil Engineers for a "Commonwealth Communications" lecture, with prizes for the best essays on the subject.

\* \* \*

MY astronomer friend, Patrick Moore, has a holiday lecture on "The Moon and How to Reach It"; if that seems over-ambitious, some youngsters may prefer exploring Roman London with archeologist Norman Cook. "Looking at Animals in East Africa" will draw many children to the Zoo. Colour television demonstrations are a two-days wonder at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Sixth formers can air their own views in "Young People's Commonwealth", a two-days debate, with films and an exhibition, organised by the Royal Commonwealth Society. Lest any young people should be scared off by "The Romance of Surgery", the Royal College of Surgeons is careful to stress that lectures on this theme are quite suitable for children between 12 and 18.

\* \* \*

## Antibiotics and Assurance

SURGERY and medicine are, of course, pet subjects with people of all ages. So it is no wonder that Dr. W. T. Preston, of the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., hit the headlines recently with his news of how British discoveries like penicillin and other antibiotics have opened up life assurance to vast numbers who were formerly "bad risks". He has been telling the Insurance Institute of London that many applicants who have suffered from what were once grave, and often fatal maladies, can now be accepted after recovery at first class rates. He mentioned pneumonia, meningitis and various forms of septicaemia and gave as a special example osteomyelitis or inflammation of bone marrow. In most cases, he said, this responds immediately to penicillin.

Also safe nowadays for life assurance after a few years are many sufferers from tuberculosis and several types of anaemia.





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## A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

— By CROSS-BENCHER —

THE career of the Caretaker Government should provide much material for study to constitutional pundits, so many of its acts has aroused so much controversy by reason of departure from the convention that between the dissolution of Parliament and the general election no fundamental changes in policy should be made. Thus the creation of the Ministry of Internal Security has, apart from antagonising other parties, provoked the Auditor-General to raise the question of the propriety of financing it from the Contingencies Fund. Opposition parties have taken the position that if returned to power they would not only do away with the ministry but refuse to sanction the expenditure incurred on it.

\* \* \*

INDIVIDUAL ministers of the Caretaker Government also have been modifying or revising the policies of their predecessors. Sir Razik Fareed, as Minister of Commerce and Trade, "liberalized" the control on the import of wrist watches, giving conflicting reasons for his action—one being that it was intended to bring watches within the reach of the farmer's daughter and another that it was calculated to break the vested interest of a small group of importers in the maintenance of restrictive practices. He made light of the well known fact that a good percentage of the watches imported into Ceylon is smuggled across to India and argued that his measure would make for conservation of exchange in that competition among a larger number of importers would lead to cautious buying. Last year the value of watches imported was Rs. 14 million.

Another shift of policy has been made by the Minister of Works, Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke. His predecessor, Mr. Henry Abeyewickreme,

divided the Public Works Department into four departments, works, buildings, roads and bridges, in the teeth of opposition by his technical advisers. Mr. Jayatilleke has restored the status quo.

\* \* \*

THE resolutions adopted by the conference of Opposition parties following the creation of the Ministry of Internal Security provoked a characteristic outburst from Mr. Dahanayake. In a statement he said: "A triumvirate has



—Times

Mr. L. H. Mettananda

been set up in Ceylon composed of the proprietor of Lake House, with Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Dr. N. M. Perera as second and third in command, and this triumvirate has issued an edict that public servants should disobey the orders of the properly constituted government. The antics of these power-hungry politicians are only matched by their supreme contempt for constitutional practice.

"It is well known that those who break the law, including newspaper proprietors, dread the very name of Sidney de Zoysa. However, the appointment of Sidney de Zoysa does not become an illegal act on that account. People also know that political parties that have prepared subversive matter have all been warned by the creation of

the Ministry of Internal Security. But that does not make the creation of such a ministry illegal.

"I cannot allow an unholy triumvirate of self-seeking politicians to ruin this country and its economy. I cannot allow strikes, fires, sabotage and the like to be repeated in this country. I am responsible to the people for law, order and security, and I shall give them law, order and security, however Press-dogs may bark."

He concluded by assuring the public that the general election would be held on March 19th "under the most exemplary conditions".

\* \* \*

THE allocation of radio time to political parties in view of the General Election has followed a chequered course. After the first broadcast, the programme was interrupted because the Prime Minister took the view that the conditions laid down had not been observed in the approval of script. The Director-General of Broadcasting was apparently held to blame for it and he was promptly transferred. The UNP and the LSSP, whose broadcasts had been recorded, protested against their cancellation, but later consented to avail themselves of the concession.

A fresh development was the rejection last week, by the Minister in charge of broadcasting, Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, of the script of Mr. L. H. Mettananda of the Dharma Samaja Party, which is allied with Mr. Philip Gunewardena's MEP. In a statement Mudaliyar Kariapper said: "I have perused Mr. Mettananda's proposed political broadcast. From beginning to end it breathes anti-Catholic venom. The Catholics are entitled to live and move and have their being in this country as much as anybody else . . . Sinhalese Buddhist tolerance flowing from the Dhamma has been proverbial. Hence it was not thought necessary, at the time the scope of censorship of the political broadcasts was defined, to include the use of expressions or words likely to incite hatred or violence against any section of the population or hurt their religious susceptibilities."

Mr. Mettananda not being prepared to alter "a dot or comma" in his script, the Minister said, he was compelled to reject it "in toto".

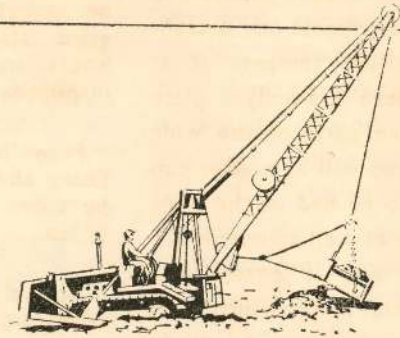


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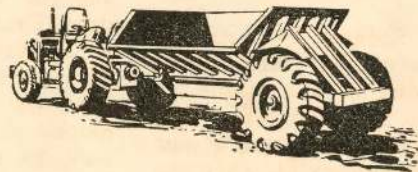
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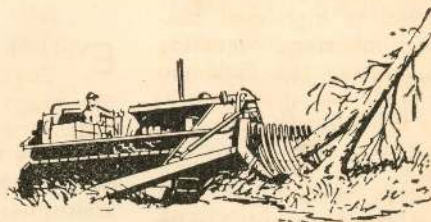
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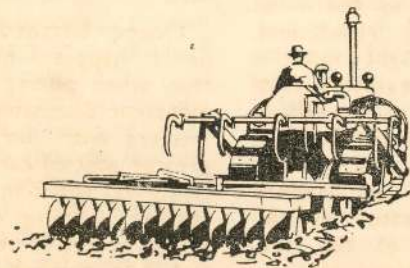
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# LET'S HAVE A CUP OF TEA

—By L. J. SOERTSZ—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

A CUP of tea, like a touch of kindness, makes the whole world kin because it is a universal beverage. As a leveller of class distinctions and social barriers, a promoter of friendliness and a tranquiliser of ruffled tempers it is matchless. There is hardly a place in the inhabited parts of the wide world where you will miss your cup of tea. It is to be had in the poor man's dwelling as well as in the rich man's palace, and it possesses a sort of masonic bond which puts the receiver and the giver on terms of friendliness and makes them feel that they are of one brotherhood.

\* \* \*

SIR Percy Spender of Australia, a Judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, in an article on the Colombo Plan, which was published by one of our local dailies on January 14, when the 10th anniversary of the plan was celebrated, recalls an incident at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' meeting in Colombo in 1950 which shows how the magic of the cup of tea works even at high-level conferences. The ministerial meeting was for inaugurating the Colombo Plan and Sir Percy was then Australia's Minister for External Affairs.

Shortly after the meeting commenced, feelings seemed to have become a bit strained, but a wise move by the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon's Prime Minister at that time, soon restored harmony. Referring to this incident, Sir Percy says: "The Prime Minister of Ceylon, a kindly and wise man, unhappily no longer with us, presided over our deliberations with patience and wisdom. I recall well how a brew of Ceylon tea, judiciously called for by him at ticklish moments, stifled ruffled feelings which occasionally revealed themselves. 'Let's have a cup of tea,' he would say whenever things got a little tense. Tea, we found, is more than a stimulant; it is sometimes a sedative."

THIS magic formula "Let's have a cup of tea" was widely in use in England during the Augustan age of English literature. It was a favourite beverage of the intellectuals, who have gratefully put it on record that tea was always a great stand-by in their working hours and moved them to high inspiration.

Pepys has repeatedly noted in his Diary the many exhilarating hours he spent with the great over cups of tea.

