

The Ceylon Postnightly Review

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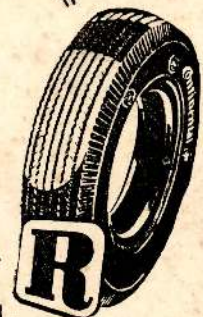
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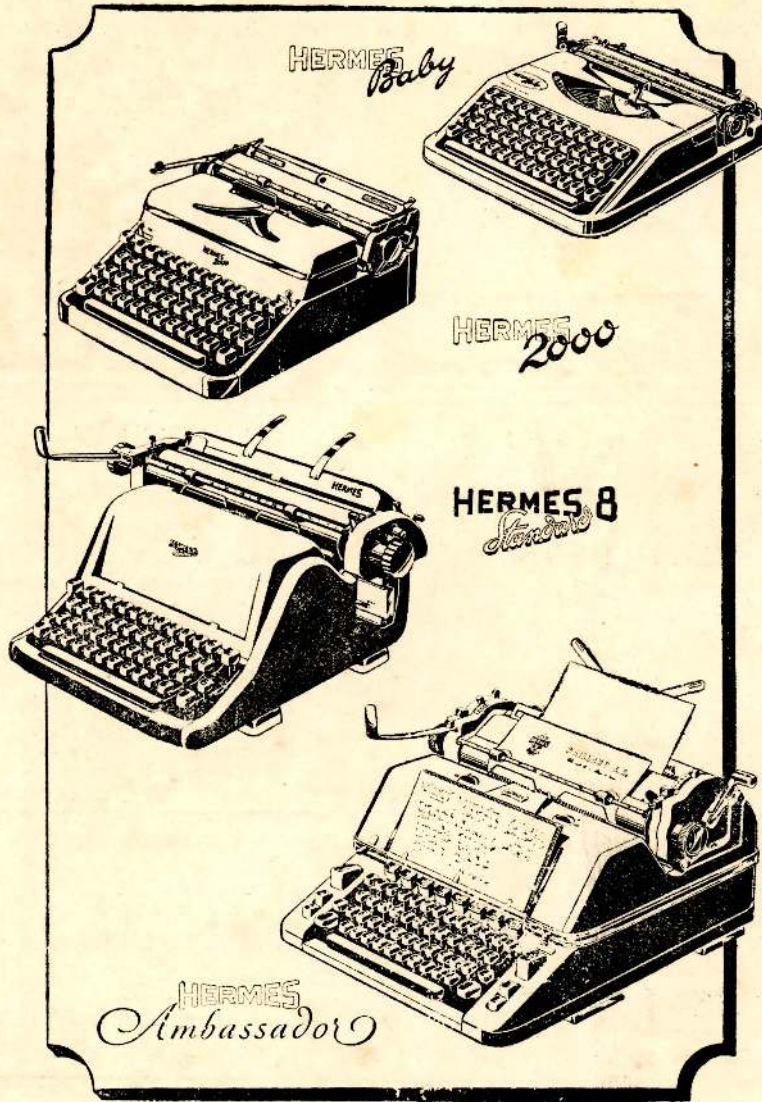
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David Schokman and his bride, Kathleen Denise.

Photo Plate

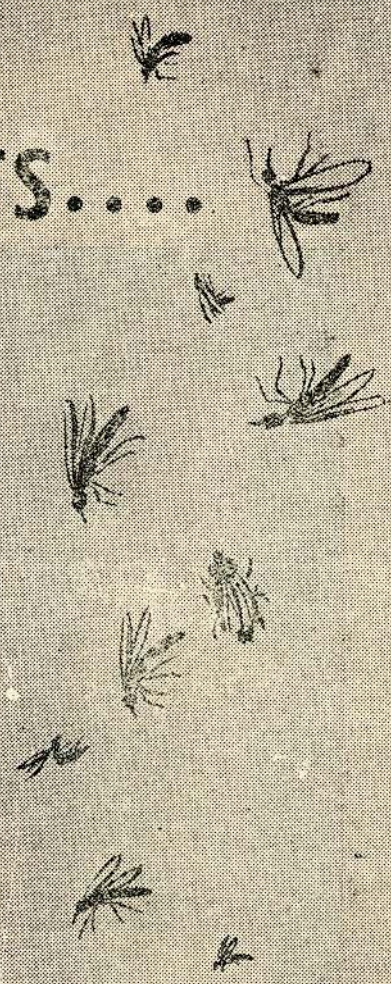
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A BIRTHDAY MESSAGE



Mr. C. DYMOKE GREEN

FOR those of us who have been regular readers of the **Ceylon Fortnightly Review** almost since its inception, it is difficult to realise that the Journal was born as recently as 1948. So complacently does one accept the good things of life that their origin is forgotten and the prospect of their cessation unthinkable.

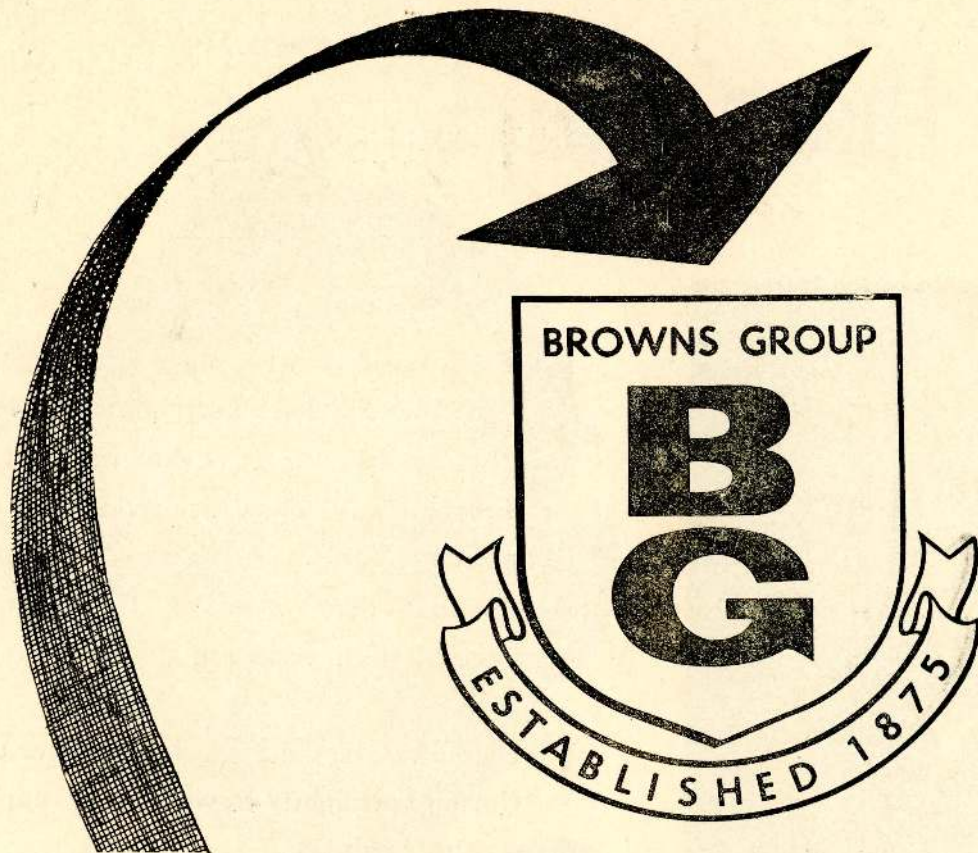
IT therefore gives me special pleasure to wish the **Ceylon Fortnightly Review** many happy returns of its 12th birthday.

* * *

I suppose that the Journal may be more avidly read by Europeans no longer resident in Ceylon, whose ranks I will shortly be joining, than by any other community, and I gladly take this opportunity of paying tribute to the scrupulously fair and tolerant manner in which the Editor has always presented the picture of current events in Ceylon. To have kept these in their correct perspective, at times when true patriotism appears to be at a discount, can have been no easy task.

CONGRATULATIONS on your fine record, Mr. Editor, and may you long be spared to direct and inspire the **Ceylon Fortnightly Review**.

C. Dymoke Green



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THE *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* came into existence at the same time that Ceylon gained her independence, but although it has not run as chequered a course as the new nation it has also had its vicissitudes. These it would not have been able successfully to surmount but for the generous support of its readers and advertisers, the debt we owe to whom we freely acknowledge on the completion of our twelfth year.

* * *

AS much as the progress of a nation depends on the character of its human and material resources, so a newspaper or periodical can only reflect the ideas and activities of the people of the country in which it is published. It has been our object to present an impartial and objective review of the salient events in the life of the nation and of contemporary world events the impact of which is felt in Ceylon. From the fact that we are yet a going concern we may claim that we have not quite failed in the effort.

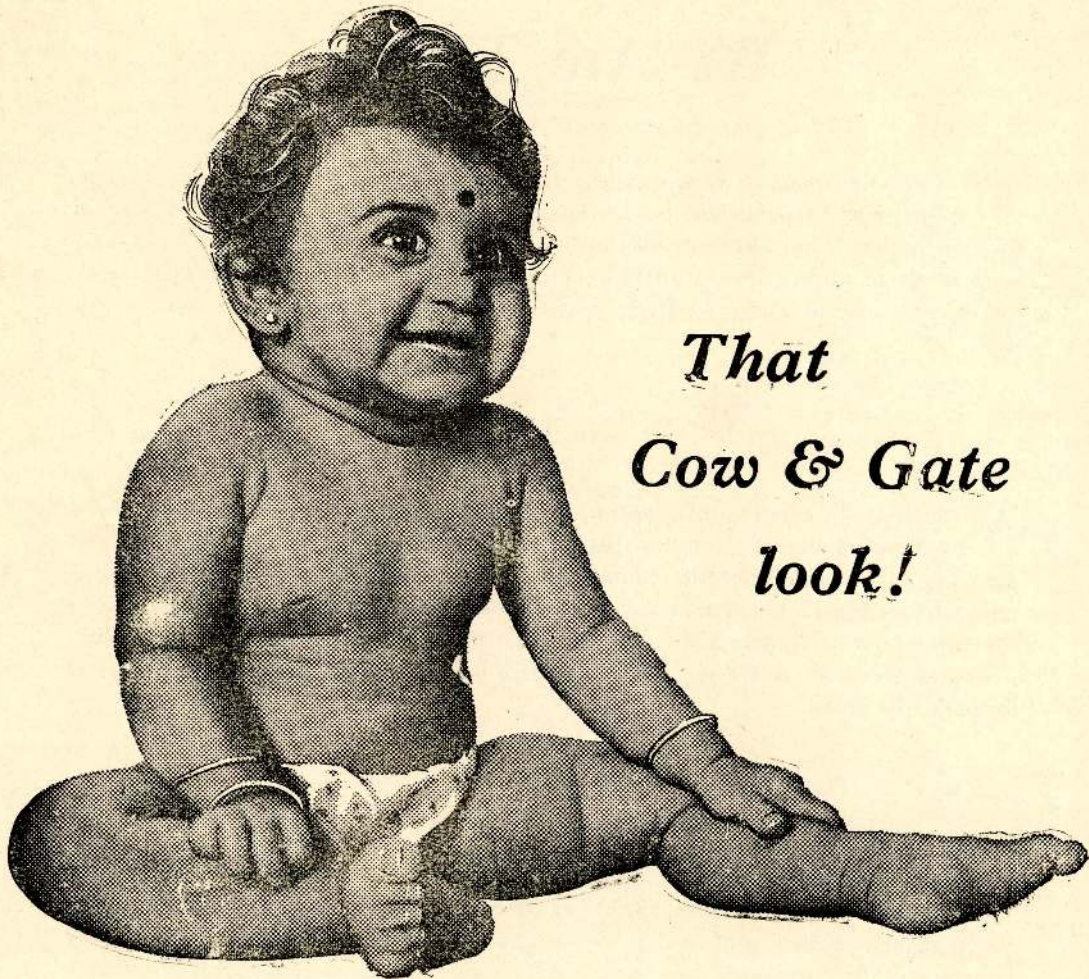
* * *

ON this occasion we should be failing in our duty if we did not confess to the inspiration and encouragement we derive from the messages of appreciation we frequently receive from readers in this country and abroad. The assurance they convey that the *Fortnightly* does serve a definite purpose has been a source of strength to us in times of anxiety, and sometimes even of dejection, and has sustained us in our endeavour to persevere with its production.

