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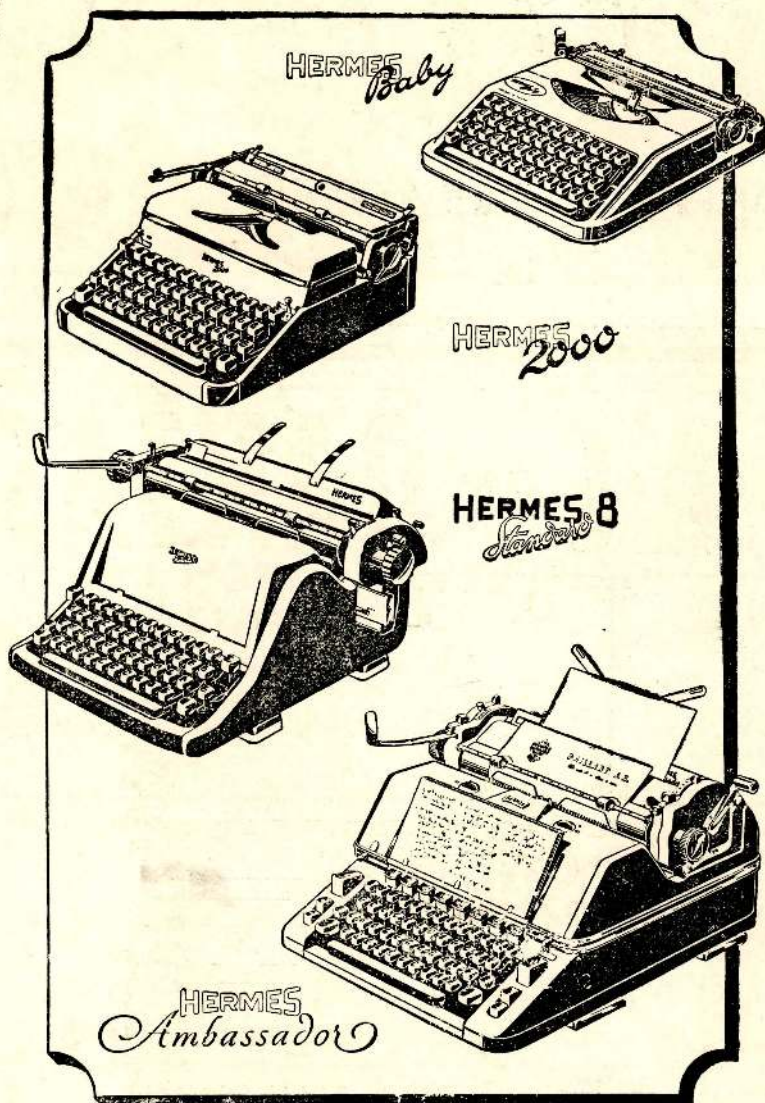
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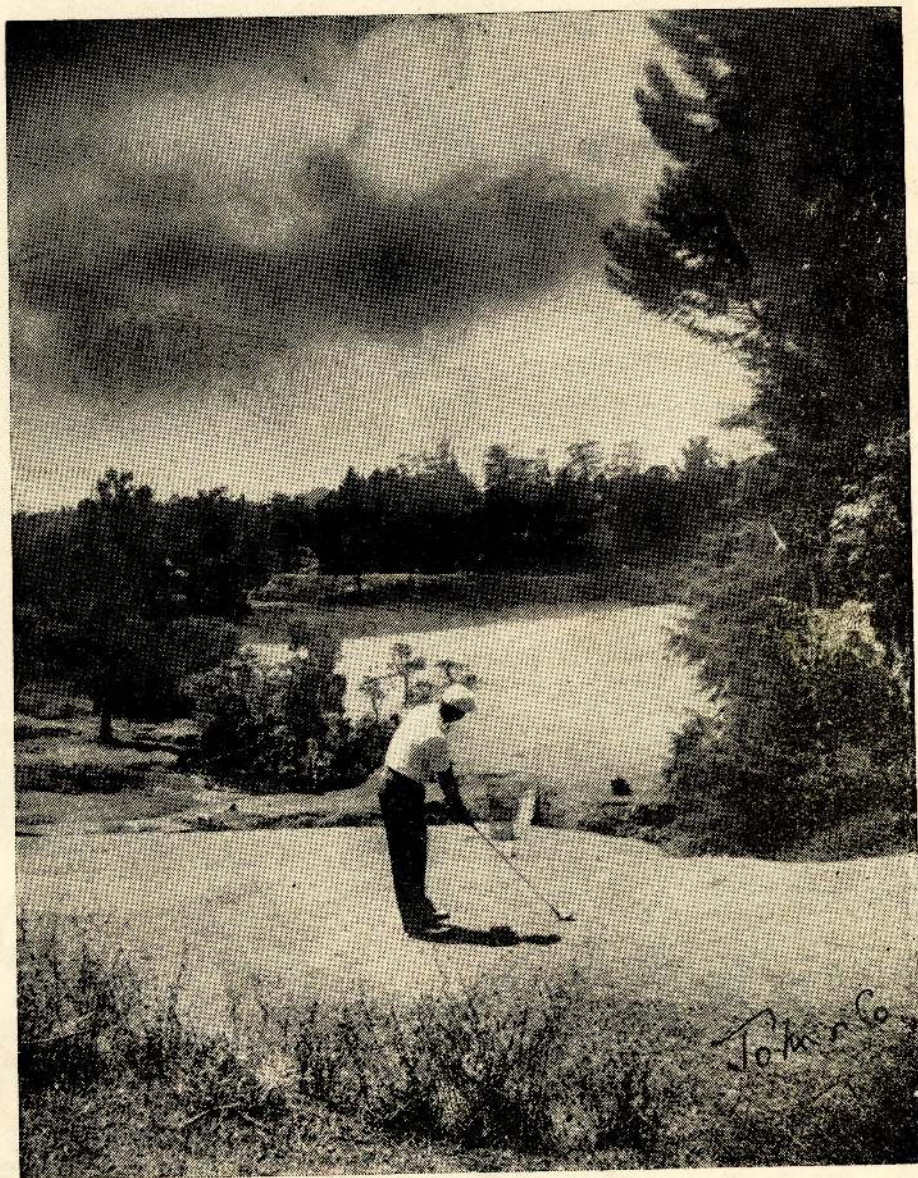


Photo by John & Co.

*I*N few countries in the East can be found so picturesque and delightful a golf course as that at Nuwara Eliya. The picture was taken from the seventh tee.

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A Woman as Prime Minister

THE decision of the SLFP that, in the event of the party gaining a majority at the July general election, or otherwise being in a position to form a government, Mrs. Bandaranaike will be the Prime Minister has given rise to two questions.