Samuel Johnson was at his best when sipping bowls of tea in the company of his select friends. Boswell tells us how this great literary dictator used to inflict on himself a partial fast on days when he felt that all was not well between him and the world at large. On such days, Dr. Johnson confined himself to a diet of "butterless buns and sugarless tea", and it was the latter item on this exiguous diet that helped the great man to keep his bulk in trim. Tea was the one beverage which cheered him by day and solaced him as he burned the midnight oil.

\* \* \*

EVEN in those far-off days the Englishman was regarded by foreigners as a "monosyllabic institution"; the only occasions on which he thawed and became garrulous being when sipping tea in an atmosphere of social friendliness. The cup of tea brought about a marked change in every stratum of English society in the early years of the eighteenth century and forged a new link to bind the people closer together. The French philosopher Reynal was so impressed by the universal prevalence of the tea-drinking habit in England that he believed it had done more for British sobriety than any laws, sermons or moral treatise.

Readers of *Romany Rye* will recall how an eccentric gentleman in a village in North England had studied the difficult Chinese alphabet from

tea-pots, so fashionable had the habit of tea-drinking become at that time. This peak-popularity of the cup of tea in England coincided with a craze for chinaware. The demand for Chinese porcelain was so great that there was not a household in England which did not possess a cabinet crammed with chinaware. This craze led to a number of factories being established in England to produce imitation chinaware.

A poet has expressed the feelings of a section of the people in England of that time in these lines:

And why abroad our money fling  
To please our fickle fair?  
No more from China china bring;  
Here's English chinaware.

\* \* \*

THIS digression has been necessary in order to explain how the village Englishman in *Romany Rye* managed to master so intricate an alphabet from Chinese teapots. Tea drinking among English womenfolk of those days became almost a fetish, and tea-drinking interludes were so frequent in the course of the day's work that the ordinary domestic chores were neglected, as the following couplet tells us:

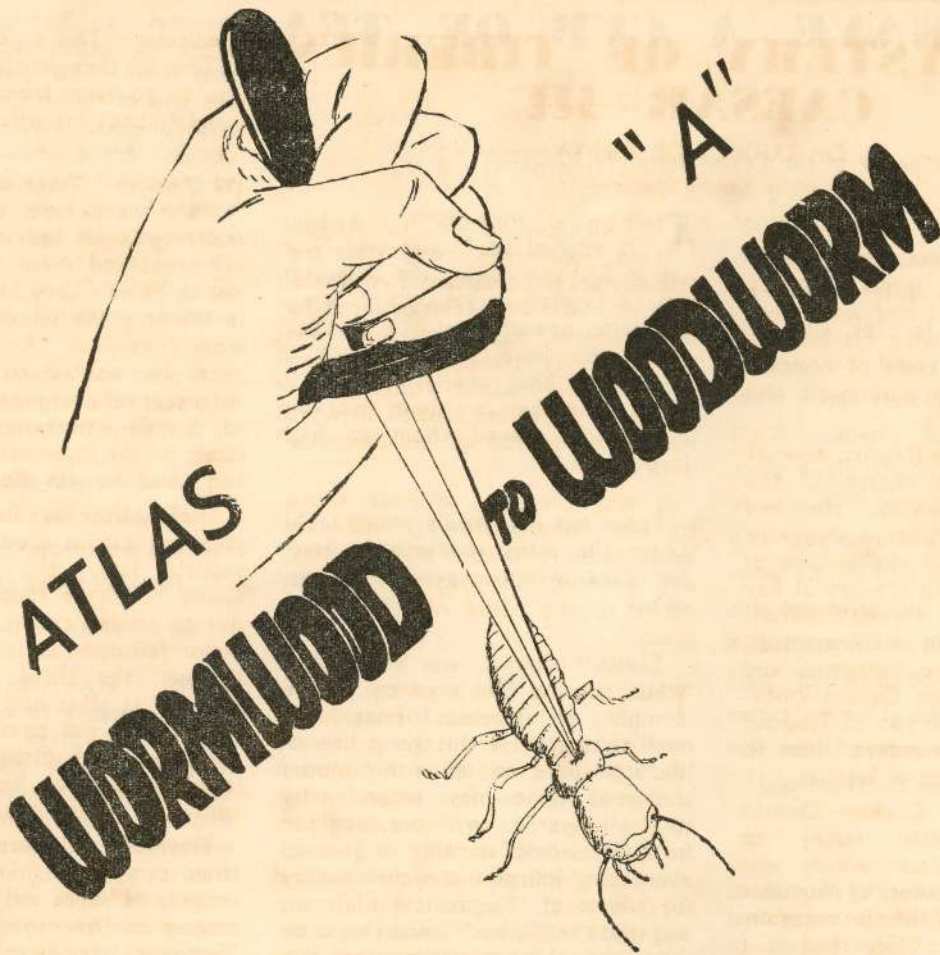
Many estates are spent in the  
getting  
Since women, for tea, forsook  
spinning and knitting.

By the end of the eighteenth century the cup of tea had invaded the breakfast tables of all classes in England and the fashion of drinking it in the afternoons had also started.

Queen Elizabeth the First was never happier, historians tell us, than when poring over State documents or discussing important State matters with her statesmen. The greater part of each day in her long reign was spent in a state of hypertension imbibing cups and cups of tea to keep her nerves from fraying and her temper from exploding. There is more than sardonic bathos in the poet's lines:

And thou great Diana whom  
three realms obey  
Dost sometimes counsel take  
and sometimes tea.





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# THE MYSTERY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR—III

By Dr. LUCIAN DE ZILWA

(Fortnightly Review Special)

**T**IBERIUS and his younger brother, Drusus, had proved themselves to be great military commanders. The latter was a chip of the old block, with his father's idealism and high code of honour. Tiberius was more diplomatic and open to compromise.

In B.C. 9 Cuckoo Drusus, now 31 years old, was in charge of the campaign in Germany. He had married Antonia Minor, a daughter of Octavia, with all the virtues of her mother, and the bravery of her father. They had three children: Drusus, later known as Germanicus, Claudius the future emperor, and Livilla, who married Drusus (nicknamed Cantor), the son of Tiberius by Vipsania, and murdered him to become the mistress of Sejanus.

From Germany Cuckoo Drusus sent a confidential letter to his brother Tiberius which was delivered in the presence of Augustus and Livia, both of whom naturally wished to read it. They read that Livia ought not to interfere in affairs of state, and that he thought Augustus, who was now fifty-five, ought to retire. Livia remarked that the boy's mind was evidently disordered, and she sent her private physician to give him a decoction of hellebore.

**T**HEN came the news that Drusus had fallen from a horse and injured his leg, and his condition was critical. Tiberius started off at once, on horseback, to see his brother. The distance from Pavia to Thuringia is about five hundred miles. Riding without a break, except for relays of horses, he crossed the Alps to Switzerland, and then following the right bank of the Rhine to Mannheim, through the forest of Thuringia to the camp of Drusus—a notable feat for a man accused of being a self-indulgent voluptuary. Drusus died and Livia was suspected, probably without reason, of having poisoned her son.

Tiberius took over the charge of the German campaign, and brought it to a successful conclusion. He was rewarded with the full triumph, the title of Imperator, and his second consulship.

**A** YEAR later, in B.C.9., Augustus conferred on him the tribunitiae potestas for five years. Tiberius, who had been adopted by the emperor as his step-son, was thus formally associated with him in the civil administration, and Augustus doubtless looked forward to a long period of collaboration with him.

It was therefore a rude shock to him when Tiberius suddenly asked to be relieved of all his duties, and granted five years' leave to retire to the island of Rhodes for study.

**T**HIS is the first mystery in the life of Tiberius. Imagine a man of thirty-five, in the prime of life, a brilliant soldier with honours showered upon him, second only to the emperor, to whose daughter he was married, wanting to give up everything, and go out of the country for five years! Augustus was furious, and told the Senate Tiberius must be mad; Livia, with tears implored him to stay, but he was adamant, until Augustus probably told him to go and be damned. There was no fuss about his departure, which was kept secret.

Various suggestions have been made to explain his action: (1) His step-sons Lucius and Gaius, who were, the acknowledged heirs to the throne, were insolent in their attitude, and he had no mind to become their servants. (2) These two boys barred the way to his own succession, and he feared that, if he remained in the country, his mother Livia might be tempted to remove them, and he could not bear to be even passively the cause of such a crime. (3) His wife Julia was the talk of the town for her shameless immorality, which her own sons, Lucius and Gaius, brought to the notice of the emperor.