* * *

THE profound political and cultural transformation that is taking place in Ceylon is not likely to leave us untouched. However, we hope we shall be able to continue to deserve well of our supporters and to maintain the standards we have established. In the future as in the past, then, the *Fortnightly* may be expected to hold up a true mirror to Ceylon as it passes from stage to stage in its growth as a nation with its own distinctive identity.

THE EDITOR



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

THE great popular interest in Ceylon in Princess Margaret's marriage to Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones was reflected in the front-page treatment given in the Press to the description of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, on May 6th, and the scenes in London on the occasion. Ceylon was represented at the wedding by Senator Edmund Cooray, Mr. Dudley Senanayake's representative at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and Mrs. Cooray, and Mr. Gunasena de Soya, High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. de Soya. A message of good wishes was sent to Her Royal Highness by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

Ceylon's wedding gift was a silver Kandyan tray with a typical moonstone motif.

* * *

IN a May Day message the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, called for the collaboration of workers in building a welfare state. Higher levels of production alone he said, would result in higher levels of living and ensure expansion of the national economy.

Mr. Senanayake declared it emphatically to be the policy of the Government "progressively to improve the standard of living of our people through fuller employment and economic planning." As the pace of economic development progressed, he said, "it will be the Government's aim to ensure that workers participate and share increasingly in the national wealth."

Earlier in the message he said: "Workers of today live in a world which is hardly recognizable to their forbears. Time has rung many changes, social and economic environments have altered and continue to alter, old values have given place to new. Factors such as population growth, industrialisation and so on have affected the economic and social environment. New ideas and new methods have gained currency. Concepts of perpetual conflict between capital and labour are largely giving place to concepts of collaboration in order to achieve these very same objectives. There is no doubt that improvement of the terms and conditions of employ-

ment are the concern and aim of workers all over and there is no gainsaying that these are legitimate aspirations."

* * *

BRITISH interests in Ceylon were willing to co-operate with the Ceylon Government in the furtherance of its economy and development to a greater extent than before, said Mr. L. J. D. Mackie in his presidential address



Princess Anne, who will be 10 in August, was one of eight bridesmaids (of ages ranging from 6 to 12) at the wedding of Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones last week. Princess Anne was bridesmaid once before at the wedding of Lady Pamela Mountbatten and Mr. David Hicks in January when this picture was taken.

at the 71st annual general meeting of the Ceylon Association in London, on April 27. But he said, the Government should bring about conditions within the country which will restore confidence and create incentive; which businessmen can reasonably expect in return for the investment which they are prepared and will indeed be glad to provide.

Mr. Mackie welcomed against this background Mr. Dudley Sena-

nayake's speech to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, his stand against communal and religious strife, the futility of nationalisation and "his promise to make a pronouncement soon on the precise terms upon which foreign investment will be invited; the important role which the private sector will have to play in bringing about stable conditions, and his firm belief that Ceylon can only develop and prosper by all classes and communities working hand in hand, and not in antagonism".

He said: "Only a united Ceylon can have any chance of maintaining and improving its economic position against world competition such as it is now, and is likely to be in the future—an economic position which otherwise has everything in its favour".

Mr. Mackie said that some of the present restrictions regarding utilisation by sterling companies of their money could be relaxed to some extent with advantage to all concerned, especially entrepreneurs.

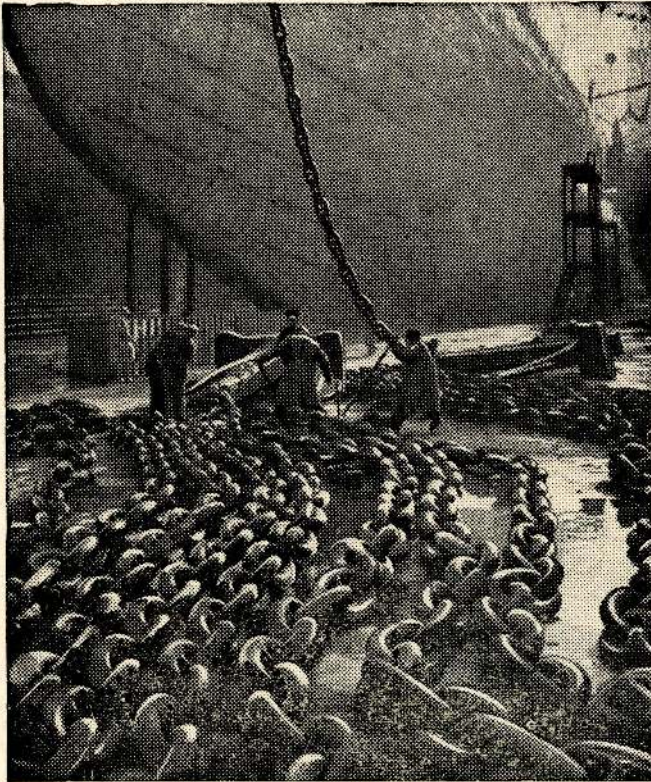
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THE Ceylon Tea Research Institute is investigating the possibilities of manufacturing crystal tea in an effort to increase the popularity of Ceylon tea. Initial experiments in the manufacture of crystal tea have already been carried out by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research which has produced some samples. Further research is being carried out. Meanwhile a private firm has approached the Government with a proposal for setting up a pilot plant for the manufacture of crystal tea.

* * *

A HAPPY occasion was the presentation, on April 28th, to Ceylon by America of 25 power coaches for the Railway, for the day was the fourth anniversary of the Ceylon-U.S. Economic and Technical Co-operation agreement. One of the coaches made a demonstration run from the Fort to Ratmalana and aboard were the Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. Montague Jayawickrema, the American Ambassador, Mr. Bernard Gufler, and the Director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Ceylon, Mr. John L. Roach.

Mr. Jayawickrema said that the value of U.S. aid to Ceylon totalled Rs. 250 million and the railway's share in the way of equipment had been Rs. 20 million. The Govern-



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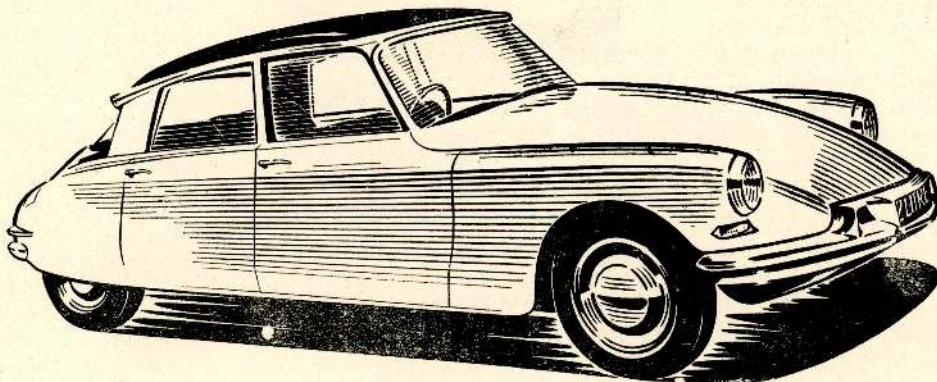
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ment was going ahead with its programme of improving the suburban services at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 million.

Mr. Roach said that the United States would also instal the colour light signalling system for the expansion of suburban services at a cost of Rs. 9 million.

THE fishing industry should receive a much-needed fillip with the establishment by the Government of Japan, under the Colombo Plan, of a fisheries training centre. After preliminary investigations carried out by two experts from Japan, a biologist and a marine engineer, a site in Negombo has been tentatively selected for the centre.

Under the scheme the land and buildings and facilities for operating the centre are to be provided by Ceylon. Japan will supply the experts and equipment, consisting chiefly of fishing gear, engines and repair workshop machinery. Ceylonese staff will understudy the Japanese.

Classes will be held for fishermen and for those who intend to take to fishing as an occupation. They will be trained in the use of gear and in the operating and maintaining of mechanized boats. Mechanics will also be trained.

The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about eight lakhs, of which Japan's share will be Rs. 400,000. Ceylon has provided Rs. 240,000 in the 1959-60 budget.

ADDITION to the 116,190 persons registered up to the end of 1959, after the remaining cases are disposed of, will bring the total number of persons admitted to Ceylon citizenship under the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act to around 130,000, for the Department of the Commissioner for the registration of Indian and Pakistani residents is in process of being wound up.

The position at the end of 1959 was as follows: 160 applications for citizenship awaited inquiry; 1,554 cases in which claims for citizenship had been accepted awaited notification in the Gazette; 6,195 cases awaited the administration of the oaths or affirmation; 6,264

cases awaited the grant of certificates and 175 appeals awaited despatch to the Supreme Court.

AN original idea put by Ceylon before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London last week was a Commonwealth Court to hear appeals from countries which become republics but remain members of the Commonwealth and to whom the Privy Council will cease to be the final court of appeal. It is the conception of Senator Edmund Cooray, who represented the Prime Minister at the conference. A former civil servant and now a legal consultant, Mr. Cooray is also a student of constitutional law and has for some time been discussing the position of republican Ceylon vis-a-vis the Privy Council.

The Commonwealth Court idea was well received at the conference and outside, though, of course, like on other subjects considered, the conference took no decision on it. An alternative suggested by Mr. Cooray himself was that the Privy Council's jurisdiction be retained by amendment of its constitution to allow of appeals from republics.

In a letter to "The Times" (London) Mr. Norman S. Marsh of University College, Oxford, while conceding that there would be little difficulty in manning a court with outstanding legal personalities broadly representative of the Commonwealth, posed the problem of its jurisdiction and the nature of judgments it might give. He too suggested an alternative, namely a Commonwealth Legal Advisory Board to which member countries could refer for advice and which in course of time might give expression to the fundamental principles of government, law and human rights and help facilitate inter-Commonwealth cooperation.