One is whether under the Constitution she is eligible to be called upon to head the government, seeing that she is not a candidate for a seat in Parliament. The other is whether she is competent to hold the office, provided that there is no constitutional obstacle.

* * *

IN a statement she has issued, Mrs. Bandaranaike disposes of the constitutional issue by contending that her right to be Prime Minister is only circumscribed by the condition that she should secure a seat in Parliament within a prescribed time.

"Nobody would seriously deny," she says, "that if I had chosen to contest a seat I would have been returned," and claims that either of the two constituencies of Dompe and Attanagala, which together returned her husband "with phenomenal majorities", would have returned her also.

She does not explain, however, why she decided not to contest either seat and waits on the result of the election to do so only to be Prime Minister.

* * *

AS for her fitness to be Prime Minister, the criterion she applies is the fact that the party and its supporters, "who know me for what I am and for what I have done for their welfare within the last twenty-five years", have accepted her leadership.

At the same time she protests that she has never entertained any ambition to be Prime Minister. In other words, she will accept the office only if it is thrust upon her.

This seems to us to be scarcely the attitude of mind to bring to so high a responsibility as the head of a government. Moreover, the mental and physical exactions of the Prime Ministership of a modern state call for powers of endurance which no woman and few men are equal to.

Will the Ceylon electorate see a unique woman in Mrs. Bandaranaike?

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

ALTHOUGH the General Election is almost six weeks away, most of the parties have started their campaigns. The U.N.P. has been first off the mark. Addressing meetings in the Southern Province, Mr. Dudley Senanayake emphasised that he is no enemy of the Tamils. He was out, he said, to save the Tamils from the Federal Party, which wanted to divide the country.

The SLFP opened its campaign in Anuradhapura last Sunday. A committee of the party is also engaged in revising its manifesto, which, it is reported, will include this time the taking over of sterling company estates and the nationalisation of foreign Insurance Companies.

In a statement issued by the LSSP it is explained that the purpose of its no-contest agreement with the SLFP is to defeat the UNP because victory for the UNP would mean an opportunity for the capitalist regime to stabilise itself with financial and other aid from the imperialists.

LEAVING Ceylon this month is Mr. Y. G. Gundevia, India's High Commissioner. His next assignment is in New Delhi as special secretary in the ministry of external affairs, a post in which he succeeds Mr. B. N. Chakravarty, his predecessor in Colombo. Mr. Chakravarty goes to Canada as High Commissioner.

Originally a member of the Indian civil service, Mr. Gundevia's career in the foreign service began in 1945 with his appointment as Secretary to the Indian Representative in Rangoon. He was next in the Moscow Embassy as minister-councillor and court as ambassador to Switzerland in 1953. He came to Colombo from London, where he was deputy High Commissioner. Mr. Gundevia's successor in Colombo will be Mr. Balraj Krishna Kapur.

Mr. Kapur (50) is a career diplomat. He was Secretary to the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1946. In 1951-52 he was

charge d'affaires in Teheran and in 1955-57 ambassador at the Hague. He comes to Ceylon from Ghana, where he was High Commissioner.

THE discovery more than a year ago of the body of a young woman at the turn-off to the Wilpattu wild life reserve on the Puttalam-Anuradhapura road with injuries which medical opinion held to be consistent with a car having been run over it several times, resulted in the conviction for murder of a teacher from Kalutara, Jayalal Anandagoda, (34). He was sentenced to death at the Anuradhapura Assizes.

According to the evidence Anandagoda first met the woman, Adeline Witharana of Katugastota, on a train to Kandy and intimate relations between them developed. She bore him a child and was pregnant again. He took her by car one night towards Anuradhapura, drugged her on the way and throwing her out of the car ran the car over the body. Besides injuries on the face and the head, a number of ribs were broken. The evidence was entirely circumstantial.

Two others charged with Anandagoda were discharged, one in the course of the trial and the other on the verdict of the jury.

THE state of unemployment among educated young people is exemplified by a report that for 300 vacancies for bus conductors in the Transport Board there were more than 10,000 applicants. They all had the senior school certificate.

According to the Personal Manager of the Board, each time vacancies for conductors were advertised there were some 10,000 applications. The salary of a bus conductor is Rs. 4 per day for two weeks during training; on appointment Rs. 165.81. Conductors are eligible for selection for training as drivers.

VISITORS from Ceylon were among dancers at the golden jubilee ball of the Royal Overseas League in London last month in the presence of Princess Alexandra of Kent. Asian and African ceremonial dresses mingled with formal evening wear in a glittering evening, marking 50 years of the League's work in building friendship and understanding between Commonwealth peoples. It was in recognition of this record that the Queen this year bestowed a royal charter on what had been known since 1910 as the Overseas League.

THE Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union has recently issued Nos. 1 and 2 of its 50th volume. That this journal should have survived to do so is indeed, as its Editor, Mr. R. L. Brohier, justly claims, "an achievement, for perio-



Mr. Gurusena de Soysa Ceylon's High Commissioner in U.K. (central figure), at the B.B.C. to take part in the Sinhalese programme Sandesaya, with him are left, Mr. L. V. Deane of the B.B.C. and Mr. Ratnayaka, producer of the Programme.

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dical literature in Ceylon has always had an uncertain career and more especially so when meant to encourage the study of literature or history.

Though primarily established in the interests of the Dutch Burgher community the journal has always in addition to such articles as are of domestic or communal concern to them, also published other articles of lasting value which in the words of the late Mr. E. H. vander Wall make the journal "a great store-house of history and literature." This claim is fully justified by the latest issue which contains *inter alia* two illustrated articles on the brass cannon presented to the Dutch by Dissave Lewuke, "Dutch Colonial Furniture", and also "The Campaign of 1764" and a hitherto unpublished article from the pen of the late Dr. Andreas Nell, entitled "A Soliloquy on the Ruins of Ancient Lanka".

It is also interesting to learn that the Ceylon Historical Journal will shortly publish in full the late Pieter Brohier's translation of Baldeus' "Description of the Grand Island of Ceylon", no English translation of which has yet been offered to the public anywhere.

A VERY rare occurrence was the loss from the Colombo museum discovered on Tuesday morning, May 24th, of a number of articles of jewellery, including a fine specimen of the Jaffna thalikodi, all valued at more than Rs. 5,000.

The show-cases holding the exhibits, which were on the ground floor, were found smashed and some stripped of their contents, mainly gold, silver and brass ornaments, set with precious stones. The security staff on duty the previous night have been taken into custody by the Police, while the museum has offered a reward for information leading to arrest of the thieves.

THE Tea Research Institute is seeking an increase of the cess from 55 cents to a rupee on every 100 lbs. exported. It is stated that St. Coombs estate, has undertaken a very heavy replanting and development programme in consequence of which the income from the estate, which is the mainstay of the Institute will drop progressively

during the next five years. The development programme involves the erection of new buildings and recruitment of additional staff, which would absorb the reserves of the Institute.