When the eyes of Augustus were opened to the conduct of his daughter he condemned her to be imprisoned for life on a small island, where it was difficult to get even good water. She lived there for twenty-three years, until she died. Her mother Scribonia got permission to share the confinement of her daughter. Tiberius interceded on her behalf, and got some mitigation of her

condition. The contemporaries of Tiberius thought that what caused him to go away from Italy was the scandal about his wife.

**I**N Rhodes Tiberius lived simply and spent most of his time in studying Greek literature, and writing prose and verse, which are said not to be of a very high quality, and in learning the science of astrology from Thrasyllus. At the end of five years he wanted to return, but Augustus refused permission, in spite of Livia's entreaties. Two years later, on the intercession of his step-son Gaius, he was allowed to return.

Shortly after his return his younger step-son Lucius died, and eighteen months later, the elder brother Gaius. Perhaps these deaths were due to natural causes, but some suspicion fell upon Livia. Agrippa Posthumus, the third grandson, was adopted as joint heir with Tiberius, but he was not considered satisfactory, and was banished to a desolate island, where he was killed by a centurion when Augustus died.

Tiberius and his nephew conducted their campaigns in Germany. The tragedy of Varus and his lost legions cast a gloom over the people in A.D.9. Two years later he celebrated a great triumph, and the consular imperium and the tribunitiae potestas were conferred on him. When Augustus died in A.D. 14 there was no opposition to his succession. He was fifty-six years old.

**L**IVIA, who had caused the death of Agrippa Posthumus, expected to be associated with her son in the government, but he soon shook himself free, and did not even see her for years. The wife of Germanicus, Agrippina the daughter of Julia, was an ambitious woman, and caused some ill-feeling between her husband and his uncle Tiberius. Germanicus was recalled from Germany, his place being taken by Drusus Cantor, the son of Tiberius, and sent to the East. Piso, the governor of Syria, made his life a misery, and is thought to have poisoned him. Agrippina brought the ashes to Rome, and was received with great sympathy by the people. Tiberius named her two elder sons as his heirs when his own son Drusus Cantor was killed by Livilla, who was in league with Sejanus; but it was her third son Caligula who succeeded Tiberius.

(To be continued)



## PEOPLE

MR. A. O. Haller, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs. A. Baur & Co., Ltd., who visited Ceylon at the end of last year and is now back in his home in Beetovenstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland, sends greetings and good wishes to the *Fortnightly Review* for 1960. Mr. Haller has been a good friend of the *Fortnightly* since it was launched twelve years ago and like scores of former Ceylon colonists, now living in retirement in the U.K., commends the journal as the finest link that those who were once here can have with the land where they spent the greater part of their lives.

\* \* \*

AMONG other good friends who have sent us Christmas and New Year greetings are Sir Henry Moore, Ceylon's first Governor-General, Sir John Howard, Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, Col. P. A. J. Hernu, Mr. W. T. Greswell, Mr. P. R. May, the famous old Cambridge "Triple Blue", who was so well known in the Island as a planter and sportsman, Miss Eleanor Booker, former U. K. Information Officer and now at the Commonwealth Relations Office in London, and Sir William Murphy.

We wish them all the very best for 1960.

\* \* \*

WRITING to us on New Year's Eve from his home in West Byfleet, Surrey, Sir John Howard says:—"I do hope that the Elections in March will result in the establish-



The marriage was solemnized at St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo, on December 31st, 1959, of Mr. Frederick Harper, F.C.W.A., Managing Director of Rowlands Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, to Miss Eleonora Lanfranconi, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Lanfranconi of Jena, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

ment of a strong and stable Government as we have in this country.

"I need hardly say how much I still enjoy reading the *Fortnightly Review* and I wish it even greater success in the coming years."

\* \* \*

SIR Franklin Gimson, who went from Ceylon to Singapore as Governor, and has now settled down in Yorkshire, writes: "I enjoy reading the *Fortnightly* and appreciate your objective approach to Ceylon's political problems. Ceylon's many friends in this country cannot help feeling anxiety that the present unrest is causing hardship to many of those whom they remember with

affection and respect. I am comforted, however, that a nation which produced that wise leader in D. S. Senanayake can find a remedy for its present troubles."

\* \* \*

THE death occurred in England on January 29 of Mr. G. K. Thornhill, Surveyor General of Ceylon from 1932 to 1936. Born in Kandy in 1884, he joined the Survey Department in 1901 as Supernumerary Surveyor. During World War I he served with the Royal Artillery. He was President of the Engineering Association of Ceylon, founder and Chairman of the Ceylon Government Service Sports Society, and founder and Patron of the Surveyors' Association of Ceylon.

Mr. Thornhill was a member of the first Uva rugby football team, which was formed in 1908. The other members of this team were A. Allen, C. S. Peter, A. E. Ogilvy, J. Bannerman, L. C. Davies, G. Furse Roberts, C. R. Lundie, F. Doveton Boyd (Captain), E. Strachan, P. H. Unwin, A. E. Peter, H. B. Bremner, H. A. Clark and E. G. A. Palmer. In 1911 Mr. Thornhill played back for Colombo against Up-Country when Colombo won by 17 points to nil and he was a member of the All-Ceylon team which met the Leicester Regiment in 1910, partnering C. M. Norman at half. He also figured in the annual hockey match between Colombo and Up-Country. After retirement, he

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PEOPLE

became a partner of the Akron Rubber Products, London.

Mr. Thornhill's three brothers also achieved distinction in Ceylon. They were Mr. W. J. Thornhill, Director of Public Works, Mr. Hayman Thornhill, Supdt. of Police, and Mr. B. A. Thornhill, proprietary planter and Manager of Denawaka Group, Pelmadulla.

\* \* \*

MR. S. A. Pakeman, some time Professor of History at the University College, who was recently in Ceylon, writes: It was a great pleasure to me to have two all too brief visits to Colombo on my way to and from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Australia and to meet so many—though not enough—of my old friends.

\* \* \*

IN an interesting letter dated New Year's Eve Col. Victor Thompson, who is now at the

International Headquarters of the Salvation Army in London, writes of the nostalgia aroused by the ITV programme on Ceylon featuring Sir John Kotelawala and Mr. R. Singleton Salmon. He and his wife were thrilled, he says, to see "some of the sights so familiar and holding so many happy memories—the Fort, Pettah, etc."

He speaks of his meeting with Dr. H. Hirst, the former Colombo Municipal Microbiologist, and of introducing to him the *Fortnightly Review*, of which he says "I think it truly marvellous how you maintain the standard of this excellent periodical."

\* \* \*

HOLIDAYING in Ceylon have been Sir Henry Turner, for 37 years Secretary General of the Commonwealth Press Union, who was renewing an acquaintance with the

Island he made four years ago when he spent a week, and his wife, the well-known writer, film critic and broadcaster, E. Arnot Robertson. Included in their programme was a visit to the Yala Sanctuary.

Miss Robertson addressed a meeting organised by the British Council in Colombo.

\* \* \*

MR. E. T. Rice, Chief Accountant of the Colombo Commercial Company, retired from the post this month to return home to Britain.

Chartered Accountant at 21, a rare achievement, Mr. Rice was with the firm for nine years. Both he and his wife made many friends among the Ceylonese, whose good wishes will go with them wherever their interests take them in the future.

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## ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

— By "LYRICUS" —

THE International Art Exhibition of Prints, sponsored by the "Ceylon Observer" and held at the Lionel Wendt Theatre, proved an outstanding attraction. The unique exhibition brought to Ceylon reproductions of some of the finest works of art from twelve countries—France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Belgium, India, China, Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, USSR, and the USA, and included works of Holbein, Rubens, Van Gogh and Cezanne.

It has been acclaimed as most helpful in indicating the different approaches to art and differences of technique. Its value to art students is high, particularly as the prints are excellent reproductions, most of them faithfully following the originals in every detail. Particularly impressive is the quality of Japanese and Chinese prints and scrolls.

One thing that added piquancy to the exhibition was the attendance at it of eight "lifers" from Welikade jail—all convicted of murder—who are taking art lessons. This experiment in "art therapy" began in 1951, when an art teacher began a class with one pupil. The teacher has noted that it has had a stabilising effect on the convicts and brought them tranquility and peace of mind. Commenting on the fact that the prisoners' favourite colours are red and orange (in that order), he attributes it, in an analysis of colour symbolism, to their longing for the love of dear ones.

\* \* \*

POPULAR musician, Luis Moreno, has left for Australia with his wife and daughter to join his two sons who are already there. Twenty one years in Ceylon, he came here in 1939 with Teddy Weatherford's 10-piece band as leading first trumpet and played at the Galle Face Hotel. In 1941, he became leader of the band.