THE first stage on the road to the second General Election this year has been reached with the announcement of the parties that have been recognised by the Elections Commissioner.

The UNP faces formidable opposition this time, for the SLFP, the LSSP and CP are together ranged against it under an electoral pact,

without, it is asserted, compromising their fundamental policies. The MEP has announced that it will strike out on its own, but the party has had an accession of strength by Mr. Robert Gunawardena, who was expelled by the LSSP, joining it. Having been the leader of the LSSP Youth League, it is expected that he will bring many of his followers with him. The two brothers, Mr. Philip Gunawardena, leader of the Party, and Mr. Robert Gunawardena propose to carry their campaign to the northern and eastern provinces also in an assault on the Federal citadel.

With the language issue relegated to the background as a result of the LSSP and CP consenting to help the SLFP come to power, it looks as if the Federal Pearty has fallen between two stools, since it found no meeting ground with the UNP. Their expectation, however, is that should the SLFP form a government, understanding could be reached with it on the lines of the Bandaranaike Chelvanayakam pact.

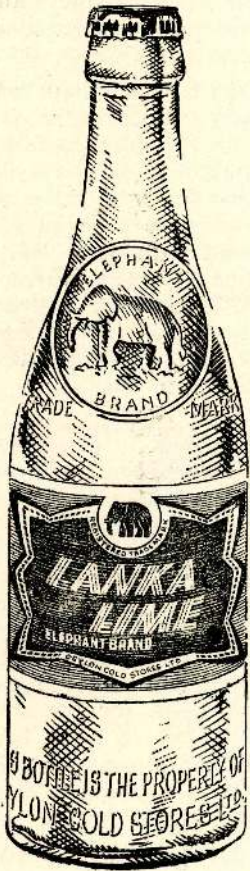
CONTRARY to expectations there has been no diminution in the number of parties which intend to put up candidates at the general election on July 20th. Actually there is an addition of one to the number at the March elections. The Elections Commissioner, Mr. Felix Dias Abeysinghe, has announced that 24 parties have been recognised for the allocation of symbols, 14 of them being entitled to the concessionary deposit of Rs. 500 per candidate as against Rs. 1,000 for the others.

Two parties which figured in the March general election have quit the scene, namely Mr. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle's Samajwadi Mahajana Perumana, of whose 40 candidates he alone was returned, and the Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna which had two candidates in the running and of whom again only the leader, Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake, was successful. Mr. Iriyagolle has thrown in his lot with the UNP and Mr. Bandaranayake with the SLFP. Among new parties is the Muslim League. Back in the fray are parties which did not win a single seat the last time, including the Udarata Peramuna (Kandyans), which entered 14 candidates and all but one of whom forfeited their deposits. (Continued on page 32)

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A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD

—BY DR. LUCIAN DE ZILWA—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

MR. Hugh Clifford came to Ceylon as Colonial Secretary in 1907. He was here when I arrived in July of the same year. Sir Alan Perry told me to report myself to Clifford. I sent in my card and was ushered in. He supposed I had returned from leave. I told him I had not yet started work. A few more words, and the interview was over. A perfect farce.

A few months later Clifford was the chief guest at the Old Boys' dinner at St. Thomas' College, and I replied to the toast of the Sister Colleges, in a speech which evoked much laughter and applause. Before the guests broke up to meet at the bar, for no women were then present at any public dinners, one of the secretaries came to fetch me, as Clifford wished to make my acquaintance. He shook hands, and congratulated me on my "brilliant speech".

I always spoke *ex tempore*, without notes, but two brilliant journalists, Armand de Souza and Aelian Staples, had taken me under their wing and always reported me verbatim, while V.I.P.'s were said to have "also spoken." Next morning both the "Ceylon Independent" and the "Morning Leader" had my speech in full.

ARMAND DE SOUZA was a *persona grata* with Clifford and appeared to enjoy the privilege of interviewing him at any time he liked. De Souza used to come to my house for an hour or so several times a week. I agreed to write a satirical article for him, over a *nom de plume*. On the evening of the publication De Souza reported Clifford to have said: "I liked that article by de Zilwa." On asking him how he had spotted the writer, he answered: "It is obvious; nobody else could have written it."

I decided to try once more, in an assumed style, and over a different pseudonym. But Clifford guessed right again, saying: "If de Zilwa imagines he can hide his identity by changing his mask, he is mistaken." This quite scared me,

and I turned my back on amateur journalism.

HUGH CLIFFORD, who was knighted in 1909 was the son of Major General Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., and a grandson of the 7th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, a Catholic family. Like Sir Henry McCallum, his boss from 1907 to 1912, he had never been to Public School or University. He was educated privately at Woburn Park by the Catholic Peer, Lord Petre. He won a scholarship for Sandhurst at 17, but he preferred to go as a cadet in the Malay Civil Service.



SIR HUGH CLIFFORD

For twenty years he remained in Malaya, rising to be the British Resident at Pahang. He wrote over a dozen books about Malaya: In Court and Kampong, Malayan Monochromes, Studies in Brown Humanity, etc. He translated the Penal Code into Malay, and was joint author with Sir Frank Swettenham of a Dictionary of the Malay language.

BEFORE coming to Ceylon he had been Colonial Secretary of Trinidad for four years. He returned on leave in 1910 and married his second wife, the famous novelist

and playwright, Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. Her plays had long runs at Wyndham's, Apollo, Comedy, Haymarket, etc, and had been produced by Royal command at Sandringham. Her first husband, the Count, was a son of the 4th Marquis, whose grandfather was one of the noble emigres who went to England from France in 1791, during the revolution.

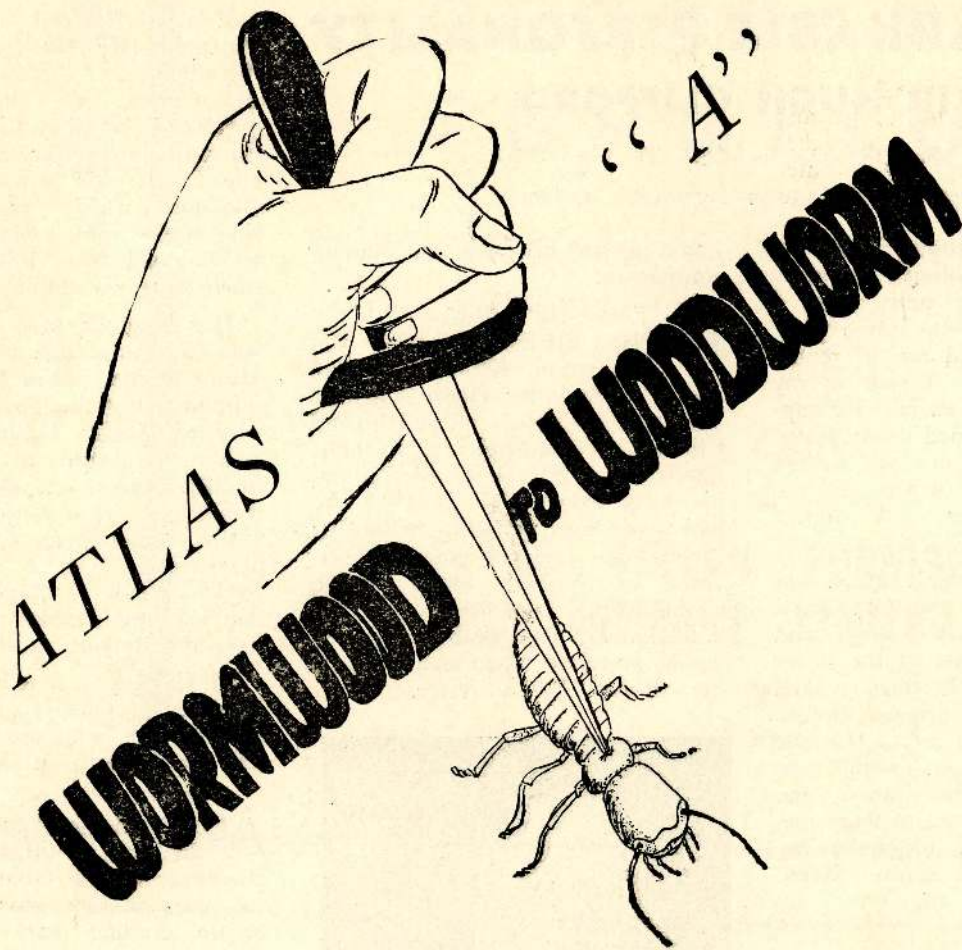
Her daughter, Miss de la Pasture, was present at one of the Queen's House parties, when Sir Hugh was administering the government. She married Major Dashwood, and under the Anglicised form of her maiden name, E. M. Delafield, rivalled, if she did not eclipse, her mother's record as a novelist and playwright. I used to read her weekly article in Punch, until, on one sad day, instead of her article was an obituary notice.

By Sir Hugh's first marriage to a daughter of Gilbert a' Beckett, he had one son, who was killed in the first world war, and two daughters.

AFTER leaving Ceylon in 1912, Sir Hugh served seven years as Governor of the Gold Coast, and six years as Governor of Nigeria, before coming back to us, as Governor, in 1925. During all the years Sir Hugh had been Colonial Secretary I had never been to Temple Trees, and to Queen's House only as an ordinary guest when Sir Hugh was acting for the Governor, and threw a party. But now circumstances led to my becoming a frequent visitor to Queen's House, and a friend of both Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford.

One day in 1925 the Private Secretary rang me up, and said H. E. was not feeling well, and wished me to call. After the consultation we talked too long, I fear, but I enjoyed the conversation with a man of his experience and culture, and the sequel showed that I had found favour in his sight. In parting I asked him to bid his P.S. let me know how he was next day.

ONE may ask how it happened that a man who was primarily a gynaecologist, and wished to practise only gynaecology as a speciality, came to be the family physician of two Governors, Sir Hugh Clifford and, later, Sir Graeme Thomson. The answer is that the Heads of the Department are the divinities that shape our ends, rough hew them



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A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

how we will. They could not for twenty-five years, until the arrival of Sir Rupert Briercliffe, see that Gynaecology could be a full time job. They insisted that I should be primarily a physician, with male and female wards, and do gynaecology as a side line.

There was Dr. A. M. de Silva, general surgeon, carrying on E.N.T. as a side line and Dr. S. C. Paul, a general surgeon, waging a relentless war on the vermiform appendix. What was this nonsense about a gynaecologist not being able to do medical work?

WHEN CLIFFORD arrived in 1925 I had been for over twenty years in charge of about 150 medical beds, and I was teaching clinical medicine, *Docendo discimus*. In 1923 Dr. Frank Grenier, the Senior Physician, retired, and I stepped into his shoes, dragging my speciality as an appendage. And it was simply because I happened to be the Senior Physician that the P.S. had been told to ring me up. I thought, he said, that the Senior Physician would be the safest person to consult.