THE decline in the exports of tea to Iraq, the largest Persian Gulf buyer, has led to a suggestion of a goodwill mission from Ceylon to Baghdad and the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

The tea trade has been disturbed by reports that Iraq contemplates increasing purchases of tea from India. Iraq's difficulty has been lack of exchange to buy Ceylon tea. Recent increase in the imports of date from Iraq has not evidently helped to meet the position.

THE Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed the appeal of nine men, all Sinhalese, sentenced to death at the Anuradhapura Assizes, for the murder of two young Irrigation officers, A. H. S. Mendis and J. D. L. Fernando, during the communal disturbances of May, 1958.

The car in which the two officers were travelling were stopped by a mob in Minneriya on the look-out for a band of Tamils said to be marching on Polonnaruwa. The protests of the officers that they were Sinhalese and not Tamils went unheeded. They were both shot dead and the bodies and the car burnt.

IN Colombo harbour now is Ceylon's first "ghost ship", a towering 10,000 ton barnacle encrusted hulk of corroding steel and iron, a dead and derelict vessel. The "Valiant Enterprise", which is her name is unique in the history of local merchant shipping, though similar cases have not been rare in other parts of the world.

Only man now on board out of a complement of 38 officers and men who took the freighter out of the New Orleans port of Baton Rouge, with a full cargo of grain, one day in October last, is W. Hadfield Metzger, master mariner. One day the master received orders to proceed to a particular port in ballast. Once there, the ship was abandoned with her crew and all contact with her owners was lost.

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Today the ship lies abandoned by her owners who have left her master a legacy of accruing port dues and 18 months' wages in back pay at 1,500 dollars a month. But the master is determined to stick to his vessel, come what may, till he has been paid every cent due to him as well as the port dues. His crew was flown out of Colombo by the local American Embassy, a fortnight after the vessel arrived in port. He proposes to sell the ship some time soon and he has already found buyers for some of the ship's equipment, notably two of its life-boats which he has disposed of.

THIS could be a comment upon the prevailing standards of honesty in the country. The Treasury has asked all permanent secretaries and heads of departments to take steps to see that indelible ink is used for writing cheques in all offices! The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury has told them that the advisability of using special ink in writing of cheques has been brought to the notice of the Treasury as a safeguard against frauds. Arrangements have been made for the Superintendent of Government Stores to supply departments with indelible ink.

THE Meaden collection of China and pottery was auctioned in Colombo recently. Some of the pieces were badly chipped and cracked and it would have broken Mrs. Meaden's heart to see the condition of her treasures. Mrs. Meaden was the collector and the labels on some of the pieces were in her hand-writing. She was also an amateur actress of repute.

Mr. Robert Meaden was prominently associated with the local turf and in his early days excelled as a golfer and cricketer. A partner of E. John & Co., he owned several race-horses, best known of which was probably Velocity. He lived at Heywood in Horton Place, now the home of the Government College of Fine Arts, and raced as Mr. Heywood.

THE Southern Province Planters Association is sixty years old this year, having been formed on March 13, 1899. To mark the diamond jubilee the Association made a souvenir number of its annual report

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which included the article by Mrs. Northway which was reproduced in the last issue of the *Fortnightly Review*.

The principal office-bearers in the jubilee year are Chairman, Mr. Francis Amarasuriya and Hony. Secretary, Mr. S. S. Perera. Among those who sat in a group photograph to commemorate the anniversary were Dr. D. L. Gunn (Director of the Tea Research Institute), Mr. C. E. Northway, Mr. J. A. Burgess, Mr. E. D. Nagahawatte, Mr. S. S. Perera, Mr. Thomas Amarasuriya, Mr. H. Creighton (Chairman, P. A. of Ceylon), Mr. Francis Amarasuriya, Mr. A. J. D. Gottelier, Mr. B. Warusavitarnne, Mr. D. E. Hettiarachchi and Mr. E.A. Jayawickrema.

B RITAIN'S first Commando carrier, H.M.S. Bulwark arrived in Colombo on May 30 on an operational visit. Recently refitted for her special role, it was open to the public and visitors saw some of the latest equipment. The carrier's own launches carried visitors to and from the passenger terminal.

For many aboard the vessel this was their first visit to the Orient but there were two officers who had been stationed in Ceylon during World War 2, one at Katunayake and the other at the Echelon Bar-

racks. For both of them it was an opportunity to revisit a land which they said they had loved much but had known too little.

H ANGING has been resumed in Ceylon with the execution last week, in Bogambara jail, Kandy, of two men convicted of murder and sentenced to death. They were tried in the Midland Assizes and found guilty of the murder of a Tamil P. W. D. overseer at Bibile, in the Uva Province, during the communal riots in 1958.

The death penalty was suspended in 1956 soon after the MEP came to power. It was restored last year after the assassination of the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

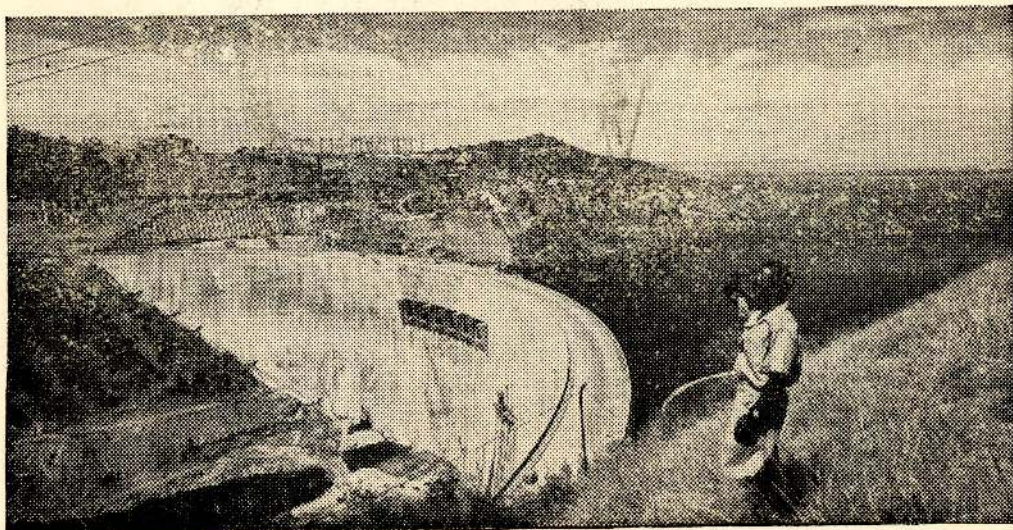
T HE Government Tourist Bureau recorded a loss of a lakh of rupees on its rest-house operations account, last year, said a press report quoting Bureau resources. This is the highest loss on this account since 1954 when it amounted to Rs. 3.2 lakhs. Heavy overheads, badly planned and executed improvement schemes, and a falling off in patronage on account of the continued lack of modern amenities at several of the Bureau's 14 rest-houses are blamed for this loss.