After a short break, when in 1947 he became manager of the Silver Fawn Club and leader of its band, he went back to the GFH in 1950 to join Sacha and his Melodists, becoming leader of the band after Sacha's departure in 1956. During

World War II he was conductor of the SWOC orchestra and he was also a regular broadcaster from Radio Ceylon. He was born in Madrid and bred there, studying music at the Madrid Conservatory. He married in Ceylon.

An accomplished and versatile musician—band leader, cellist, trumpet player, Hammond organist, piano accordeonist, pianist and bass player—Luis Moreno will greatly be missed in Ceylon.

\* \* \*

A RARE treat in store for music lovers are the three concerts to be given in Colombo and Kandy by the Berlin Chamber Orchestra beginning on February 23. The first performance at the Lionel Wendt Theatre will be under the patronage of the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the second (on February 24) under that of Dr. T. M. Auer, the German Ambassador in Ceylon, and the third, at Kandy on February 26, under the patronage of Sir Nicholas Attygalle, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon.

The orchestra, founded by Hans Von Benda, 30 years ago, has scored triumphs throughout Europe, South and Central America, Mexico, Venezuela, North Africa and certain parts of Asia. Wherever the orches-

tra has been, it has been acclaimed as one of the finest of its kind.

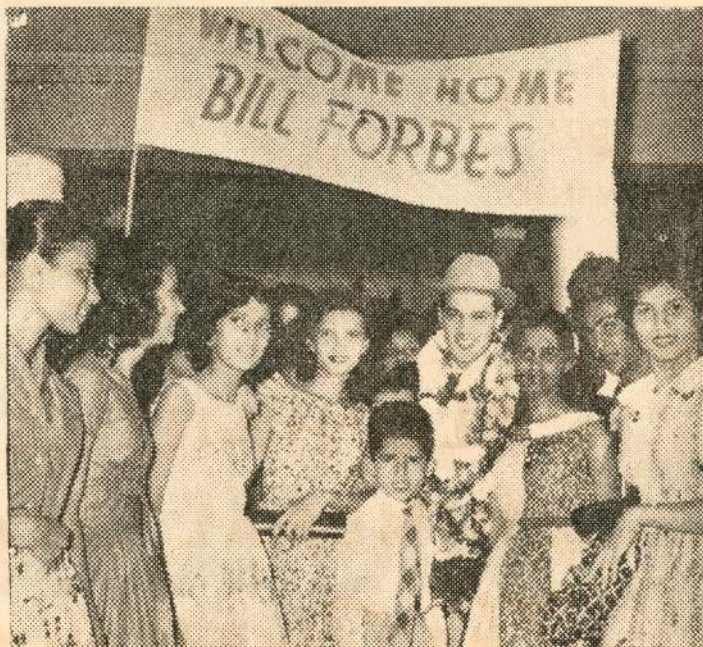
\* \* \*

BILL Forbes, the Ceylonese who made good in show business in England, was seen in person last week when he returned after four years to sing in a series of concerts in Colombo. He is now the most popular singer in Ceylon and his three 45 Singles for Columbia are all on the best selling list.

He began his career in London singing at various private parties and clubs and later on Independent Television. In January last year Columbia made him cut "God's Little Acre" and his own composition "My Cherie" with Ken Jones. Then came his second hit tune recorded in May last, "Once More", while he was as busy as ever on cabaret work. In the past eight months he has been busy on one-night stands from the West End to nearly every major city in England.

\* \* \*

TWELVE-year old Kurt Siegenberg (whose mother is Nalini Dias, formerly of Panadura) has been chosen to play an important role in a new British film "The boy who stole a million dollars". This is young Kurt's fifth film since the age of five, and he has also appeared on British TV. He plays a Spanish gypsy boy.



—Times

Bill Forbes with some of his admirers when he landed at the Colombo airport.



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# THE MUSIC OF HOUNDS—I.

By DOUGLAS RAFFEL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

HOW many of your readers can recall the music of hounds after hare, on a fresh fragrant morning, with the dew on the grass, and the scent of mimosa and lantana and of the good earth in your nostrils? If you have experienced this, then you too have thrilled to the tongueing of Ranger and Bugler, and that little pup Bonzo, keen as mustard and as excited as any sporting dog can be, to get to grips with the job in hand. You have? Then I am not wrong, because I too have taken up my post, ever-ready twelve bore in hand, awaiting a snap shot as a hare dashed by; or have run breathlessly up a knoll and down the other side, to intercept the hounds in full cry and put in a lucky shot, while George, pipe in mouth, calmly bags the hare, and then knocking the ash out of his pipe, says with a curl on his lip, "my shot, I think"!

\* \* \*

YES, a thousand times, Yes! it is grand sport. Enhanced by the feeling of physical well-being, brought about by breathing in the clean early morning air while travelling to the rendezvous near or not so near, through country roads exuding the fragrance of field and meadow and surrounded by, on the one hand, the chill of a night that is passing, and on the other, by the warmth of an ever-rising sun, till you reach the place where the dogs are to be unleashed and sent in to search in the scrub, while you fingered your No. 4s and kept looking every moment to see if your "safe" was on or off.

What a difference from the usual morning, when having quaffed your matutinal coffee or tea, you shaved laboriously, dressed, read the papers ("there's that tiresome F— writing to the Editor again on some piffing subject") sat down to breakfast, grumbled at the egg as per usual, while the wife of one's bosom went about from pantry to dining room as though she had a nasty smell at the tip of her nose, and then having eaten and drunk more cold insipid tea (why does tea in your own house taste like dish water?) dashed off to the office with the usual "its nine o'clock already"!

GAD, Sir, what a difference the morning you and your pals go out after the elusive hare. For that reason alone it should be immortalised in verse. How well I remember that first time I too went out after hare. There were six guns and four dogs in the party. We halted the cars opposite an Aratchi's house and crossed the fields to a hillock in scrub, while the early sun was bathing the distant hills in purest cobalt, and took up our positions around the ten acre hillock connected by a ridge to a larger hillock which abutted on a long low range fully a mile long, half in coconut half in scrub. A—was to send the dogs in and I was placed at the start of the ridge connecting the two hillocks.

We heard the whistle and knew that the dogs had just been sent in. It was Bonzo's first outing, though he was barely three months old. Before the experienced beagles could do anything the little Sealyham had torn off into the scrub and at first impact almost hit against a hiding hare. He yelped as though he had been struck, and "yap" following "yap" he was off like a flash after the hare's tail.

\* \* \*

A—SWEARS that the three older dogs stood stock still and then almost winked at each other and separated to go on their way searching over a wide area. By this time Bonzo was yapping himself into a frenzy and heading straight for me and for the ridge to the larger hillock. I could see him coming and then he went past me three feet behind the hare, so that I could not fire, lest I near miss the hare and score a direct hit on good old Bonzo!

I pick up my hocks and, from a standing start, hurl myself along the ridge in pursuit. By the time I've rushed up the larger hillock gasping for breath, and find myself thirty feet higher than mean sea level, Bonzo and the hare are careering wildly across the long low range through coconut gardens and thatch huts with village dogs howling and children screaming and a hell of a shindy all told! I clutch my D—B.

direction of the rumpus, only to find Bonzo coming back in full throat behind the hare (a village "Juwa" had turned it back) and I take my hurried stance, hold my breath and wait. "Bang" and the hare drops, and Bonzo who was by this time about 20 feet behind, overshoots his mark, then swerves and hurls himself on the hare. I have to sprint again to prevent him from tearing it to ribbons, pick up the hare and hold it head high while Bonzo leaps again and again in a fever to get at his quarry. He gives up eventually and flops down exhausted!