HAVING lived among the Malays from the age of seventeen, among "brown humanity", he had no racial prejudice whatever. British Colonial Governors very naturally prefer to be treated by one of their own people, but Clifford was indifferent to such considerations. At our first meeting the talk ranged over a wide field and he appeared to be fascinated by what I said of the sub-conscious mind.

This was the beginning of a long series of very often quite unprofessional visits. But there was one snag about them. Every visit meant a definite financial loss. The P.S. usually rang me up at about 12 noon, shortly after I had returned from hospital and begun to tackle the patients packed on the verandah. I had to explain to them that I could not refuse to answer an urgent call from Queen's House, and ask the patients either to wait an hour, or to come back in the evening, or next day, and probably some of them never came back.

This call from Queen's House looked like a Bob Sawyer trick, as I felt with some embarrassment; and, indeed, possibly in the end it may have been not unprofitable.

ON one occasion the object of my visit was to be shown something that had been dictated to the P.S. at two o'clock in the morning. Clifford explained that Nigeria, of which he had been Governor, was celebrating a centenary, and publishing a magazine, to which he was asked to send a message of a hundred words. He woke up at about two a.m., and saw the message in bright characters before his eyes. He called the P.S., who was sleeping in the next room, and bade him take down the words he read out. There were exactly a hundred words, as the P.S. attested, with date and signature.

This was not his first experience of the kind, he said. On the eve of his departure from Nigeria he had published an ode of farewell, which was not really composed by him, but given to him, in the same way.

I told him that this was what we, in modern parlance, called the self-conscious. You have in your brain a useful demon, or slave, who does all the work, and presents you with the finished product. In olden days we called it Inspiration. There is the story of Coleridge and Kublai Khan. Rising from his bed of opium he began to write down the words of the poem presented to him. Some idiot of a visitor called, and Coleridge had to interrupt his work. On returning to his desk the slave had gone away with the golden poem, and it remains a fragment, for Coleridge's conscious mind could not complete it.

CLIFFORD had been invited by the English Association to give a lecture on Conrad, whom he knew well, having met him in London. I knew that Conrad was a Pole, who did not want to write in his mother tongue, because it was spoken by only a few million people and he was hesitating between the two great world languages, English and French, finally choosing English. I was surprised to hear that although Conrad's English prose may be said to be flawless, his pronunciation was atrocious.

Clifford often said to me "I don't know what to say at the lecture. I have not a minute to sit down and make a few notes". He told me afterwards that when the car started from Queen's House for

the lecture hall, he slapped his thigh and said "I have it". The lecture was reported verbatim, and printed as a pamphlet.

CLIFFORD was a big man of powerful physique, and he took plenty of physical exercise. I was told that he was up at six every morning to play single sets of tennis with his Private Secretaries, until they were exhausted. Then he would drive to the Galle Face Hotel for the swimming bath. One morning on diving as usual there was not enough water in the bath, and he bumped his head on the bottom. Dr. Chissell, who lived at the Hotel, attended to him and brought him back to Queen's House. There was slight concussion, but no serious damage.

Clifford was very obstinate about one thing: he would go bareheaded in the blazing sun, although he was quite bald. At Nuwara Eliya I have seen blisters on the scalp after playing golf in the sun. Lady Clifford backed me in trying to make him wear a topce, but without success. I still feel that the tragedy of his eventual mental breakdown might have been averted if he had a little fear of the Sungod.

ONE day the P.S. called me, saying that Lady Clifford was rather worried about H.E., and would like me to see her first. As Clifford invariably ended his mid-day talks with me by inviting me to lunch and, although I generally declined as I had patients waiting at home, it would have been discourteous not to accept sometimes. The first time I met Lady Clifford I pleased her by saying that I had two of her novels in my library *Deborah of Tod's* and *The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square*.

Lady Clifford must have been very nearly of the same age as her husband, but she was very frail and delicate. She was trembling and in tears, when I saw her. She was afraid that Clifford was heading for a nervous "break-down". He had a serious break-down in Nigeria, preceded by exactly his present symptoms. She was afraid.

WHEN I went to Clifford's sitting room, he said, "There is really nothing the matter with me."

(Continued on page 32)



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H. R. H. PRINCESS MARGARET— GAY AND UNDERSTANDING

— By PHYLLIS DAVIES —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE unaffected pleasure with which the news of Princess Margaret's betrothal has been received throughout the Commonwealth and the world is a tribute to the outstanding character and personality of the sister of Queen Elizabeth II.

What is so remarkable is that, with so young and charming a Queen on the Throne, her younger sister has never been eclipsed in popularity. By her vivacity, wit, fun-loving temperament, her taste and elegance, she has won her own special place, not only in the hearts of her countrymen but also in multitudes of others in the many countries overseas which this much-travelled Princess has visited.

Since she was in her late 'teens, matchmakers have been busy romantically linking Princess Margaret's name with those of a succession of young men. Her enormous popularity at home and overseas practically demanded that there should be no doubt about the happiness of her choice. To the delight of her friends and admirers everywhere, the Princess has chosen to marry a commoner, Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones.

* * *

HOME A SANCTUARY

BORN in a Scottish castle, Glamis, her mother's ancestral home, and descended from a long line of monarchs, she was, nevertheless, brought up very simply and in an atmosphere which was the very opposite to what is usually regarded as the pomp of Court life. Her home was a truly happy one, a sanctuary of precious family life.

Of course, as the younger daughter of the Duke of York, then second in line of succession to his father, King George V, she was, when still a young girl, taught what her place in her country's life was likely to be, and that certain responsibilities would fall upon her.

But the heir to the throne was her uncle, the Prince of Wales—now the Duke of Windsor—and no one then had cause to dream that his

abdication, after only eleven months as King, would bring her father the burden of Kingship and thus change the little girl's life.

* * *

SIMPLE, NATURAL EARLY YEARS

THE first six years of Princess Margaret's life were spent in a house with a number, just like any other girl's. This was 145, Piccadilly, London, just across the Green Park from Buckingham Palace. It was a comparatively small house, and her parents, then the Duke & Duchess of York, saw to it that their daughters' childhood years were simple and natural. Their public appearances were few and their lives resembled those of any other children. The gardens of 145, Piccadilly, looked on to Hyde Park, and Londoners delighted to look through the railings and watch Princess Elizabeth playing with her little sister. But so successfully had the Duke and Duchess kept their children out of the public eye that there were seldom any crowds.

The relationship between the two children was a happy one, and they looked mainly to one another for companionship, although they had plenty of friends, not all of them of their own age. Indeed, one of Princess Margaret's earliest friendships was with Sir James Barrie, the famous playwright, who was extremely fond of children. There is a charming story of how, on the Princess's third birthday, Sir James was sitting beside her at the tea party with which she celebrated it.

* * *

HAPPY ATMOSPHERE NOT LOST

SOME of her presents," wrote Barrie later, "were on the table." They were, recorded the playwright, simple inexpensive things, but the Princess was "in a frenzy of glee" about them, especially one, to which she had given a place of honour by her plate. He went on: "I said to her, as one astounded, 'Is this your very own?' and she saw how I envied her and immediately placed it between mine."

When the Duke succeeded to the Throne as King George VI, the family moved to Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen took the greatest care to ensure that the happy atmosphere of family life was not lost.

In 1937, a Girl Guide Company, which both Princesses joined, was started at Buckingham Palace. In those days the Company was made up of some of the Princesses' cousins, and children of court officials, but it was disbanded on the outbreak of World War II. In 1941, however, the Company was restarted at Windsor, where the greater part of its members were children from the village school and others evacuated from a London County Council school. The friendships thus made were cemented as the Guide programme continued, and Princess Margaret enjoyed learning with her comrades how to fend for herself.

* * *

TO some extent the outbreak of war divided the family, but although the Princesses spent the war years at Windsor Castle while their parents remained in London, the King and Queen spent as much time with their daughters as they could, and when hostilities ended, Princess Margaret, then 15 was well equipped to take a greater share of public duties. The previous year, accompanied by her mother, she had paid a visit to the school which bears her name at Windsor. There she received purses for the school fund and made a speech compiled by herself. The following year she carried out an engagement unaccompanied by either of the parents and addressed a gathering of the Aberdeen Youth Organisation.

Ever since they were children the Princesses studied under a French governess, with the result that Princess Margaret and her sister speak French fluently. In the early part of 1947, a further step in the Princess's education took place; she accompanied the King and Queen and her older sister to South Africa—the first of many visits to Commonwealth countries.

Princess Margaret loves to dance, and is deeply interested in the theatre and the ballet. As a pupil, music and art were among her favourite subjects, and they are still among her greatest personal interests. She plays the piano well

(Continued on page 25)



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CINNAMON GARDENS— THEIR DECLINE AND FALL

— By L. J. SOERTSZ —

THE remarkable success of the Dutch as traders during their era in Ceylon was largely due to their innate ability to assess values. They could, for instance, sense the potentialities of any particular commodity at first sight. It was not therefore surprising to the people to see how quickly the Dutch discovered that the cinnamon shrub was a money spinner and how they forthwith proceeded to plant it extensively in a semi-circular formation along the landside of Colombo.

With an eye to utility as well as ornamentation, they soon produced a series of beautiful horticultural appendages to the city which came to be known as Cinnamon Gardens.

Many writers on Ceylon have dwelt on the beauty of those gardens as well as on the flourishing cinnamon trade which was bringing much money into the coffers of the Dutch Government. But for some years before the Dutch quitted Ceylon, the gardens began to show signs of decay.

AS the commercializing process grew apace, efforts to maintain the ornamental aspect of the gardens seemed to have lessened, with the result that, by the time the British had taken over the administration of the country, the Cinnamon Gardens had lost a good deal of their original attractiveness.

The beautiful shrubs had been allowed to grow wild and in some places were scarcely visible owing to undergrowth of jungle and the thick encumbrance of climbing plants such as begonias, ipomeas and the convolvulus. But the trade in cinnamon continued to grow under a rigidly exclusive system. The Government assumed a monopoly of it on the ground that the cinnamon plant was a "natural" growth. This attitude of the Government was regarded by the people as unjustifiable. As popular resentment increased, the monopoly was partly abandoned, and merchants of Colombo and Galle were thenceforward permitted to take a share in the trade on paying to the Crown an export duty

of three shillings a pound, which was afterwards reduced to one shilling.

BUT this concession came too late to benefit those for whom it was designed. The delusion of a "natural monopoly" of the spice was shown by the fact that not only India, Java and China, but also Guiana, Martinique and Mauritius were found capable of producing it. The stimulus to rivalry which exorbitant prices had engendered was so great that supplies from foreign lands began to supplant the cinnamon of Ceylon in the markets of the world.

The merchants felt, and with justice, that the struggle was unequal so long as the Government, with its great estates and large capital, was their opposing competitor. Soon the merchants became apathetic, and the cinnamon trade began to lose its vitality. The Government then adopted the final expedient of divesting itself of its ownership of the plantations.

THIS step left the Government with only one source of income from cinnamon and that was the one shilling on its export. But even this, as it was equal to a hundred per cent of its value, became soon intolerable. Such was the peril which menaced the trade that the Government was advised to abolish the tax altogether. But even this relief did not save the industry from the ruin that was steadily overtaking it.