C EYLON'S exports of tea last year were by far the highest in the history of the industry, according to the report of the Tea Controller, Mr. B. Mahadeva. There was however, a slight fall in yield.

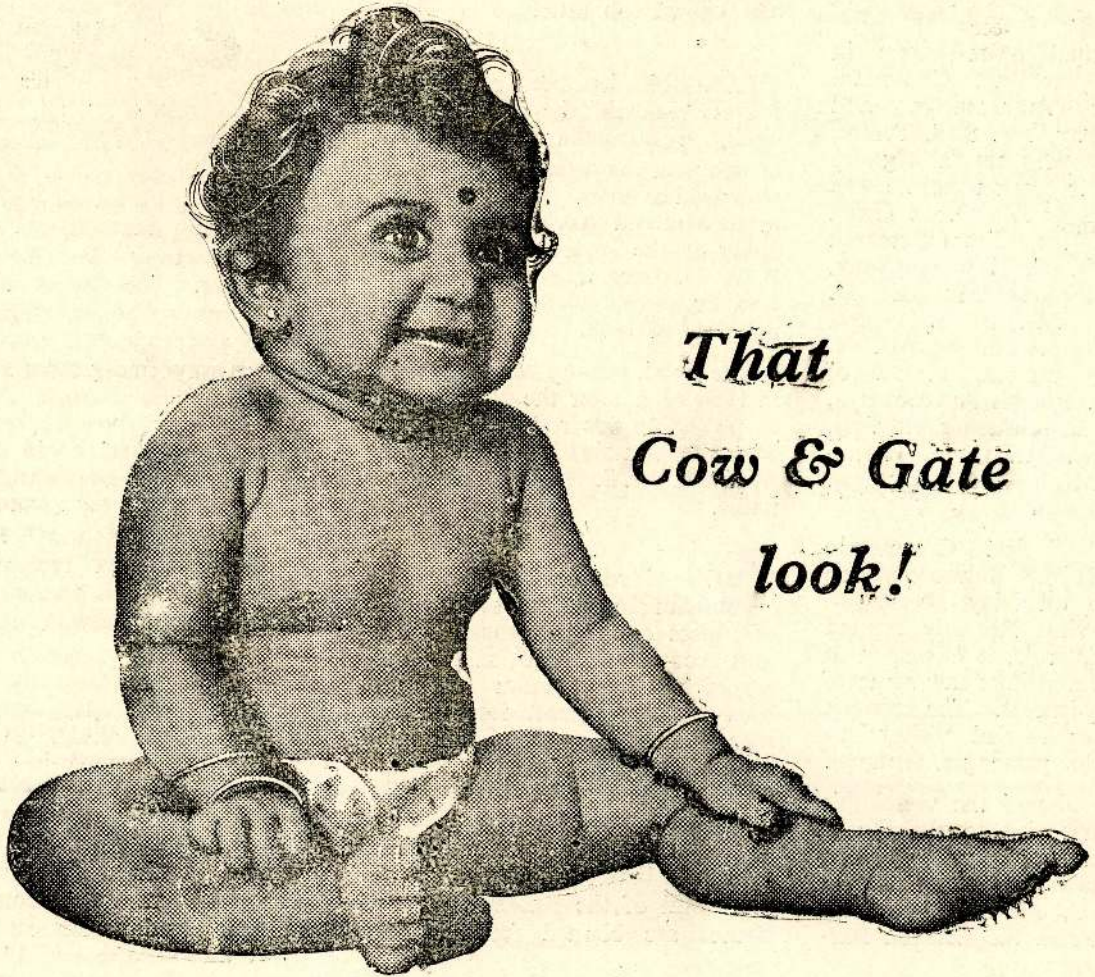
The quantity of tea exported totalled 394,916,395 lb. as compared with 377,331,474 lb. in 1958. The average price of for all teas sold at the Colombo auctions was Rs. 1-85 per lb. as against Rs. 1-73 the previous year. The rise is attributed almost entirely to an improvement in the prices fetched by common teas, mainly mid-grown and low-grown.

An increase of 6,946 acres in the land under tea is recorded. This is accounted for by 4,654 acres of newly planted tea and 3,677 acres of abandoned tea reclaimed less 1,385 acres of tea abandoned, uprooted or replanted with other crops.

T HE death of Col. Victor Thompson, former Chief of the Salvation Army in Ceylon, occurred in London early this week. He was in Ceylon for over four years before he went to Southern Rhodesia. Last year he was transferred to the International Headquarters in London. His death will be mourned in Ceylon.



The first stage of the Kariba Dam, which was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, on May 17, supplies the Rhodesian Copperbelt with 600,000 kilowatts from the underground power station with British turbines and generators—among the largest in the world. Picture shows: view of Kariba Dam wall and the man-made lake.



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ALL ABOUT BRITAIN

—BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

MORE than 21,000 different kinds of insect inhabit the British Isles, about 430 species of birds, and an unnumbered assortment of animals. And the human beings, though all, of course, the same species, are mixed enough to claim ancestry from Celts, Romans, Norsemen, Anglo-Saxons and Norman-French.

If these facts do not excite you, they are only my first random pickings from the millions that crowd the 584 pages of "Britain: An Official Handbook, 1960." Eleventh of its line, this is still the most human official handbook I know. The postman has now abandoned his annual attempt to wedge it through my letter box. This latest edition, 46 pages thicker than its predecessor, and with more photographs than ever, scales nearly two pounds (nearly a kilogram). After I had pored over it during a rainy week-end for several hours, half-hypnotised with information it seemed to weigh double.

* * *

BRITISH CITIZENS

PART of the fun lies in spotting what its compilers have managed to add to last year's apparently all-embracing picture of life in the United Kingdom.

And what a lot of lives there are within the 93,018 square miles (240,915 square kilometres). They number about 51,700,000, most of them citizens of the United Kingdom, about whose status "Britain" has an interesting new section. From this I discovered that citizens of the other independent Commonwealth countries are British subjects (or alternatively Commonwealth citizens) in the United Kingdom, free to enter or remain without restriction. Nor can anyone be deprived of citizenship against his wish, except in very exceptional circumstances, for example, fraud in registering or obtaining naturalisation.

The spectacle of other people working has always been a fascinating one for me. No wonder the hours fled by as I roamed through the pages on Britain's industry. No fewer than 74 industries are

minutely described, ranging from fisheries (and the 101 ways fish are caught) to rubber, which Britain pioneered in the year 1819. The new nuclear power stations, stemming from Calder Hall (the world's first, in May 1956); textiles and clothing (£340,000,000 worth exported annually); vehicles (top earners overseas with annual sales of £503,000,000); farming, with its



Mr. Edward G. Heath

Britain's Minister of Labour, was previously Deputy Chief Whip 1953—55.

annual gross revenue of £1,574,000,000—these are but highlights in a panorama of people at work from John o' Groats in the far north, to Land's End, less than 1,000 miles away to the south-west.