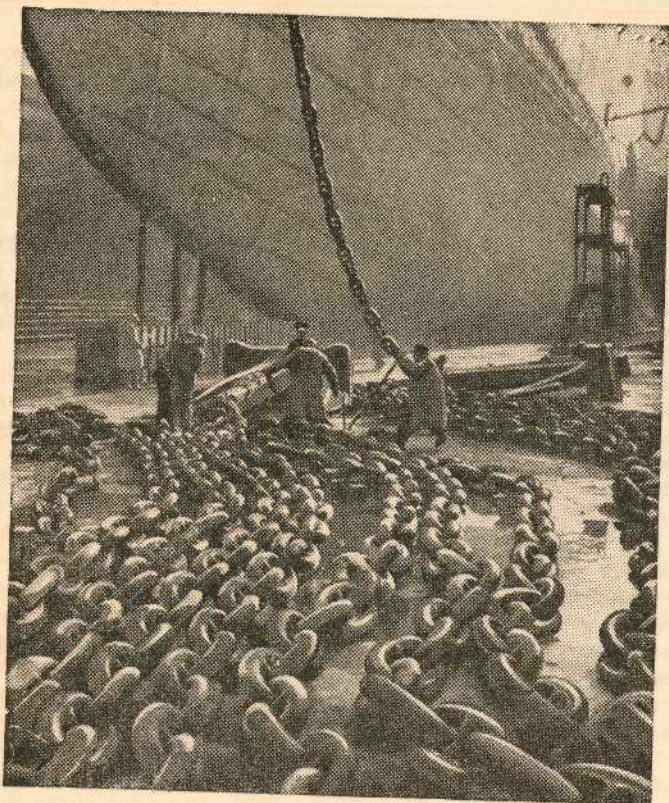
\* \* \*

IN the meantime the other three dogs have started two hare on their own and both have dropped to the guns. I see the rest of the party on the crest of hillock two. Someone signals to me to move on into the scrub on the low range and I do so, taking Bonzo with me. Just then another hare is flushed by Bugler on the edge of the second hillock and I see George sprinting down to the edge and disappearing into some scrub. Then comes his shot and he re-appears with hare No. 4 held up for us to see.

We all move up into the long belt of scrub and the dogs are leashed till we take up our position, two down by the field edge and three along the upper ridge, A—sending the dogs in again and following them up. All four dogs go in together and start searching the scrub and then we hear Bugler again—what a note! In full-throated tongue, with Bonzo yapping his head off by him. They go down to the field's edge and then across the scrub and flash past me to where one of the other guns is stationed, and I hear a gunshot. Ranger and Bess continue to nose about in the scrub close to me and then they are off in full cry behind a hare, who doubles back. I shout to A— who is legging it as fast as he can, and indicate to him to stop. Just then Bess and the hare cross him and hare No. 6 is dropped.

Bonzo by this time is 3/4 mile away and we all run in his direction as we hear him yapping away, I suddenly stopping to down a hare that comes hop-hopping out of a bush to stand and stare at me for a split second too long. I afterwards know that this is hare No. 5 which C missed and which the dogs too lost track of.





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By Professor C. A. McGAUGHEY  
of the University of Ceylon

## Second Punic War

AFTER 24 years of warfare, the Carthaginians had to agree to a harsh treaty of peace but no peace was possible between two great powers striving for the mastery of the known world. Rome had taken the opportunity of the mutiny of the Mercenaries in Carthage to seize Sardinia and therefore Carthage longed for revenge. Hamilcar decided to invade Spain, then a Roman province. He landed in Cadiz with an army and 100 elephants (Cornelius Nep *Hamilcar*). Soon he had captured almost all Spain and was able to send silver, arms, men and horses back to Carthage. Nine years later he was killed in battle and was replaced by Hasdrubal, his son-in-law. According to Diodorus the *Sicilian-Fragment lib, XXV Eclog. 2*. Hasdrubal gathered up an army of 50,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 200 elephants. He made an agreement with the Romans not to encroach on the left bank of the Ebro and not to attack Saguntum, an ally of Rome. After his death, the command went to Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar, who from his youth had sworn enmity to Rome. After three years of intense preparation he declared war.

Armandi states that in no war were elephants so prominent. Hannibal had 40 when he left Spain and 37 when he crossed the Rhone. In his famous passage of the Alps, he used his elephants to terrify the warlike Gauls of the Mountain regions but the terrible difficulties encountered in persuading these heavy beasts to cross snow drifts and go along narrow roads offset any advantage obtained. At one place, the army had to work for three or four days simply to clear the road, and when they finally came down into Italy they were so exhausted that they could hardly stand. Polybius states that out of 38,000 men and 8,000 cavalry only 20,000 men and 6,000 horses arrived. Titus Livius XXI, 35, mentions considerable losses in the elephants. However, a certain number arrived to take part in the Battle of Trebia 219 B.C.

HANNIBAL first encountered a Roman Army under Scipio (the Elder) on the bank of the Tesin. The Romans were routed and Scipio escaped capture only through the bravery of his son, Scipio, the Younger, who later became the terror of Carthage. Hannibal pushed on to where the river Trebia joins the River Po. By this time another Roman army under Sempronius had arrived to join Scipio. Scipio wished to fight a delaying campaign (such as Fabius Cunctator fought years later) but Sempronius was a vain, impetuous man and ambitious of the honour of defeating the Carthaginians. Hannibal used his cavalry and his elephants in brilliant tactics.

The charge of the elephants terrified the Roman cavalry which fled in disorder; the Numidian cavalry and the veteran mercenaries of Hannibal (Gauls and Spaniards) completed the rout. However, according to Polybius, all of the elephants except one were lost in the battle. This solitary elephant was ridden by Hannibal when crossing the Etrurian marsh, and this crossing is referred to by Juvenal (*Sat. X. 158*). *Quum Gaetula ducem portarent bellua luscum*.

According to Titus Livius (XXI, 58, XXII, 2), eight elephants survived the battle but seven of them perished in the following spring in the Appennine Mountains.

AT the later battles of Trasimena and of Cannae, Hannibal had no elephants. To obtain more from Carthage, he had to first capture a port. He failed to take Naples but succeeded in getting Locra. When the news of Hannibal's victory reached Carthage, the Government sent reinforcements of 4,000 cavalry and 40 elephants; later another consignment arrived at Locra and joined Hannibal outside Capua. In a battle at Nola, the Carthaginians lost six elephants, 20 of these being captured by the Romans. Titus Livius XXIII, 18, 41, 46. Plutarch *Marcell*.

They lost a further three in an attempt to raise the siege of Capua,

six at Grumentum and a further five at the Battle of Canusium and 15 at the Battle of Metaura. This last battle caused consternation in Carthage as it enabled the Romans to attack their capital city. To create a diversion, Mago, the brother of Hannibal, raised a fresh army with cavalry and seven elephants and harried the northern coasts of Italy, pressing on to Rome. The Roman generals Cornelius Cethegus and Quintilius Varus met him in the north of Italy and after a furious battle in which the Roman legions hacked the elephants, killing four and putting the others to flight, Mago was wounded and defeated. This was the last battle fought by the Carthaginians in Italy, but meanwhile the Romans under the command of the two brothers Scipio had been defeating the Carthaginians in Spain in a series of battles in which elephants took part. In one battle, alone, Munda, the Romans killed 39 elephants, in another they killed three and captured eight.

CARTHAGE sent reinforcements of elephants to Spain; Appian records that Hasdrubal brought a further 30 and Titus Livius says Mago brought another 20. Later, the younger Scipio beat Hasdrubal Barca at the Battle of Becula where the Carthaginians' elephants fled in terror, and later in 206 B.C. this same Scipio defeated another Hasdrubal, son of Giscon, at the Battle of Elinga. Here again the elephants caused more damage to the Carthaginian army than to the Romans. This was the last battle between Carthage and Rome in Spain.

Scipio then invaded North Africa and Hannibal was recalled to repel him. They met at Zama 202 B.C. This was one of the decisive battles of the world and Hannibal was utterly defeated. His 80 elephants were all killed or captured.

In the treaty which was imposed by Rome, all elephants had to be handed over to the Romans.

Thus in the Third Punic War, the Carthaginian had to fight without elephants.

The Second Punic War and the Battle of Zama are described by Titus Livius, Polybius, Appian, Diodorus the Sicilian and others.

( Concluded )



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# THE COLOMBO CRICKET CLUB

## ITS EARLY HISTORY

**T**HE records of the Colombo Cricket Club fail to disclose the year in which the Club was founded, but the earliest newspaper reference to the C.C.C. appeared in the "Times of Ceylon" of July, 1863.

The C.C.C. existed earlier than that, and it is a pity that no definite information is available as to the actual date of the founding of Ceylon's Senior Cricket Club.

It is almost certain that the C.C.C. has a history dating back 98 years, but a good deal of the history of the Club prior to the eighties is nowhere to be found.

The old brigade are no more, the last to join the majority being H. C. P. Bell, the former Civil Servant, who settled down in Kandy after his retirement, over two decades ago. There is reference to H. C. P. Bell playing in a match between the C.C.C. and Dickoya and Dimbula combined in 1875, when the former Civil Servant scored 31 not out in the second innings. Among his Club mates were E. T. Noyes of the C.C.S., G. L. Taylor, G. J. Jameson, W. A. B. Fyers and J. H. Strachan.

W. R. Martin Leake, an old Cambridge University cricketer, and W. Somerville, better known in later years as a golfer and prominent Fort merchant—head of the firm of Gow, Somerville and Co., as it was then known—were also members of the C.C.C. in the seventies. Allanson Baily, who retired as Government Agent of the Central Province, was also a well-known member of the Senior Club in the seventies.