It is a moot point whether the industry would have been saved if no export duty had been imposed when the monopoly of planting cinnamon was surrendered by the Government, and whether Java and some other countries would have been able to compete with the produce of Ceylon, which in fineness and quality was unsurpassed.

EUROPEAN consumers soon became satisfied with the cheaper substitute of cassia, and although the gross quantity of cinnamon exported from Ceylon

continued to show an increase its quality quickly deteriorated.

In the meantime the gardens had shed almost all their original beauty and presented a sight which evoked feelings of disappointment and melancholy. The trade itself was in the doldrums and there seemed to be no hope of raising it from the decay into which it had slipped.

The Government at last decided to offer the area covered by the gardens for sale as their vicinity to the city made it more profitable as a speculation for building houses than for growing cinnamon, which was being pushed out of the world markets.

THE whole area was disposed of in lots, but not before neglect and decay had so depreciated their value that the prices at which lots were sold were almost nominal.

But the spirit of the despoiled Cinnamon Gardens continued to hover over the area for years and eventually imparted to it gradually another type of beauty, not with the aid of spicy, ornamental shrubs but with the pretentious, palatial houses of opulent business and professional men and a very liberal sprinkling of glamour girls.

Though its original name still clings in an anaemic way to the area, what is really left of the Cinnamon Gardens of the latter days of the Dutch period and the early years of British rule is just a memory that is now enshrined in so pedestrian a thing as a postal appellation—Colombo 7.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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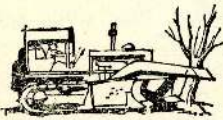
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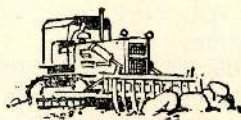
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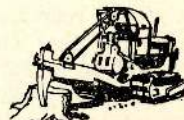
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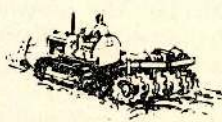
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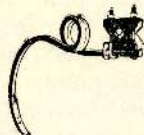
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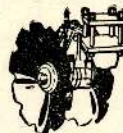
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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

THE dissolution of Ceylon's fourth Parliament after its brief existence is probably the best thing that has happened in the political history of the country. A distinct effect of it has been to present the electorate a clearer picture of the political scene. In the result the next general election should produce a more decisive verdict than that of March 1960.

An intriguing development is, besides the abandonment of its stand for parity for Tamil and Sinhalese as official languages, the decision of the LSSP to enter into an electoral pact with the SLFP, the Democratic Congress, the CP and the Federal Party. The ostensible object of the move is to defeat the UNP, but the actual purpose is, it seems, not just negative. Should the UNP in fact be defeated, would not a combination of these parties form a government, with at its head the leader of whichever party gains a majority? And that could be the LSSP.

* * *

STUNG by frustration, the LSSP leadership is not only betraying the party but socialism, is the charge brought against them by Mr. Robert Gunawardena, a one-time stalwart of the party, who, for rebelling against the decision to help the SLFP form a government, was punished by being excluded from the list of speakers at the May Day rally. In a statement he issued, Mr. Robert Gunawardena, who is Mr. Philip Gunawardena, the MEP leader's younger brother, said: "Up to the end of the last General Election the LSSP prided itself on the incorruptibility of its programme, its consistency and uncompromising anti-capitalism. I myself was proud to be one of its leaders. But since the defeat of the LSSP at the General Election, its leaders have sought to abandon its role as the honest and militant vanguard of the working people and to make unprincipled alliances and secret pacts with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Communist Party, the Ceylon Democratic Congress and the Federal Party."

MR. Gunawardena disclosed that a resolution proposed by him after the General Election advocating a no-contest pact with the MEP and the CP was ruled out. He also asserted that he never accepted parity of status for Sinhalese and Tamil as the solution for the language problem. It was foisted on the party by Dr. N. M. Perera, he said, and notice of his motion in Parliament was given without the prior sanction of the party. He had abided loyally by the majority decision and at a recent conference was against changing the policy to accommodate the SLFP.

He went on to point out that both the Federal Party and the Democratic Congress (representative of residents of Indian origin) are not socialist parties and that the SLFP was not known to have accepted a socialist programme, its manifesto for the March general election not even including nationalisation. Whatever progressive measures were introduced and implemented by the MEP government, through Mr. Bandaranaike, had been he added, in spite of resistance from the present leaders of the SLFP, while the rest were busy defending themselves before the Bribery Commission, which, Mr. Gunawardena pointed out, was the result of a motion he introduced in Parliament year after year for nine years. "The task of socialists must be to expose this rotten leadership (of the SLFP) and to attract to themselves the honest men and women of our country who are being duped by the SLFP. But this is not the role the LSSP leadership has taken. It is gradually liquidating the LSSP deliberately, in order that some of its leaders may share in a joint government by the capitalist SLFP and the racialist Federal Party."

* * *

WHAT emerges from the moves among the parties opposed to the UNP is that the language question is no longer a live political issue. In other words events subsequent to his death have vindicated the policy of the late Mr. Bandaranaike and affirmed his claim that he it was who made national independence a reality to the people.

Besides his concept of democratic socialism, it was his stand on language as leader of the MEP that roused the national consciousness as much by provoking the Tamils to a new pride in their language as by presenting the Sinhalese a symbol of independence. From this point of view his place in history is secure.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake has consolidated the position by urging that the question of the position of Tamil be taken out of party politics and be settled at a round table conference. He did this in his masterly speech to close the debate on the Speech from the Throne. He pointed out that Mr. Bandaranaike desired a like course.

Mr. Senanayake also drew attention to the fact that he had not opposed the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayakam pact on the language issue. He had no objection to amendment of the "Sinhala-only" policy in the interest of communal harmony. What he objected to was the Federal Party stand on the question of colonisation, acceptance of which would have meant that not a single person from the other seven provinces would be able to have a share in the million acres that were to be developed in the northern and eastern regions, a scheme which was formulated when he was Minister of Agriculture.

Another subject which Mr. Senanayake commended should be excluded from party politics is Indian citizenship, which also figured in the minimum demands made by the Federal Party as a condition of participation in a UNP government. It is to be hoped that this will also, like the language question, be treated on a national basis, for then the party system would develop along straight economic lines.

* * *

A momentous decision made by the SLFP last week-end was the election of Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike, widow of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, as President of the party in place of Mr. C. P. de Silva, who gave up the office on the grounds of health. Daughter of the Kandyan chieftain Barnes Ratwatte Dissawe of Balangoda and mother of three children, she is probably the first woman leader of a political party.

PEOPLE

REV. (Dr.) Bryan de Kretser of the Presbyterian Church, Ceylon, who has been with the Federal Theological Faculty (University of Chicago) during the last two years, writing to us from Chicago on April 17th, says:

"We leave here this coming Wednesday en route for Montreal and Ceylon via England and will anticipate reading *The Fortnightly Review* again on our return to the island about the end of June. I would like you to know how much my wife and I have appreciated the news your Journal gave us of life and peoples in Ceylon while we were here.

"We spent an interesting Good Friday and Easter Sunday in the Detroit area, with a daughter of the late Mr. 'Monty' Modder. He came from Ceylon to the States early in the 20's, and for twenty years and more taught English, with distinction, at Beloit College, Wisconsin. We spent a whole Sunday there a few months back, when I was invited to preach in the college chapel, and were most interested to have information from the friends of the Modder family of his literary works. Yesterday his daughter, who is married to a William Strong, just completing his law course at the University of Michigan, showed me around the exciting new churches which are coming up in the suburban areas of Ann Arbor, which is just outside of Detroit.

"I preached on Easter Sunday to the University students in the

Congregational church in which Dr. Lloyd Douglas ministered for several years. I told the congregation that Christians in Ceylon read his books with much appreciation. This week we shall be in Boston to visit Dr. Ludwig Martenstyn. Ludwig is doing fine work at the Leathy Clinic in Boston. We spend two days with Miss Margaret MacNaughton who worked in the Y.W. in Ceylon before we embark from Montreal for home. See you soon."

DR & Mrs. Harold Vanderwall, whom we referred to in our last issue, are seeing Nigeria at last. Taking some local leave they enjoyed a holiday at Jos, the hill station of Nigeria, some 600 miles away from Ibadan. The road for the most part was anything but good and they travelled by easy stages, taking nearly three days on the journey up by car. Jos is rather like Nuwara Eliya, though only 4,000 feet up on a plateau. The town is beautifully laid out with lovely houses and gardens, good shops and comfortable Rest Houses on the chalet system, which is prevalent all over Nigeria. Wherever one goes to stay one lives in a chalet, large or small as the case may be. The catering is excellent, food good and plentiful and the service satisfactory. Up there they had even a laundry on the premises, besides every other convenience.

The journey was rather trying, but their car behaved well over 1,200 miles there and back with Dr. Vanderwall at the wheel. The Museum and the Zoo gave them some fine pictures. The Vanderwalls are planning another holiday in Ceylon in the near future.

ANOTHER Ceylonese, Dr. Vivian Feraand, has been in Nigeria much longer with Mrs. Fernand. Their two sons are being educated in England.

DR. Percy J. Chissell, who spent the greater part of his life in Ceylon, and is now living in retirement in England, has been holidaying in the Island during the last four months and meeting many of his old friends here. He left Colombo by the P. & O Stratheden on May 3rd and will as usual be staying at the Junior Carlton Club in London.

MR. Shelton C. Fernando, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Mrs. Fernando left the Island on a holiday on May 3rd and will be in London for a few months. They are hoping to return late in September via U.S.A., Japan and Malaya.

MR. F. A. Bond, a former Senior of Messrs. Leechman & Co., Ltd., Colombo, and at one time Chairman of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, now lives in retirement in Grosvenor Gardens, Oakwood, London, writing to us recently says—"I continue to look forward to the arrival of each copy of the *Fortnightly Review* for supplying me with information of current events of importance in Ceylon, where I spent the greater part of my life. I wish your journal continued success."

MAJOR C. Fernando, former military liaison officer at the Ceylon High Commission in London, has been given a commission in the Royal Air Force. Flight-Lt. Fernando is now on an office administration training course in Lincolnshire.

MR. S. R. Wijayatilleke, Secretary of the Judicial Service Commission, has been appointed to act as Principal of the Law College, consequent on the death of Mr. G. M. de Silva. Mr. Wijayatilleke joined the Bar in 1940 and was appointed to the judicial service eight years later. He was seconded as secretary of the Judicial Commission in 1958. He is a brother of Mr. S. A. Wijayatilleke, Principal of Ananda College, Colombo, and of the Matale proctor, Mr. S. P. Wijayatilleke.

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PEOPLE

MISS Surya Wickremesinghe, daughter of Dr. S. A. Wickremesinghe, leader of the Communist Party, and Mrs. Wickremesinghe, has been enrolled as an advocate, Miss Wickremesinghe is a graduate of the Ceylon University and a barrister-at-law (Middle Temple). She passed her L.L.B., London, in the first class.