* * *

HISTORY OF SPORT

ALL work and no play, we are told, makes Jack a dull boy. There is no risk of dullness in the United Kingdom. "Sports", a new feature in this year's edition, tells how the people's love of games is rooted far back in history. The interesting thing is that, although professionals keep up technical standards, the sporting life of Britain is centred mainly on the amateur element—the many thousands of boys and girls and men

and women who engage in sport solely for pleasure. Spectators play their part, too; football matches are watched by between 1,100,000 and 2,000,000 people weekly during the season.

Fishing is the most popular country sport within reach of everybody's purse, and the up-and-coming pastime now is small boat sailing. Horsemanship is also appealing to more and more people each year, despite the fact that there is now an automobile for every 11 people in the land. Among the odd sports is pot-holing—the exploration of caves—which I see has been regularly organised since 1893.

Many of these sports are shared by the 40,000 overseas students now in Britain. About a third of these welcome guests are at universities, another third at technical colleges, and the remainder training for the law, in industry, or at hospitals as doctors or nurses.

* * *

LARGEST TRADER

FLICK the pages of "Britain" and the facts fly like sparks from a whetstone. About 17.2 per cent of the world's shipping tonnage is registered in the United Kingdom, which has the largest merchant marine in service.

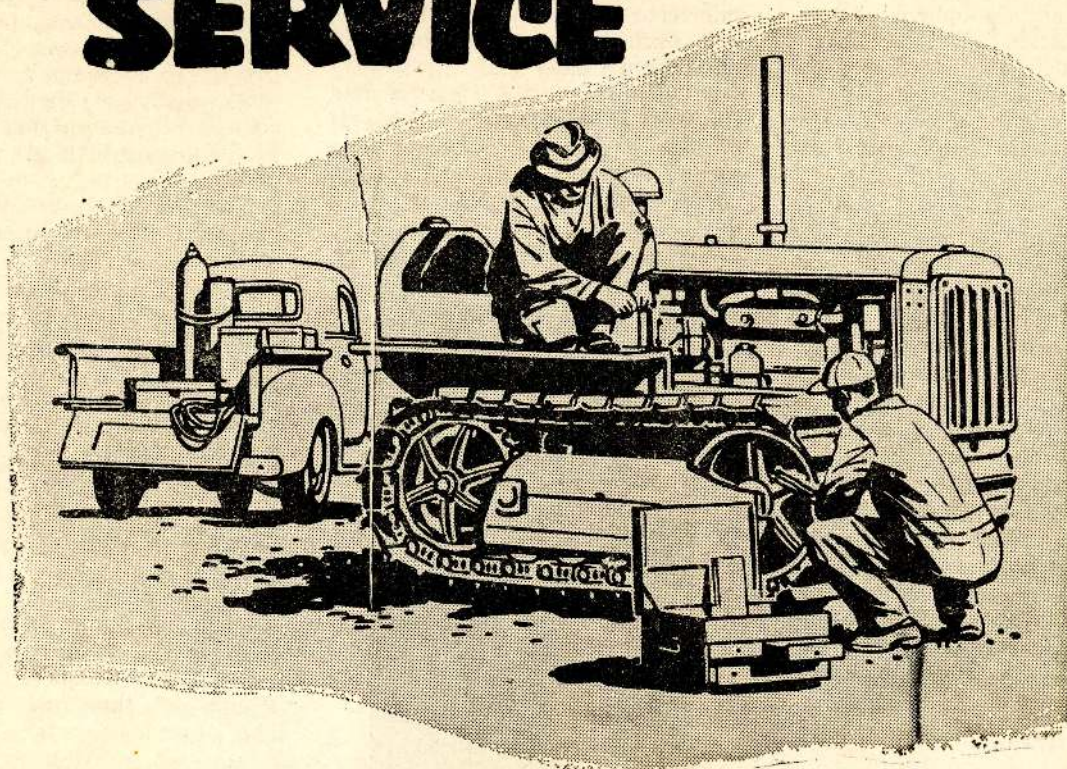
Though only 75th in size among countries of the world, with only 2 per cent of its population, Britain conducts 10 per cent of international trade. In 1958 she was the world's largest exporter and importer. One of Britain's biggest earners of foreign currency is the tourist industry, with visitors from overseas exceeding 1,250,000 annually.

Between 1945 and 1958 the United Kingdom expended over £5,000,000,000 in grants and loans for relief, rehabilitation and development to other countries.

A few home statistics: There are nearly 9,000,000 children at school; one policeman or policewoman for every 630 people; 16,000,000 houses in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; 200 learned scientific societies; 49 industrial research associations; 900 public museums and art galleries; and 200 professional theatres, 40 of them in London.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—BY CROSS-BENCHER—

THE SLFP has by no means improved its prospects of coming to power at even the July general election by the situation that has developed over the leadership of the party in Parliament after the elections. When after a lot of vacillation on her part, Mrs. Bandaranaike eventually decided not to stand for election, the question was naturally asked who would be Prime Minister should the party be in a position to form a government. The party office then announced that it would be Mrs. Bandaranaike, the idea being that a safe seat would be found for her. But that is not a complete answer.

If the party gains majority or has sufficient support to assume power, whom of the elected members shall the Governor-General, as required by the Constitution, send for? Surely not, as suggested again, Mrs. Bandaranaike. The position is different from a Prime Minister submitting the name of a person not in Parliament for a portfolio who may hold office for four months until he is elected. This is not a privilege available to a Prime Minister.

* * *

ASSUMING that the dilemma will be resolved by some member who takes on the office, making way for Mrs. Bandaranaike later on, what sort of Prime Minister will she make? Apart from the esteem in which she is held as the wife of a distinguished politician and parliamentarian, Mrs. Bandaranaike does possess powers of leadership, there is no doubt. Or the party would not have survived. But she has had no political training, no parliamentary experience. As the head of the government there is a limit to the powers she can delegate. Besides the demands of domestic politics, the prime minister has also a part to play in international affairs. Is she competent to discharge the role? These are considerations that are bound to weigh with the electorate notwithstanding the widespread anxiety to preserve the gains made by the revolution ushered in by Mr. Bandaranaike in 1956.

THE LSSP has protested that it has not changed its language policy nor entered into any pact with the Federal Party, except the no-contest pact with the SLFP and the CP. In a statement it asserts that it has always stood for a united Ceylon and opposed any proposal or policy that could lead to a division of the country. Claiming it to be the only alternative to some form of federal division of the country, the language policy of the party is declared to be as stated in the manifesto for the last election



Sir Claude Corea

Who added to Ceylon's prestige by his part in the recent meeting of the U. N. Security Council.