\* \* \*

**A**NOTHER famous C.C.C. man was George Vanderspar, who played a very big part in the success of this Club in the eighties and nineties. Other distinguished C.C.C. players of over 70 years ago were Bernard Pauncefote, the old Oxford Blue, F. L. Shand, who played for Harrow and Scotland, E. Cave Brown, J. G. Fort, and H. J. Meaden, the last named one of the classiest batsmen Ceylon ever had.

George Vanderspar was the most distinguished all-round cricketer of his time and that was when the C.C.C. home was on Galle Face. As a member of the M.C.C. and I. Zingari, he was well known in

England, where he had played for Somerset and also for Lord Sheffield's team. He was the pioneer of Ceylon teams that visited India and to him Ceylon cricket owes a good deal.

\* \* \*

**I**N the later eighties the C.C.C. counted among its members the late R. B. Roberts, after whom the Roberts Cup has been named, H. Goodwyn, A. S. Berwick, Col. Churchill, F. Stephens, Ashley Walker and M. H. Paine. Ashley Walker was the former Cambridge Blue, who did so much to improve Ceylon cricket at the Royal College as F. Stephens did at St. Thomas'. Col. Churchill was one of the best all-round cricketers of his time. Paine was not only an excellent cricketer, but had won his Athletic Blue at Oxford. He came out to Ceylon as Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, Sir Bruce Burnside.

W. H. Moor, the Civil Servant, who was Police Magistrate of Colombo for some years, C. Meaden, M. H. Paine, Geo. Vanderspar, W. H. Jackson, another Civil Servant, and the brothers A. C. and W. Courtenay and Col. Skinner were the best known members of the C.C.C. in the nineties. Moor used to play frequently for the Sports Club after the C.C.C. occupied their new ground in Torrington Square in the late nineties, and he never wore pads when batting.

\* \* \*

**W**. H. Jackson also turned out regularly for the Sports Club during this period, and with Geo. Vanderspar, Major Young and other military cricketers, they were a formidable side in those days.

It was in the eighties and early nineties that the late Herbert Capper, Editor of the "Times of Ceylon", was Hon. Secretary of the C.C.C. and, though not an active participant in the game, showed his keen interest in cricket by watching his Club mates in practically every match during the time he held the office. The C.C.C. ranks included at this time four members of the Waldock family—F.W., A.P., H.M. and E.R., the last named being a very fine all-rounder, who played in all the important matches with visiting teams in the nineties. He also played

on several occasions for the Europeans in Test matches with the Colts and Ceylonese sides.

In later years F. A. Waldock greatly enhanced the family reputation as cricketers. He had earned quite a reputation while at Oxford, playing against the Light Blues and also gaining his blue for Rugby.

\* \* \*

**T**HE C.C.C. had no finer wicket-keeper than G. H. Alston, an old Marlborough boy, who had kept wickets at school to the celebrated All-England cricketer A. G. Steel. Hayman Thornhill of the Ceylon Police, P. Gordon Spence and Major Young were other prominent members of the Senior Club in the nineties, and another outstanding bowler was A. J. Gordon Field, who also appeared at the time for the Sports Club.

When the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment was stationed in Ceylon in the late nineties, it supplied the C.C.C. with more than one useful player and the most successful of them was Lieut. F. J. Bowen, who gained a great name as a left-hand spin bowler. He distinguished himself in several matches against the Colts, and in the famous match in which he played for Ward Jackson's picked European team, in 1898 on Galle Face, he was an outstanding success.

\* \* \*

**I**N the early years of the present century other fine cricketers appeared in the C.C.C. ranks and among them were J. A. Symons, R. Meaden, L. H. Gay, W. H. Howarth, E. B. Alexander, J. F. Marshall, F. Balkwill and T. E. Etlinger, an old Marlburian, and C. Brooke Elliott, who was in the Malvern eleven with the famous R. E. Foster.

What a galaxy of talent indeed! It would be difficult to name a stronger all-round C.C.C. eleven than that of 1900. J. A. Symons, who played for many years for the C.C.C., had a remarkable record. His score of 187 not out in 1899 still stands as the highest score made by a C.C.C. man against an Up-Country XI. He hit up that score against Dimbula, at Radella.

Another fine batsman was T. Leese, who used to open for his Club with R. H. Williams. Later came A. F. West, who was at Whitgift with V. F. S. Crawford,

(Continued on page 32)





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# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

## Racing

THE aged Shell Pink proved himself Ceylon's best thoroughbred when, carrying the welter burden of 9.8, he won the Independence Cup. Owner Vernon Rajepakse, Trainer Renga Selvaratnam and Jockey Baldwin Perera then went on to complete a fine 'cup double' when Fateen romped home a winner in the Premier Arab event of the meet, the Sri Lanka Cup (7 fur.).

Unfancied owing to weight penalty, Shell Pink shook off the challenge of Stoneleigh Blues and favourite Amurath to streak into a lead at the seven. In the straight Rusty Bar challenged, but a slipped saddle put paid to his chances and it was left to late-finishing Summer Gold to press Shell Pink home. Tudor Dream finished fast to nip old-time champion Joshua for the minor placements.

In the Arab trophy, Baldwin Perera once again rode an exemplary race on Fateen. Bracket-mate Safirat al Bahrein set the early pace tracked by Masud al Khair and favourite Kubaishan. When Safirat packed up, Kubaishan found himself out in front much to his chagrin and that was enough for Fateen to pull out of the bunch and win, drawing away from the favourite. Neon Lights and Hilal Ahmad finished fast to claim the minor placings.

Jockey Mohideen was in fine form, booting home a treble. He began with Stormy Point (The Galkissa Plate—6 fur.), who trounced a late-finishing Star of Hope and 'day's best' Chapel Rock. He followed this up by pushing Sarracenia to victory in the Nuwara Eliya Plate (1 mile), getting the better of newcomer Jungle Cock. Jungle Cock went out favourite, but though beaten showed himself a horse to be reckoned with in future. Mohideen completed his treble on Balfour Declaration (The Diyaluma Plate—5 fur. 23 yds.) who won as he liked—one of the three favourites to oblige on the first day of the Independence Meet.

The other favourite to win was Sa'ad Sa'ad in the Embilipitiya Plate (6 fur.), but Isaacs had to push his weakening mount to stave off the challenge of Rawnag, who had to make up a lot of ground in the straight after lying in the ruck. Tair Salim

was the third favourite to oblige—in the Point Pedro Stakes (1 mile).

\* \* \*

## Sara Trophy

DESPITE some splendid bowling by Abu Fuard (8 for 76), the Colts suffered their first defeat of the season and lost a chance of reaching the top of the Sara Trophy table when the tournament was resumed.

A fighting 140 out of 248 by the Varsity's D. H. de Silva enabled the unpredictable Varsity men to put up a score which was to give them a



Shell Pink

—Times

first innings win. The Colts could only reply with 186 and then the Varsity played out time, scoring 192 for 7.

The Tamils lost on the first innings to Moratuwa but must count themselves unlucky in not gaining an outright win. A hard-hit, unbeaten 156 by H. I. Fernando enabled Moratuwa to total 256. The Tamils replied with 224 and then got Moratuwa out again—for 116. Left to get 149 in 65 minutes, the Tamils made a great attempt but when stumps were drawn they had failed by a mere 19 runs with six wickets standing.

The BRC failed by just six runs to gain first Innings points from the Moors. The latter batted first and scored 205. In the BRC's reply only Heyn's 75 was of note. Going in a second time, the Moors played out time with 61 for 2.

\* \* \*

## School Cricket

JANUARY-end's school cricket saw only time prevent Ananda from making it four in a row. Ananda, on present form, are undoubtedly the best of the school teams and to their shrewd skipper, Y. Amaradasa, they owe much of their success.

St. Thomas' were the team that, aided by time, foiled Ananda. But it must also be said that their first innings lead stood them in good stead. In the second innings they collapsed and were 43 for 8 at close, 220 behind. Amaradasa scored a grand century for Ananda in the second innings.

The only big match victory was that of St. Peter's over Wesley. Young Le Mercier's match bag of 13 for 82 was instrumental in the victory gained in a low-scoring encounter, Le Mercier, at the moment, appears the most consistent of the school-boy trundlers.

Time saved St. Benedict's against St. Joseph's while Trinity appeared to have the edge on Kingswood up-country. Another Amaradasa, N. of Nalanda compiled the highest individual score to date, 236 n.o. at a hectic rate, against Dharmapala. Time, once again, saved the latter.