* * *

IT is with regret that we record the death, which occurred recently, of Mrs. Eleanor Frances Cooke, widow of the late Dr. John Carl Cooke, former Asst. DMSS, at her residence at Pepiliyana. Mrs. Cooke was 87 years old and had been ill for some time. She was a grand old lady and lived a quiet yet full life. Even when confined to bed she contrived to cast her vote at the last General Election.

A loveable personality she had a wide circle of friends and was ever ready to help the poor. She leaves behind seven children, Percy, Carl, Jan, Mervyn, Nancy, Mary and Norah, besides other relatives here and in Malaya.

MR. Kingsley Anthonisz, Superintendent, Atale Estate, Atale, left for the U.K. recently, accompanied by Mrs. Anthonisz, by the P. & O. "Corfu", on a holiday.

* * *

THE marriage of Mr. David Schokman, Planter, Galboda Estate, Galboda, and Kathleen Denise, daughter of Mr. Gordon Loos, Director, Messrs. Rowlands Ltd., and Mrs. Loos, was solemnised at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, on Saturday afternoon, 30th April, in the presence of a large gathering of relations and friends. Rev. R. de Ridder officiated, assisted by Revs. R. V. Metzeling and Clarence Van Ens. The service was fully choral. A reception by the bride's parents followed at the Galle Face Hotel.

* * *

THE death occurred recently of Mr. Basil Claessen, formerly of the Colombo Harbour Engineer's Department, at his residence in Sri Saranankara Rd, Dehiwela. He

retired from service many years ago and for some months had been in poor health. He was 73 years old and leaves behind two brothers, Clarence, who is in Australia, and Jem Claessen, and two sisters, Mrs. Noble Anthonisz and Mrs. K. Oorloff, and four daughters and a son in Australia. The funeral took place at the General Cemetery, Kanatte on 27th April.

* * *

COL. and Mrs Mervyn Joseph who have left for the U.K. for good, will be much missed in Bandarawela, where they had resided for a number of years. Mrs. Joseph was not only the active Chairman of the Y.W. Holiday Home Committee but combined these duties with the office she held as President of the Bandarawela YWCA Fellowship Group.

* * *

FR. Manik Muttukumar, Editor of Ceylon's Messenger, left for Europe recently by the

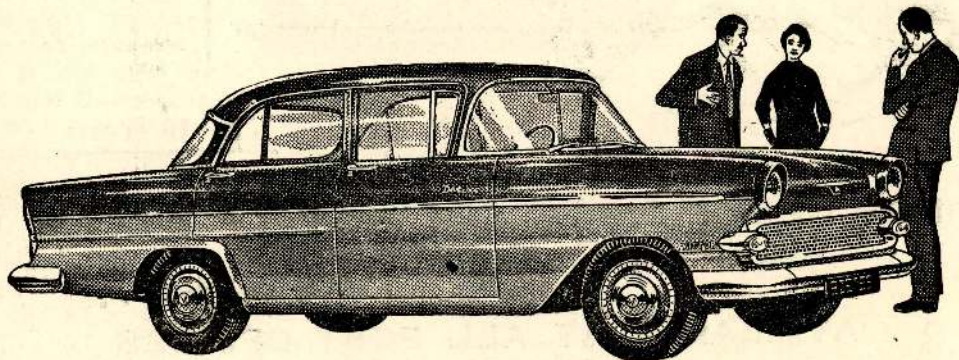
(Continued on page 32)

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REVOLUTIONISING FOOD CANNING METHOD

— By TREVOR EDWARDS —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WORLD interest is being shown in a new technique perfected by United Kingdom scientists which could revolutionise food canning. By using "Nisin", an antibiotic produced from milk, canners are finding that a variety of foodstuffs can be processed without any danger of over-cooking. They are sterilised in their containers with little more heat than is needed for adequate cooking.

Normally, the extra treatment required to kill bacterial spores, which would otherwise make the food inedible, has the effect of reducing the nutritive value. Added to this is a possible diminished customer appeal through alteration of colour, texture and flavour, and the raising of power and production equipment costs.

* * *

Big Sales Overseas

THE makers—a Somerset firm, Aplin and Barrett Ltd. of Yeovil—claim "Nisin" eliminates these problems by making the food-destroying spores more sensitive to heat. Mr. H. B. Hawley, Director of research for the company, says, "We have sold quantities already which are sufficient to treat many thousands of tons' of foodstuffs. Our sales are in various European countries, the Middle East, and places as far distant as New Zealand and Japan".

Six-figure export sales are anticipated during 1960, and this does not include any income from possible production in the United States, where manufacturing arrangements are progressing.

The British Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has recommended the use of this white, tasteless and odourless, crystalline powder in a wide variety of goods, including many natural and processed cheeses and some canned foods.

"Nisin" is so active in its pure state that inconveniently small amounts would have to be handled, so the new commercial product is a

combination of "Nisin" with other milk nutrients. Even so, as little as three and a half ounces (99 grams) is all that is required to treat about one ton of food.

Its active principle was first noticed by Commonwealth scientists in New Zealand in 1933. It was isolated and studied during World War II at the U.K. National Institute for Research in Dairying. Then the English company studied its properties and how to produce tons of a material which is present in nature at the level of only one ounce (28 grams) in about 200,000 gallons (909,190 litres) of milk.

* * *

Value In Hot Climates

ITS application to the food industry stemmed from the discovery that eatables containing very small amounts of the antibiotic do not suffer from certain kinds of spoilage.

This is what Mr. Hawley has to say about "Nisin": "Just as the production of penicillin has revolutionised medicine, so the commercial production of "Nisin" will revolutionise the food processing industry throughout the world

"Certain canned foods are not stable in hot climates, but with the use of "Nisin", bacteria are destroyed at temperatures which do not result in overcooking the food. I think 'Nisin' will undoubtedly extend the range of foods which can be marketed in hot climates".

The manufacturers suggest that, far from increasing the cost of food, this development will have a reverse effect, eventually reducing prices because of savings in steam, power and wastage.

The Antibiotics Panel of the Food Standards Committee weighed carefully the proposals for usage put forward by the manufacturers and their evidence supporting these, and the Panel's report says "Nisin" is the natural product of certain

cheeses and there is nothing to suggest that harm has resulted from its presence. Nor, from the information supplied to us, does it seem likely that harm will in any way arise from the addition of cheese of 'Nisin' either in a comparatively pure state or as a constituent of 'high Nisin cheese' (cheese produced in the course of fermentation)".

* * *

Anniversary Date

AT the same time, their investigations led them to say that, with other products, the position was different, and that while most strains of clostridium botulinum were sensitive to "Nisin", this was not the case with all.

Clearly they felt any reduction in processing times and temperatures, arising out of the use of this antibiotic, could slightly reduce the margin of safety with some foods. None the less the Committee had no hesitation in stating that, in their opinion, no hazard existed when used with cheeses, where products needed to be processed to ensure the destruction of mesophiles, and certain canned foods.

This major forward step by British scientists in the food canning industry comes at a fitting time: the 150th anniversary of the first patent granted to an Englishman for this method of food storage. In 1810 the patent was granted to Peter Durand "for the preservation of food in tinned iron canisters". He applied ideas devised by a Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, who invented a system of using glass jars after Napoleon had offered an award of 20,000 francs to anyone who produced a method of preserving food. The first British food canning—and, as far as is known, the first in the world—was carried out in Bermondsey, London.

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PILGRIMS ALL

—BY ERNEST C. THOMSON—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

FROM wheels and wings we are back to legs. A third-class flight or a second-class ride have usually been reckoned superior to a first-class walk, but I begin to doubt this in view of the great walking cult now sweeping Britain. In recent weeks we have had marathon walking races from John o' Groats, in the North of Scotland, to The Land's End, in the county of Cornwall, the southernmost tip of England.

The distance, 891 miles (1,434 kilometres), is the shortest that can be covered by road between these two points, the most widely separated on the mainland of the United Kingdom. James Musgrave, a North of England glass-worker, did it in 15½ days to win the £1,000 prize offered by Mr. Billy Butlin, whose big business is Holiday Camps all over Britain. As much glory fell to 22-years-old Wendy

Lewis, a hairdresser awarded £1,000 as the first girl to reach The Land's End in the same contest. Only a short time previously, Wendy had done the same walk on her own initiative, with no hope of a prize, simply to prove, as she said, that the youth of Britain are as tough as ever.

* * *

IN PILGRIMS' FOOTSTEPS

THE walk that has captured public imagination this Spring-time is the 125-miles (200 kilometres) pilgrimage of youth hostellers from the city of Winchester (ancient capital of England), in Hampshire, across Southern England to the city of Canterbury, in Kent, to mark National Hostels Week (May 14 to 22). Starting on May 15, the procession will follow the 700-years-old track over which pilgrims travelled to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. The peregrinations of those early pilgrims and the stories they told each other to beguile the journey are immortalised in the "Canterbury

Tales" of England's first national poet, Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400).

Youth hostellers are the pilgrims of to-day. Of the 195,000 members of the Youth Hostels Association, about 130,000 are under 21. Mostly on foot, though some cycle, they range all over the United Kingdom, with about 400 hostels to choose from.

By international agreement, Y. H.A. members can be sure of a welcome at Youth Hostels in other countries, and the same applies in Britain to boys and girls overseas.

* * *

A RIVAL TO WALKING

FOR less than ten shillings a day a member not only has a three-course supper and bed and breakfast, but also a packed lunch to take away on the next stage of his journey.

The big rival to walking, these days, is sailing. I learned a lot about this on a recent call at Training Ship Neptune on the River Thames near Kingston, south-west of London. Neptune is not actually a ship but a small mid-river island, 450 feet (137 metres) long and 120 feet (36.6 metres) wide, making an ideal boating station for the Sea Cadet Corps. Fitted out by the Navy League for £50,000 this is just one of a number of similar shore establishments which welcome members of youth organisations of all kinds—Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Sea Rangers and Boys' Clubs.

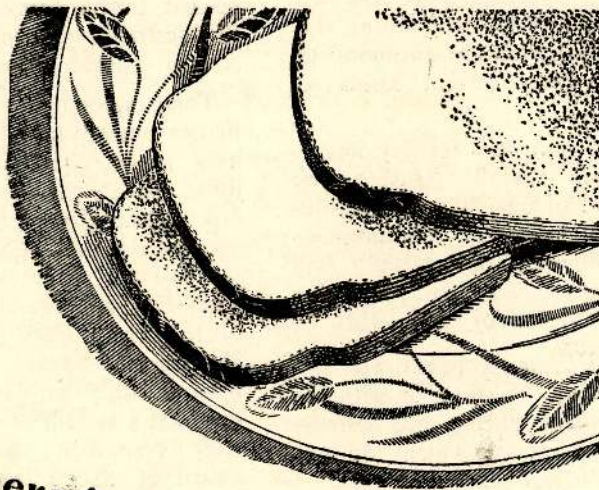
The Captain Commander Frank Hewitt, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, has enough craft of all shapes and sizes to stock a small Navy. There are sailing dinghies, Admiralty whalers, and dozens of aluminium canoes of the sort used by Royal Marine Commandos.