—That Sinhalese having been made the official language, provision should be made by law to make Tamil also an official language. "Thus on the one hand the right of the Tamils to have relations with the state in their own language, to be educated and examined in their own language, and to be governed in their own language will be safeguarded, while on the other hand the rightful place of the Sinhalese language, which is the language of the majority of the people, is safeguarded without any injustice being done to the Tamil-speaking people".

WHAT grounds had the Federal Party for believing that an SLFP government would not reject its four demands as had been done by the UNP government? This question, which was in the mind of many people, was put to the party leadership by the Lake House group of papers, going by the Federal Party's association with the rest of the Opposition in protesting against the dissolution of the last Parliament and claiming that an alternative government could have been formed by the SLFP.

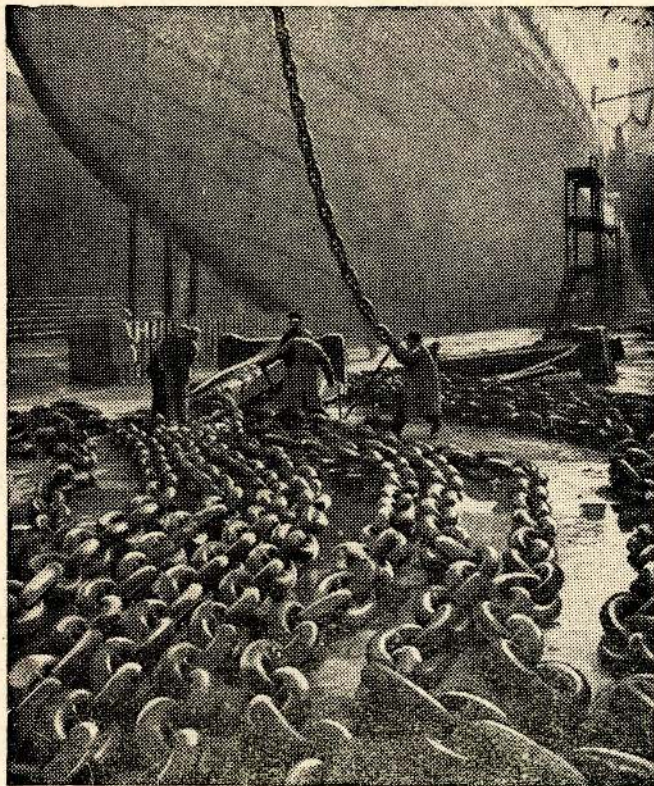
In the course of his reply Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam said: "The SLFP carried on its pre-March election campaign on the basis that it would carry out the late Mr. Bandaranaike's policies. We knew what those policies of Mr. Bandaranaike were in relation to our problems. Hence we inferred that there was a reasonable chance of the intended policy statement by the SLFP being acceptable to us on most of the points which we presented to the UNP government."

* * *

IN his contribution to the debate in the U. N. Security Council on Soviet Russia's resolution condemning the U.S. for its spy flights over Soviet territory Sir Claude Corea said Ceylon was satisfied that the principle of the sovereign right to the territorial integrity of a state's air space had been vindicated and that the United States would implement in good faith its promise not to resume such flights. He pleaded for a return to goodwill among the big powers, especially between the two most powerful among them.

In the event the debate ended in the rejection of the Soviet resolution and adoption of a resolution, sponsored by "the little four" by Ceylon, Argentina, Tunisia and Ecuador — urging the big four powers to resume discussions on current problems as soon as possible. The road to the summit thus remains open.

DR. Lucian de Zilwa will deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the new Session of the Medical Faculty of the University of Ceylon on Thursday, 16th June at 6-30 p.m., at King George's Hall. At the age of 86, Dr. de Zilwa is still as active and alert as one half his age.



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SPICY BREEZES — FACT OR FICTION ?

—BY L. J. SOERTSZ—

IN ancient days the phrase “spicy breezes” was commonly used by discoverers of unknown lands when recounting their experiences of their long and hazardous journeys. Columbus and his companions, for instance, have related how breezes laden with the smell of spices assailed their olfactory organs when they were some miles off the Antilles.

* * *

THAT some aromatic scent is perceptible far to seaward in the vicinity of certain tropical countries is unquestionable. In the case of Cuba, for example, it has been established by many navigators of old that there is an odour like that of violets which is sensed two or three miles from land. This wafted scent has now been traced to a species of climbing plant which diffuses its perfume during the night. Walter Raleigh has put it on record that he scented spicy winds from the coast of Carolina.

* * *

SEVERAL ancient writers allude to the spicy breezes that blow from Arabia and India. The Greeks believed that it was the chandana or sandalwood that imparted its odour to the winds, and their poets speak of the Malayan breezes as their counterparts of the West right of the Sabaeen winds. In *Paradise Lost* Milton refers to the latter in the following lines :

Far off at sea north-east winds
blow
Sabaeen odours from the spicy
share
Of Araby the Blest.

* * *

IN later years, however, these references to the spicy breezes that blow across the shores of many lands have come to be regarded as figments of the imagination or at best exaggerations propagated by navigators with the object of giving their recorded experiences an extra touch of enchantment.

* * *

EVEN the allusions of Marco Polo and Bishop Heber to the spicy breezes of Ceylon have become suspect. It has been alleged that

these allusions are merely flights of fancy. These attempts at falsifying the testimony of a renowned world-traveller and a famous prelate are the result of identifying Lanka's airy fragrance exclusively with cinnamon. It has been asserted that the cinnamon laurel unless it is crushed exhales no aroma whatever and the peculiar odour of the spice is perceptible only after the bark has been separated and dried.

* * *

BUT this is to ignore the fact that in the early days it was not only the cinnamon bark that was kept for export but a number of other spices as well whose pungency was evidently subdued and transformed into some faint perfume by the softly blowing breezes that wafted it across the Island. Tennent relates how he found the air in some coastal areas of the Island fully redolent of an elusive fragrance.

* * *

OF course, one cannot assert today, without laying oneself open to the charge of trying to emulate Munchausen, that spicy breezes still blow soft over Ceylon's shores far out to sea, yet there is no reason why Heber's testimony, which refers to an era long since dead, should be characterized as fiction. Similarly it is fatuous to discount the evidence of other writers in support of the prevalence of such breezes in other countries.

* * *

AS far as Ceylon is concerned, there is indisputable proof that a couple of centuries ago the major part of Colombo presented a rural aspect with long stretches of land covered compactly with shrubs, climbing plants and a large variety of flowering trees. These plants and shrubs must have jointly exhaled a fragrance which air currents from the hinterland carried over unobstructed space towards the coast and over the waves.