\* \* \*

THE following week-end saw Ananda get back into the winning brackets again with an innings victory over Dharmarajah. To Ananda's 252 (M. Fernando 64, Y. Amaradasa 42) Dharmarajah could reply with only 70 (M. Fernando 5 for 20, Amaradasa 5 for 19) and 153.

Another innings victory was scored by St. Peter's when they trounced Zahira. Against the good bowling of Anton Perera and Le Mercier Zahira could only score 61 and 136 in reply to St. Peter's 231 for 7 declared.

With Idroos having a match-bag of 11 for 72 and scoring an unbeaten. Second innings 5a, St. Thomas' scored a good win over Wesley. Scores: St. Thomas' 181 and 120 for 4. Wesley 92 and 137.



## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

St. Benedict's in drawing with St. Anthony's, provided some second innings fireworks. In the first innings, C. Joseph (43) propped up the Antonian innings of 148 to which St. Benedict's replied with 261, 135 of those runs coming from the bat of A. Gunasekera. C. Joseph with 115 n.o. then enabled St. Anthony's to declare at 212 for 5, leaving St. Benedict's 25 minutes in which to get 100 runs. The first 50 they got in 15 minutes but in the next 10 minutes they could get only 17.

The last big game of the week-end saw a tame draw in the Royal-St. Joseph's match which was highlighted by the all-round performance of Priya Perera for St. Joseph's. Royal scored 188 and 166, St. Joseph's 276 for 8 declared and 16 for 0. In St. Joseph's total T. de Soysa scored a neat 112 and P. Perera 76. Josephian bowlers Perera and R. de Silva had match bags of 10 for 118 and 10 for 128 respectively.

\* \* \*

THE Victorian Schoolboys played their second match at Kurunegala when they met the combined schools and beat them by an innings. A feature of this match was the excellent bowling (14 for 77) by speed-merchant Ted Botts for the visitors. 74 by Becroft and half-centuries by Walduck and Hewitt swelled the Victorian total.

In their next match, the visitors beat the University at Peradeniya by 3 wickets. Led on the first innings and helped by early Varsity declarations, the Victorians triumphed. Eastlake's match-bag of 7 for 63 and Mulligan's 50 were features of their victory.

Playing their first "Test", against the bigger Schools combined, the Victorians were completely out-classed. Against spin their batting was ineffective and their bowling had only speed-men Botts and Eastlake. The Ceylon Schools XI won by an innings, Priya Perera taking 11 for 45. N. Senanayake top-scored with 69.

With Hewitt taking 6 for 24 and Walduck scoring 67, the Victorians, followed up this defeat with a victory over Matara combined in a one-day match.

## In India

IN 1958 Madras won the Gopalan Trophy, beating Ceylon for the first time in four encounters. In that match Kripal Singh skippered Madras, the home team. This year, with Gopinath doing Test duty in Calcutta, he led them again and regained the trophy that had been lost last year.

Ceylon's was a disappointing display. Winning the toss and batting first on a wicket taking spin, the visitors were bundled out by V. V. Kumar and J. C. Patel for 166, only Dorenagama (23) and tailenders Polonowita (20) and S. de Alwis (29) showing any fight.

Madras, thanks to Milkha Singh (40) and a fighting 64 by M. Subramaniam, replied with 203. Polonowita 5 for 45 and Fuard 4 for 71 bowled best. Prabhakar Rao and Kumar saw to it that Ceylon's reply was limited to 147—Dorenagama again, Tissera, Fuard, Prins and C. I. Gunasekera reaching the twenties.

Madras then went on to win, scoring the required runs for the loss of only two wickets.

Ceylon regained some prestige when they met a M. C. A. President's XI, only slightly weaker than the "test" side, and almost beat them in two days. Prins, 54, and Tissera, 50, enabled Ceylon to declare at 242 for 8. The home team collapsed

in the first innings, Polonowita being unplayable and taking 6 for 3. Following on, they just managed to play out time.

\* \* \*

CEYLON'S Lafir, the Indian snooker champion, failed to retain his title, being beaten by World Billiards champion, William Jones of India. Lafir was brilliant but erratic and wilted when under pressure. That was Jones's gain.

Another Ceylonese to fare well abroad was Motor Cyclist Chandra de Costa, who won the unlimited class in the Indian Championships. Machine failure prevented him from competing in any other event.

\* \* \*

THE Quadrangular Athletic meet, won by the Combined Services, was a most disappointing affair. The poor performances, however, might have been due to it being an off-season meet, run in extreme heat and a strong cross-wind.

Altwell won both sprints comfortably, but in by no means good time. Linus Diaz ran with fever, yet turned in a fair 5,000-metre performance. But the day's best feat was Seneka Wijeynayake's 800 metres, in which he missed the record by just .7 seconds. Here is a boy with a bright future—if properly coached.



Mrs. Inez Sinnathuray presenting the trophy to Bathiya Mirando, winner of the "Rider of the Year" award in the Motor Sportsmen of the Year contest sponsored by Colombo Agencies Ltd., at the Galle Face Hotel. Jayantha de Soysa was adjudged "Driver of the Year".



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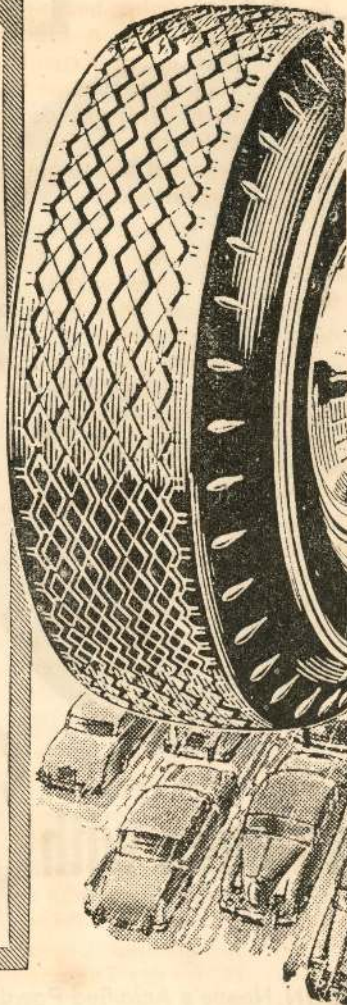
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## A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By ANNE—

A VERY lucrative profession for a woman today seems to be that of hairdressing and beauty-culture. So many enterprising young women go abroad for training in these arts, acquire their diplomas and come home to embark on successful careers in their own salons. There are many of them now, but the profession does not appear to be overcrowded, for all have their regular clientele and are kept busy and financially remunerated for their effort.

I am fascinated by the newspaper accounts of Ceylonese women in the beauty business. Sometimes I am almost tempted to splash the money earned through my "diary" on a date with one of these glamorous beings in their splendid salons. Who knows, they might be able to add some allure to my middle-aged face with its marks and lines!

BUT when I do have the money in my hands, this enticing possibility is generally forgotten in the urgency of supplying some family or household need not covered by the monthly budget—a new pair of shoes for our eldest daughter, whose feet seem to grow at twice the normal rate; cups and saucers and/or tumblers for everyday use because our "boy" has set up a new record in monthly breakages; a schoolbag for one son whose old bag has come apart after having served as the wicket in after-school cricket; a cub-uniform for another, towels to replace our threadbare ones, saucepans for the kitchen, a couple of shirts for the husband, who never buys himself clothes, etc., etc.

So that I wonder how in the wide world married women who are not enormously rich manage to visit beauticians and to buy all the lotions, creams and powders that are recommended.

The other insurmountable obstacle is lack of time. How on earth can one find the time for an elaborate beauty routine in between trying to catch up with all the work that fills one ordinary day? As for any kind of programme at night, it's such a relief to get the children to bed after having struggled to get them all to finish their homework, eat their dinner, brush their teeth and say

their prayers, that I feel the evening has just begun for husband and myself.

Once, when I was a raw reporter (and newly-married as well), I was sent to interview a Frenchwoman who had come to Ceylon to represent and to popularise certain beauty preparations. She was delightfully friendly, talkative and persuasive. Before I understood how it came about, I had a date with her at the Galle Face Hotel for a sample beauty treatment for myself, free of charge. My husband wasn't too enthusiastic about it, but resigned himself to the worst and just muttered: "Don't let her meddle too much with your face" when I left to keep my appointment. He was to meet me at the hotel and take me home.

FEELING rather excited, I entered Mme. L—'s apartment. Putting me at my ease with friendly chatter, she had me in a chair, all covered up, and set to work in a very professional (and to me, fourteen years ago, rather frightening) manner. When I had some stuff all over my face and paps of cotton-wool over my eyes, I felt her touch my eyebrows.