* * *

A POPULAR BOAT

WE have sleeping quarters for 100 boys or girls and 20 officers or leaders," Commander Hewitt told me.

The most popular boat with the youngsters is the Enterprise, the famous 13 feet 3 inches (4 metres) all-purpose sailing dinghy which, in four years, has attained international renown. Thames veteran Jack Holt, who designed it, told me that Enterprises, many home-built, are now to be found in Canada, the



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Particular People Prefer



PILGRIMS ALL

(Continued from page 24)

Union of South Africa and the United States of America.

Many boys use their Neptune training as a stepping-stone to the Royal Navy. The old basic skills of seamanship, coping with wind and weather in a sailing boat, will never come amiss even in the nuclear-propelled Navy of to-morrow.

We got a hint the other day of the shape of things to come to at the launching in Portsmouth Dockyard of the big £1,750,000 floating dock which will be used for building the Dreadnought, Britain's first nuclear-driven submarine. Lady Carrington, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, performed the "launching" by pressing a button.

* * *

PRIZES FOR A NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE strains of the National Anthem were a reminder that the world's national anthems have just had an addition. Congratulations have been showered on the London music teacher, Mrs. Charles Kernot, who has won the £1,000

competition for composing music to the words of the Nigerian national anthem which will come into use when Nigeria received her independence in October. The competition for the words was also won by an Englishwoman, Miss Lilian Williams, who works at the Federal Ministry of Labour in Lagos.

The panel of Nigerian musicians who judged Mrs. Kernot's tune best among 3,693 entries included Mr. Fela Sowande, musical director of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, whose organ recitals in London a few years back I well remember as a constant joy to music lovers.

PRINCESS MARGARET

(Continued from page 15)

and has a sweet true voice. She is a clever mimic, too, with a lively sense of humour.

* * *

WOMEN note and admire Princess Margaret's individual taste in clothes, appreciate her elegant carriage and her quiet natural dignity. Indeed, her sense of dress

has become headlines in the world's Press. But the ever-growing list of her public work has made it clear that the major interests of her life are serious and responsible. She was brought up to cherish the way of Christian family life which is reflected in her own. She has become patron or president of a large number and variety of organisations, principally those connected with the welfare of the young and the sick; moreover, she is very well informed about them, as officials have discovered. She has become acquainted with all manner of people and revealed a keen and penetrating interest in their work, and understanding of their work of life. Whether it is at the opening of a fete for charity, the launching of a ship, or a visit to a Commonwealth country, everyone who meets her feels the impact of a vital personality and a deeply sensitive nature.

Public popularity and an almost fulsome outpouring of praise for the Princess's charm have left unspoil the character so finely forged in family life. Princess Margaret has become a hard-working partner

(Continued on page 31)

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By "ITINERANT"—

RUGBY FOOTBALL

EARLY as the season is Clifford Cup rugger teams look well in their stride. True there are a lot of rough edges to be rounded off, but this year there had been much pre-season practice enabling teams to be far more in their stride than in past years. With a redistribution of talent, it also appears that competition is going to be much keener than in past years.

In Colombo the season opened with the Havelocks trouncing Kandy to be followed by the CH & FC over-whelming KV. But in both matches the scores were no indication of the fight the losers put up. Those struggles, courageous though they were, were not extended to anything offensive, defence being the keynote and as a result the victors were allowed to get the whipland.

THE Havelocks unveiled a team that should go far—the outsiders at last rivalling those of the Aldons days. Maralande at stand-off, K. de Joedt and M. Anghie, inside threes, and T. Anghie at full-back are going to take a lot of stopping. But there is a tendency for all these brilliant players to work the centre and ignore the wingers. Then too, the forwards are not as potent a force as last year, and the defence is a bit suspect. But on the whole they showed enough form against a fair Kandy side to make them a factor to reckon with, the unexpected play always earning them rich reward.

The CH too have indicated power in no uncertain manner, the pack being the power. KV, with stars such as Almeida, Mutiah, Aloysius and Thompson, just couldn't stop this pack—who obviously are a well-coached unit and the likely match-winner. For the CH., Sawdy, Porteous, Lloyd, Ewart and Jackson are the fire in the pack; wing-three Watson is a place-kicking find, and Tait, Harrison, Rayner Lave and Keith-Anderson are still there amongst the outsiders. The real weakness is at full back and scrum-half, the former still very much open, the latter has Wilson who might yet settle down.

The C.R. weak at scrum-half, wing-three positions and full back were lucky to win against Uva, led by G. Wright. Their two unconverted tries—one a lucky gift—came only in the last quarter. Uva, however, had very much more of the game.

Kandy came back after their Colombo defeat by defeating Dickoya 9—6, after having trailed all the way. A very creditable achievement.

FOR the first time this year all eight rugger teams saw action in the Clifford Cup tournament, on May 7th. K. V. scored their first win of the year over Dickoya. All three Colombo teams won the other fixtures, but in doing so made it certain that rugger supremacy in the city is going to be preceded by a ding-dong struggle.

The C.H. humbled last year's co-champions, Dimbula, 24—0, a most facile victory, speaking volumes for the C.H. team this year. The C.R. & F.C., a fit and fast team now concentrating on team work, had it easy against Kandy (27—3), while the early-season favourites, the Havelocks, had to struggle against a weak Uva team, all three victories thus confusing the issues further.

A lot of rough play has been creeping into local rugger this season and its sequel was the ordering off of a Havelock player and a Uva man.

RACING

ONE of the most successful racing seasons in recent times was the Nuwara Eliya Easter meet, which ended with almost Pre-war crowds in attendance. On the last day, the plum of the meet, the Stewards Plate (late Governor-General's Plate) over 1½ miles went to Mr. E. W. Balasuriya's Class II Fairwind, who, revelling on the soft going with his light impost, ran away from his rivals. Well-riden by A. P. Perera, Fairwind trounced Copper Belt and Tudor Dream, who found the going not to his liking.

Though favourites were at a premium, generally well-trained horses won. The exception was Al Moj (9 fur.) in the last race. Other winners were Cautious Chevalier

(9 fur.) on an objection, Oris (9 fur.) Harfabric (1¼ mile) and Favourite Pharsisca (1¼ mile).

Trainers Renga Selvaratnam and Samaranayake had a double each, while Frank Smith booted home a brace.

The aged Arab Fayadan Baghdad was the horse of the meet, winning a hat-trick, while Huzam-Khalid, resurrected after a hacking stint, just missed one. Fair Wind and Saracenia earned themselves handsome doubles, the last named getting a third too.

Mrs. A. G. Samaranayake was leading owner, Renga Selvaratnam trainer and F. L. Smith, jockey. But the hand must go to Trainer Samaranayake who with only nine horses in training pulled off 7 wins, a second and four thirds.

RACING returned to Colombo with generally well-fancied horses obliging on the first day of the Monsoon meet. The only major upset was in the Mihintale Plate when Edouard Valmont strode home a handsome winner to pay out odds of over 9 to 1 and send the treble dividend over the four figure mark.

Three newcomers to Ceylon racing made an impressive showing, La Mignonne winning for the second time in two starts—the main event of the day, the Stewards Cup (7 fur.) at that—and Miss Anoma for the second time, consecutively. Debs' Delusion was the third, creating a minor flutter in the Alutnuwara Plate, Division 11. (6 fur.).

Other winners were Tair Salim, King Solomon 11 and Raj Kumar. Owners Messrs Keerthi and C. Sathanathan had a double each, while trainers Samarawira (4), and A. Selvaratnam (3) shared all the winners. Jockey Foley booted home a double.

CRICKET

AS April ended so did the cricket season too. Though beaten by the N.C.C. in the last match of the season—on the 1st innings—the S.S.C. had points enough to spare to run out easy winners for the second year in succession. The low-scoring in this match prevented the N.C.C. from just those couple of points necessary to boost them into second place. So to the Varsity fell the honour of being runners

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

up. The Colts, Moratuwa, Saracens and Moors followed in that order with just a couple of points separating each.

A noteworthy feature of the season was that no team was unbeaten. Highest score for the season came on the penultimate week-end, when B. G. Reid scored 177 for the Varsity enabling them to record the highest team score of the season too—465, against the Catamarans.

The Daily News Trophy went to the Tamils 'B', who though beaten outright in their last match against Saracens 'B' had enough 1st innings points to pull off the championship from the latter. The final round in the Trophy, saw NCC 'B' and Moors 'B' follow these two teams home in that order.

The Times of Ceylon Ltd. sponsored a Jaffna Schools vs. The Rest match, for the second year in succession, to wind up the Schools' season. The former, who earned a thrilling victory last year, doggedly staved off defeat this year thanks to 59 from M. Sivaratnam who top scored in this match for the second year in a row.

This match preceded the award of the Donovan Andree Trophy for the best schoolboy cricketer of the year. The winner this year: Y. Amaradasa of Ananda. N. Amaradasa of Nalanda was chosen best batsman, T. Le Mercier of St. Peter's best bowler and Mohanlal Fernando (Ananda) best fielder.

* * *
THE SPRINGBOKS TOUR

THE South African cricket team made an excellent start when they opened their tour in England with a match against a strong eleven got together by the Duke of Norfolk. There was an encouraging attendance despite threats of demonstrations by anti-apartheid organisations. There was no boycotting at all and Mr. Dudley Nourse, the South African team manager, remarked: "We were very pleased that there were no demonstrations and I think this means we can now go ahead with our tour and forget everything but the cricket."

The South Africans gave a fine display of all round cricket to win easily by five wickets. Set to make 221 to win in 2 hours, they hit the runs with half an hour to spare.

Skipper Jackie McGlew made 72, reaching 50 in 55 minutes and Roy McLean scored 56 in just over forty minutes.

In their first match against a county side—Worcestershire, the South Africans created a good impression when they batted first and declared with 365 for six wickets. Roy McLean again was the star batsman hitting a brilliant double century. Everything now points to the Springboks giving England a tough time in the Tests.

* * *
HOCKEY

WITH the Andriesz Shield tourney half over, the Tamils remain the only unbeaten team and league leaders. Runners up are the BRC who were convincingly beaten by the Tamils in the first match. The Havelocks are making a late run and the CR & FC are in the picture too. Biggest upset to date has been the defeat of the BRC by the tail-enders, United Youngsters. The Tamils eight-goal victory over the CR & FC was also a major surprise.

AN EXCITING SEA SAGA

THE Royal Ceylon Navy's "Mahasena" figured in an exciting saga of the sea recently going

to the rescue of a Panamanian tanker, "Wellington" which got into difficulties off Tangalle, Ceylon. When its signal of distress was received in Colombo, the Mahsena in next to no time, so to say (a port commission tug requires at least 24 hours before it is ready to move out of the harbour on an operation like this) steamed out on April 16 at 9-45 a.m. It sighted the "Wellington" drifting a few miles off the Little Bases reef, some 140 miles off Colombo.