* * *

ALTHOUGH spicy breezes no longer greet travellers at sea before they set foot on the green shores of Ceylon, yet it cannot be said that the Island is today altogether devoid of such breezes.

There are places in the interior of the country from whose virgin forests fragrant odours emanate giving one a feeling of exhilaration. But the formidable obstructions to the free play of breezes that now exist in rural areas in the shape of lofty buildings make it impossible for air currents to waft this fragrance beyond such areas.

* * *

THEN there are our tea estates, where the factories keep pouring forth into the surrounding air a fragrant odour all its own and which pervades the entire atmosphere enveloping the estates.

Hence it may be said that Ceylon's spicy breezes immortalized by Heber are still existent though their freedom to blow where they listeth is very much restricted imprisoned as they are in their rural or highland haunts behind high walls reared by the exigencies of an intruding civilization.

* * *

TO sum up: The tendency in recent times to regard the references to spicy breezes by writers of old as tales that must be taken with a big pinch of salt is due to the fact that such breezes are no longer able to greet travellers at sea. The reason for this I have already stated. But the fact that such breezes really do exist even today in many tropical countries, Ceylon included, cannot be gainsaid.

PEOPLE

SIR Paul Gore-Booth, K.C.M.G. has been appointed to succeed the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald in the autumn as United Kingdom High Commissioner in India. Sir Paul, who is 51 was British Ambassador in Burma from 1953 to 1956 and is now Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office in London.

* * *

SIR Richard Livingstone, the distinguished Classical scholar, who is most interested in the Ceylon Classical Association, in a letter to Mr. L. W. de Silva, a former President of the Classical Association of Ceylon, says that the articles on the Elephant by Professor, C. A. McGaughey, of the Ceylon University, which he read in the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* had a special interest for him.



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ROYAL AND OTHER TITLES

—By G. V. G.—
(Fortnightly Review Special)

“HER Royal Highness Princess Margaret, Mrs. Armstrong-Jones”, is a mouthful, comments the London correspondent of the “Times of Ceylon”, on the 10th of March last. The possibility of her consort being granted a title may, of course, alter the above to something more impressive, but it is yet difficult to see how some sort of double-barrelled designation can still be avoided.

Even Royalty must apparently move with the times in the matter of proper forms of address. Our gracious Queen herself was referred to in the Governor-General’s Proclamation summoning Parliament as “Elizabeth the second, Queen of Ceylon and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth”. Her unique predecessor Victoria was, to translate the Latin legend on her golden sovereigns, “Victoria, By the Grace of God Queen of Britain, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India”. The last mentioned title, adopted by Victoria in 1876, is, of course now obsolete, while any reference to “the Faith” would, in Ceylon at least, be unrealistic and might even be construed by an extreme nationalist to be an echo of the Kandyan Convention! — which guaranteed British protection for the Buddhist Religion.

* * *

THE Ceylon Archives indeed can provide interesting evidence of the old-world fancy for complimentary titles which used to be accorded to Royalty. The Dutch historian Baldeus, whose “Description of the Grand Island of Ceylon” was published in 1672, states that Raja Singa was styled “Emperor of Ceylon, King of Candea (and other named territories) Prince of Uva etc., Grand Duke of the Seven Corles etc. Count of Cotiar etc. Lord of the Havens of Alican, Columbo etc., and of the Fisheries of the Gems and Pearls, Lord of the Golden Sun.” Nor were the Dutch themselves behind hand in their use of compliments. A letter from their East-India Company would be as “in the Name and on behalf of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the free United Nether-

lands and of the said Company”, and might sometimes be addressed to “His Imperial Majesty the Great, Most Mighty and Invincible Monarch Kirti Sri Raja Singa”. The Governor of Coromandel writing to Governor Van Eck of Ceylon addressed him as “Honourable, Highsouled, Gallant, Wise, Vigilant, Most Discreet Sir.”



H. R. H. Princess Margaret

BUT the palm for love of honorifics must surely be awarded to Prince Vijayapala, a son of King Senarat, who contested for the crown of Kandy with his younger brother Rajasinha. In a letter “to all Hollanders” he describes himself as “a lord of lords, a god of lords, great as the sea, shining as the sun, lord of three worlds, who speaks the truth, being of so great understanding that I fathom all things.” Sir Paulus E. Pieris, from whose book “The Prince Vijaya Pala of Ceylon” the above excerpt is taken in particularly scathing regarding him and states “As is so often the case with men of his race his vanity was almost as great as it was childlike. He had his full share in the human weakness of loving to be patronised by the men in power.”

The records of other countries also disclose the fondness of certain high-sounding titles. Vijayatinga in his “Island Story”

says that the Sultan of the Maldives used to be addressed by suppliants as “The Noble Feet, The Golden Feet or The Golden Sandals”. And Guy Wint in “The British in India” states that the ancient Kings of Burma enjoyed in addition to other titles, the following:—“Ruler of land and sea, Lord of the Rising Sun, King of all umbrella-bearing Chiefs, Lord of the mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber, and Chief of the Celestial Elephant, the Sun-descended Monarch, the Arbiter of Existence”. The titles of the ancient Persian Kings, says Wint, were “King of Kings, Shadow of God, Centre of the Universe, Exalted like the Planet Saturn, Well of Science, Footpath of Heaven, Sublime Sovereign whose Standard is the Sun, whose splendour is that of the Firmament, Monarch of armies numerous as the Stars.”

One more matter-of-fact twentieth century, however, would have no patience with honorific vanities, and even in Ceylon the modest mouthful “Karayala Karey Sevaka”, which was once recommended as a substitute for the time-honoured but foreign word “Peon”, has failed to establish itself!