"Please don't pluck my eyebrows—my husband doesn't like it", I said rather feebly, and she replied very confidently: "Don't worry—I won't interfere with the line of your eyebrows at all, I am just picking out a few straggly hairs".

With a sinking heart—and a prayer—I let her carry on. As time went on, I felt everything was beyond my control—I was wax in her hands. I was glad my eyes were closed so that it was not possible to glance in the mirror and confirm my fears. At last she finished, and with a triumphant "There!" she took the pads off my eyes and looked exultingly at me. Reluctantly, I turned to the mirror. It was all I could do not to cry out.

Making no allowances for my dark skin, this zealous Frenchwoman had painted me up like a clown (or worse), I felt. And my eyebrows? oh, my poor eyebrows! There was hardly anything left of them except two thin, cruel lines that made my eyelids look swollen. I was in despair at the prospect of having to face my husband, and then there was a knock on the door and he walked in at the psychological moment. I looked at him beseech-

ingly and his momentarily horrified glance, which was immediately replaced by a blank expression, told me it looked just as bad as I thought.

WE left the room in deadly silence and as we walked down the corridor I thought wildly: "I can't step out into the street like this—everyone will stare at me, I look awful". Suddenly, I spied a bathroom and, without a word to my husband, I dived into it as if it were a lifeboat into which I was jumping from a sinking ship. I opened a tap and washed and scrubbed and washed again and scrubbed my face again until at last I had all the makeup off. But there was nothing I could do about the eyebrows, or rather, my loss of them. I managed to hold myself in check until we reached home, my husband preserving a stony silence. Then I went straight to bed and wept and wept.

Well, that was fourteen years ago and we now regard this memorable experience as a family joke. My husband chuckles occasionally and tells my eldest daughter, "Ask your mother to tell you about her first visit to a beauty salon!" It wasn't quite my last, for the next year I was invited to have a free facial by a foreign representative from another famous beauty house, but this time I was cautious and firm and enjoyed a good cleansing and massage, with no eyebrow-plucking or painting. I have not since had any offers of free beauty treatment and am much too busy and have too little spare cash to venture into a beauty salon again!

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601



# THE PIGEONS OF ST. MARK'S SQUARE

## AS FAMOUS AS THE CANALS OF VENICE

VENICE, Italy, is a unique, fascinating city. Spread over 120 islands in a muddy lagoon, it grew up far from the mainland, with its own customs and its own history.

Apart from its human inhabitants—and a few insects—it boasts no animal life except dogs, cats, rats, and pigeons.

The dogs are all muzzled by law. The cats are ill-kept and excessively numerous. The rats are hunted by official rat-catchers.

Only the pigeons are free and well cared for, as they fly, always on the alert for food, over the great piazza San Marco—an architectural wonder started in 800 A.D. and completed by Napoleon.

\* \* \*

TODAY the pigeons are one of the attractions of the city. There are picture postcards of them; children are photographed feeding them; corn-sellers support their families through them; poets get sentimental over them; and artists paint them.

Where did they come from, who decreed that they should be fed at certain times, and why?

As the first bell strikes in the tall campanile the gathering birds, who have been wheeling overhead, or perched on rooftops waiting, swoop with lightning speed upon the grain as it is poured out for them. The air is full of beating wings and feathers as greedy mouths fight for the biggest share of food.

These graceful residents first came to San Marco about 1,200 years ago. It was in the days when the body of St. Mark had first been stolen from the Turks by some devout Venetian merchants, and reverently brought back to the city for the benefit of the Christian world.

\* \* \*

IN those days, the pigeons were sacred emblems, and were introduced from Constantinople by the Church. They were allowed the liberty of flight only on Saints' Days and at special ceremonies.

With the development of Venice as a great naval and military power during the Middle Ages, the duties of

the birds changed. They were trained as carrier pigeons, and brought back news of trade and battles from all the cities of the Middle East.

Each noble family kept its own, which were fed and tended with the utmost care.

\* \* \*

THEN, with the eighteenth century, the old power of Venice waned. It became the pleasure ground of the rich of all nations, the pigeons were allowed their freedom, and were honoured for their graceful flight in and around the city.

With the decline in power came defeat. Napoleon's troops entered the town, and he ceded it to Austria. For fifty years Venice was a part of the Austrian Empire.

Then came revolution. Led by a local patriot, the Venetians threw the Austrians back to the mainland, for 12 months withstood a bitter siege which ended in their defeat—not by force of arms—but by plague.

The terrible conditions in the city, not only decimated the human population; it practically wiped out the pigeons.

\* \* \*

IN 1866, Venice became a part of Italy. Peace was restored, and a certain charitable lady—who preferred to remain anonymous—gave a donation to the municipality for the pigeons to be fed, twice daily, in the great square.

Since then, the pigeons have multiplied rapidly. Estimates of their numbers vary from 5,000 to as many as 15,000.

To the tourist, who buys a tiny bag of grain from a sad-looking bird man for 100 lire, the pigeons of Venice are a gay sight. To the Venetians themselves, the pigeons are a winged reminder of past glories.

Each day of the year, ten kilos of coarse grain are fed to the birds precisely at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Poured from a sack into the form of a square, it is intended that this way it will feed the pigeons on every side of the piazza.

In Venice, few people know the true facts of the pigeons' history. Emilio Zangrando, the municipal worker whose job it is to feed them, replies simply that feeding the birds in the way he has been taught to feed them has always been so.

He is wrong, of course. The municipality has only fed them for 90-odd years.

But in a way—with the knowledge of the ancients so well respected by every Italian—he is right. The pigeons are a part of Venice, and even in the worst days, they were always fed.

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## THE COLOMBO CRICKET CLUB

(Continued from page 25)

who later came to Ceylon. West made hundreds of runs for the C.C.C. and as a stylist he was in a class by himself. Major Rooke and W. E. M. Paterson were two other capital batsmen. The former was quite a useful bowler, and got plenty of wickets in Club games.

\* \* \*

ABOUT 1910, the C.C.C. had a plethora of first class batsmen, the most brilliant of them being V. F. S. Crawford, who in the short time he was in the Island, broke many a record. His greatest feat was in scoring the first century ever obtained by an European in Test cricket with the Ceylonese.

Those who witnessed his rousing knock of 140 in the Test of 1910, will never forget the consummate ease with which he played C. Horan, Douglas de Saram, E. R. de Saram and V. S. de Kretser, who were then at the height of their fame as bowlers.

Never before or after has such a dazzling display been witnessed in a local Test.

Prominent in the C.C.C. ranks at the time were Dr. G. Thornton, who once played for South Africa in a Test with an M.C.C. XI, B. J. A. Fawcett, J. C. Johnson, A. I. Sheringham, E. O. Mackwood and C. H. Kilmister, W. T. Greswell, who had arrived in time to play for the Europeans in the Test with the Ceylonese, soon proved his class and no European bowler ever met with anything like the success gained by the old Reptonian and Somerset cricketer, who had also played for the Gentlemen of England against the players.



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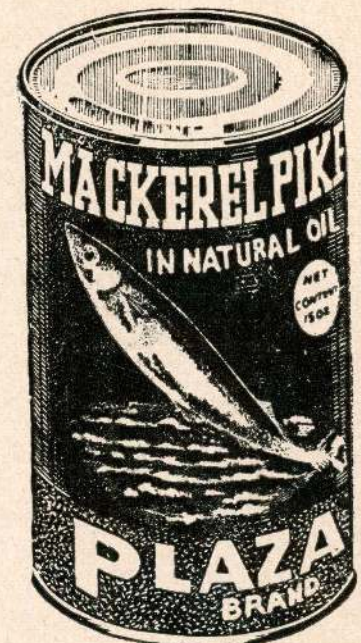


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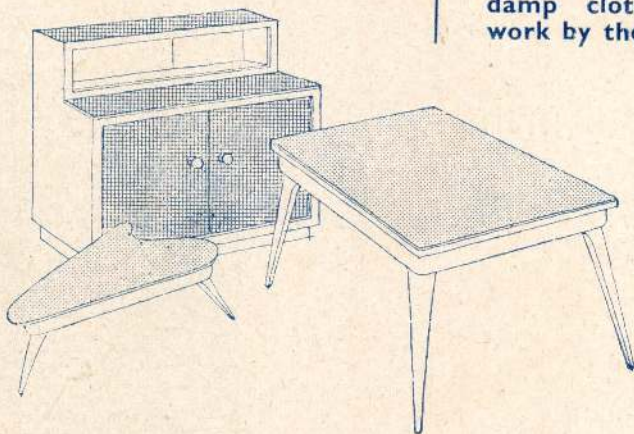
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