The "Wellington" was doing her first trip to Calcutta for her new owners when she developed boiler trouble which resulted in a general breakdown of all her auxiliary machinery, and she drifted helpless with the current. It took the "Mahasena" five days to bring the "Wellington" to Colombo. No fewer than four attempts were made before the "Mahasena" was fastened to the "Wellington". Twice the rescue vessel dented her sides bumping into the bows of the rescued.

Then the tow-line got entangled in the "Mahasena's" propellers, disabling her momentarily. An Indian seaman on the "Wellington" went down to locate the towline, followed, sometime later, by two sailors of the "Mahasena" who helped to free the towline.

DESIGNS

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TRANSLITES

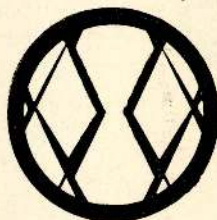
CINEMA SLIDES

THE TYRE WITH THE SELF-ADJUSTING TREAD



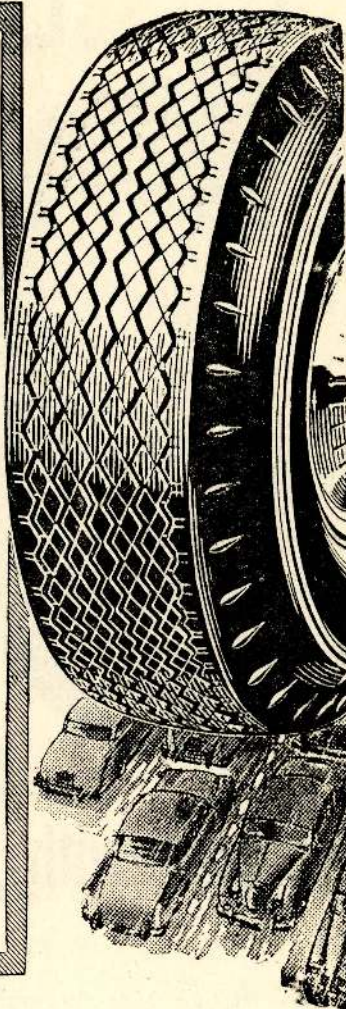
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By "BETA"—

MOST families at this time of the year are caught up in the seasonal disturbance (if I may so call it) of holidays. If you were one of the lucky ones who were able to go away with your family somewhere for the period, you should not have had to face the problem presented by the never flagging energy of youth in the reiterating question "Mummy, what am I to do now?" For with fresh surroundings to explore and with a fresh set of friends perhaps to make, children would not find it so easy to become bored with life as they find it in the all too familiar surroundings of home.

If you are one of the even luckier ones, whose children have early discovered the joys of reading, the problem of keeping their spare time suitably occupied solves itself, though it may be rather hard on the purse to keep up a continual fresh supply of books. This is the point where children's Libraries could be of great help. One has already been set up, I believe, and I hope many more will be—all over the island, and in the national languages as well as in English.

BUT what of the rest of us, who have to remain on in our accustomed homes, which begin to seem rather too full of children and noise as the holidays go by, and with the youngsters, who find time hanging more and more heavily on their hands, becoming rather a problem. The first part of the holidays, with the New Year festivities and for Easter must have gone by happily enough, with plenty to keep little people busy, with new clothes, and visits, and plenty to eat including Easter Eggs!

I am afraid it is rather much to hope that many children nowadays would have had the pleasures of an Easter Egg hunt. Remember the thrill of poking into odd corners all over the house, and even the garden sometimes, for those toothsome prizes? With present day prices, however, this pleasure, like so many others, seems definitely to belong to the "good old days". But after the first excitement followed by a few days to recuperate, when the pleasure of being able to do just as one likes is sufficient occupation,

there comes the time when the days stretch out ahead, long, monotonous, and empty.

This problem arises most especially during these holidays, for these are generally the longest in the year—the other two being usually too brief to allow of much boredom developing. What can we do to help our children enjoy their holidays with the least amount of time wasted in looking for something interesting to do?

ONE way, I think, is to have a definite plan by which a child has a certain amount of work to perform regularly each day. Needless to say, the child should be willing to give up the time needed (not very much, say, half an hour to an hour each day) and the tasks should be simple, such as making their own beds each morning, or cleaning their own shoes. An older girl might like to take turns with her mother in preparing morning or afternoon tea, while a boy might enjoy watering the plants, or weeding the garden. These tasks, while keeping a child occupied and providing a good training in household skills, also give a child a definite sense of being of use to the family which should be fostered.

Another thing parents could do is to plan their programme so that they, too, have a certain amount of free time which they can spend with their children. This is not very easy, I know, especially these days, when so many housewives have to do all their own work, and the work somehow just never seems done. But ultimately is it well worth while.

A child may not always appreciate a polished floor or dust free furniture or a wonderful menu—but they will always remember with joy mother or father who had time to play cricket or football or snakes-and-ladders or happy-families with them, and made them feel they mattered more than a perfectly run home. I am not intimating that we should completely neglect all housework, but as any mother would know from experience to maintain a perfectly tidy house when there are children about means a twenty-four-hours-a-day campaign to keep things in their place, and an exhausted mother. So it would be much more sensible just to do the absolutely necessary chores and then enjoy your children! It makes for much more fun all round

AND then, of course, no holiday is complete without one or two "treats"—and it is surprising how simple a treat can be. I know some children whose greatest treat is a ride on a bus. Such things as a visit to the Zoo or a picnic on the beach or out in the country give children quite a lot of pleasure, and can be enjoyed with a minimum of expenditure.

I am sure if you consult your children they will be able to make very useful suggestions for the kind of treat they really would enjoy. All in all, with the help and co-operation of your children, it is certain you will find yourselves looking forward to holidays as eagerly as your children do, instead of greeting the re-opening of the school term with heartfelt sighs of relief.

H. R. H. PRINCESS MARGARET

(Continued from page 25)

in that rare phenomenon, a monarchic democracy. She has learned that she is not loved because she is a Princess, but because she is a warm-hearted, sensitive and understanding young woman with a sense of humour which mocks at pomposity but respects natural dignity. The people of the Commonwealth have watched her grow up and longed for her happiness. She knows that they wish her well in woman's greatest fulfilment, marriage with the man of her choice.

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ABSORBENT AND COOLING

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

(Continued from page 13)

But you must reassure my wife, who is rather worried". I said, "Well, sir, let us overhaul you. Please go into your room, and take off your things, and let me know when you are ready".

I was waiting for the signal when he walked into the sitting-room wearing only his socks. I could not help laughing. I said: "Really, sir, you will catch a chill if you don't put on a shirt at once" Like a lamb, he went back and put on a shirt.

I told him a story which amused him. I once told a lady in my consulting rooms to go behind the screen, and get some of her things off, as some women seemed to imagine they could be examined through a button hole. When she said "Ready, doctor," I went in and found her lying on her back on the table, stark naked. I threw a small towel across her hips, saying, "I think you had better have at least a fig leaf".

THERE was nothing organically wrong, but he was functionally high strung and excitable. It was an ideal case for Weir-Mitchell treatment, but I knew of no place where it could be carried out. But with such a docile patient treatment at home was possible. Lady Clifford came in as I had finished, and he said "You see my dear, the doctor finds I have nothing organically wrong. I am just a healthy man of sixty".

I wanted him to undress and go to bed till the next day. If he felt bored he might get a P.S. to read Alice in Wonderland to him. There was to be no conversation. His dinner was to be brought to him, a light meal of fish or eggs, and a glass of milk. No alcohol, coffee, or smoking. One ounce of the mixture every four hours, if he was awake. Although "tranquillisers" were not then used, or abused as they are now, still we knew the art of tranquillising patients.

Next morning he was "as right as rain". I told him he must now apply the brakes for a bit, and wear a topee. At which he made a grimace.

ONE of his amusing remarks has often recurred to me. He thought the Sinhalese girls in the

Kandyan districts were awfully pretty. He often saw them on the road to Nuwara Eliya, and, if he only knew the lingo, he would stop his car to discuss the weather with them.

I WENT to England on leave in April, 1927. I never saw the Cliffords again, for later in the year Sir Hugh Clifford went to the Straits as High Commissioner to the Malay States. He resigned in 1929, owing to the serious illness of Lady Clifford. It was reported that Sir Hugh had to be removed to a mental home, where he died in 1941. When I returned to Ceylon in 1928, the country was under a new ruler.

COLOMBO PLAN SCHOLARSHIP

MR. L. J. Weeraratne of the Colombo Port Commission, left for London by B.O.A.C. on May 4, on a Colombo Plan Scholarship for training in the design, construction and maintenance of maritime structures, port facilities, etc. He will be attached to a London firm of consulting engineers for a few months and then spend a period of two months with the Hydraulic Research Station at Wallingford.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

Orient liner "Orcades" on a short holiday. He will attend a conference at Naples where the National Directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith will assemble. They will next meet in Rome for more discussions. Fr. Manik Muttukumaru will also visit Germany, Ireland, Paris and London.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 9)

The number of parties of course reflects the unsettled state of the country. Many Ceylonese love a gamble and it is probably in that spirit that most of the parties have entered the lists again. The number of candidates will probably be less as the SLFP, LSSP and CP have concluded an electoral agreement whereby they will not contest each other in constituencies which returned their candidates in March. Independents, however, are an unpredictable factor. They who made up 167 of the 889 candidates at the last elections and of them only seven were successful and as many as 127 lost their deposits.

SOME EPIGRAMS OF OSCAR WILDE

(Communicated)

OSCAR Wilde was above all things one who delighted in turning out epigrams. Here are some excellent examples taken from "Dorian Gray".

"Conscience and cowardice are really the same things. Conscience is the trade name of the firm."

"To get back one's youth, one has merely to repeat one's follies."

"Loyalty and fidelity are either the lethargy or custom, or the lack of imagination."

"Faithfulness is to emotional life what consistency is to intellectual life—simply a confession of failure."

"Experience is of no ethical value. It is merely the name men give to their mistakes."

"To be good is to be in harmony with one self. Discord is to be forced to be in harmony with others."

"Beautiful sins like beautiful things are the privilege of the rich."

"No civilised man ever regrets a pleasure: and no uncivilised man knows what a pleasure is."

"A cigarette is the perfect type of a pleasure. It is exquisite and leaves one unsatisfied."

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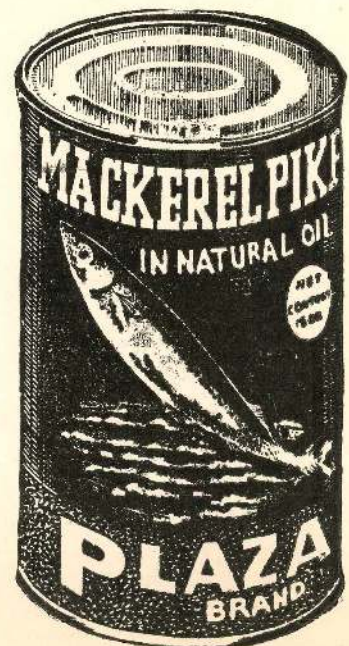
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