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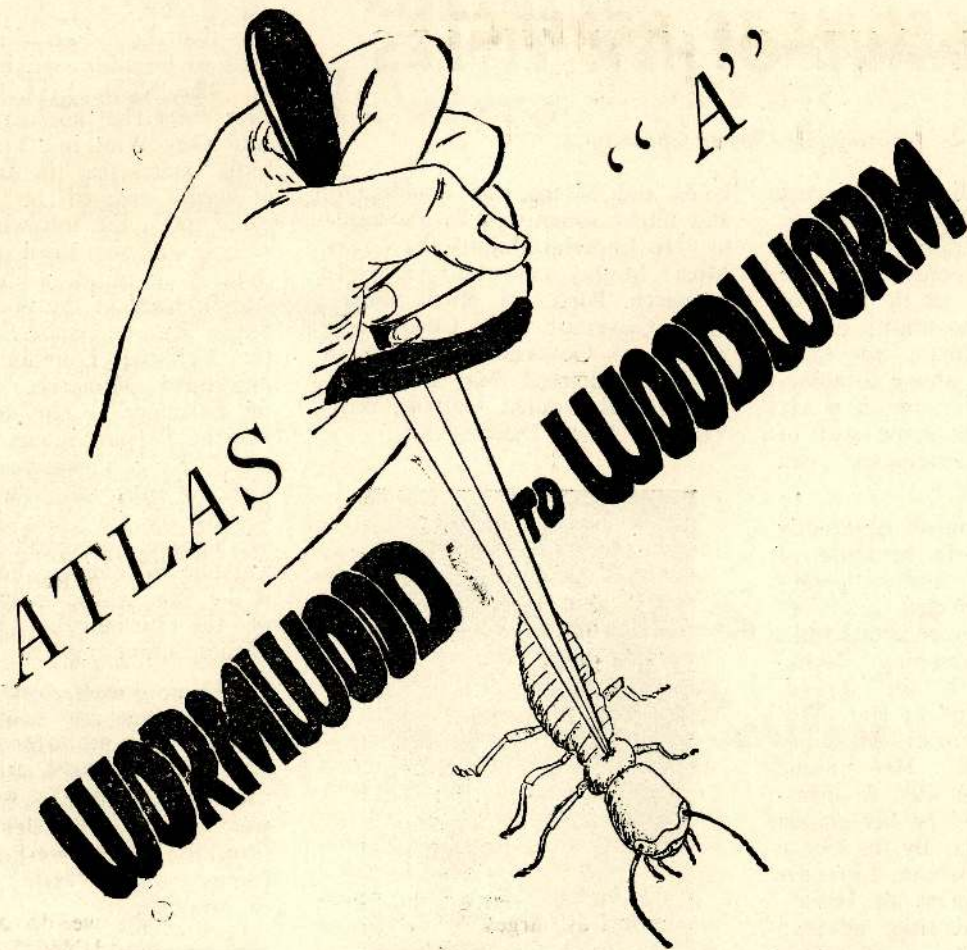
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"PEAFOWL IS PERFECT"

—By DOUGLAS RAFFEL—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

A Friend and I once spent the regulation three days at the Ambalantota Rest House. We went there hoping to get a shot at a man-eating crocodile haunting the Walawe Ganga. We had read in the papers that the last victim was a young woman while she was bathing not half a mile from the rest house, but at the spot we were told that the wily brute ranged nearly eight miles up and down river and never took a victim at the same spot twice. So we decided to chuck the idea of shooting the croc and try for peafowl instead.

Before dawn the first morning we drove up Ratnapura road towards Embilipitiya, stopping at likely spots and walking up the chenas to flush the fowl, of whose presence in the locality we had ample evidence in the cries we heard from time to time. We walked up thrice with no result, but within a few seconds of starting on the fourth I flushed a cock and got him with the snappiest of shots. This put us both in a good mood, and we went back to the car. Then we tried chenas on the opposite side. The first was a blank. The second was a larger one and we had done half of it when with a loud whirring of wing two peahens flushed and were off before my friend could swing on them. He cursed himself roundly and I laughed at his powers of expression. He had no knowledge of the ways of peafowl, but he was an apt scholar and before the three days were over proved how alert he could be with a shot gun.

* * *

THAT evening we took the road running by the Walawe to Ridiyagama Tank, to the spot where the girl had been carried away by the crocodile but no one could give us any clue as to his present whereabouts, so we went on to three or four chenas but saw no peafowl. The second morning we went to Ranna and took a minor road running inland, and what a road! In some places it was like a dry river bed and as rocky. We stopped the car on a rise and awaited the dawn. It was a crystal clear dawn with shivers in the air which almost got

in to our bones, so that the hot coffee ex Thermos flask was a Godsend. Then all of a sudden the first "piuau", followed by others right into the horizon. We let in the clutch and rolled down hill. A little further the road overlooked a fifty acre chena. We quietly alighted and began to drive the covet. I had hardly gone fifty yards, my friend in sight, when a hen rose and passed behind me and I got no chance of a shot. I peered among the bushes she had left and delight of delights! found her nest with 8 eggs in it. I took these and went back to the car signalling my friend to wait. (Later this clutch went to Horagolla to Sir Solomon, who reared five successfully.) We continued and had almost reached the end of the chena when a cock rose in front of my friend and his shot came instantly and down went the bird. If I remember aright we spent over fifteen minutes searching for this bird. You will not believe that a bird as large as a peacock with a six foot tail as well could disappear so completely. This bird had crashed into a thick patch of lantana, and my friend had eventually to creep into the wretched lantana and get many scratches before he retrieved it very dead.

* * *

MY friend thought that the very metallic and lovely blue of a peacock could easily be seen lying in a thorn bush, but he had to creep in almost eight feet before he saw it lying dead a few feet away. He was triumphant in spite of his cuts and scratches, as it was his second peafowl, having got his first in a long shot in the open country around Kantalai tank. Thereafter we visited chena after chena and though we flushed three or four birds they all rose too far away. We returned to the Rest House and got bird No 2 prepared for roasting. At lunch we had the first bird I had shot and put the remains away for dinner that night. After an afternoon rest we went to Ranna and shot snipe there, then on to Hambantota for a dip in the sea there, and back for dinner, the cold roast tasting even better. We licked the bones. That night I slept on my

back, and as a result I screamed out in my sleep. Everyone thought I was an Ulema! The next morning was to be our last as we had to return to Colombo that night. So we went before dawn to Ranna and visited the same chenas again. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 yielded us nothing but wonderful luck awaited us at chena No 4. We flushed a whole family of peafowl, one cock two hens and three largish chicks. We both fired both barrels. The bag, one cock to me, one hen and one largish chick to my friend. We were almost appalled at the size of the bag and realized we had had amazing good luck. It was the sort of occasion which called for a celebration of some sort, and this we thought of doing no sooner we got back to the Rest House, where a superb breakfast of grilled snipe awaited us. But on the way there we decided it would be even better to throw a party when we got back to Colombo; to telephone a few friends to come over in the evening for short eats and drinks and then to sup with us. So we put off the celebration and managed on a magnum of beer each, before lunch.

* * *

AT lunch we do ample justice to peafowl No 2, the cock that disappeared, leaving the remains for dinner on the road. We decided to return via Ratnapura and save 15 miles of the journey back. This will also give us the opportunity to walk up the chenas by that road. It is about ten minutes to four when we stop at the first chena and draw a blank. At 4.20 we try another chena: result the same. This makes us determined to get at least another bird before we return to Colombo so we tried a third chena. We flush only a bunch of quail and then a few yards ahead out flies a peacock towards my pal and swerving towards me. He fires and misses and I miss too but let drive with my choke barrel and the bird is dead in the air. We collected him and sit down on the bank by the road and smoked a cigarette apiece and sip hot tea from the Thermos flask and decide whom to ask for the party. We have now two cocks one hen, and one largish chick. My friend gets a brain wave. He suggests we park two cocks at Elephant House, one for him to use for the anniversary of his wedding some time later, the other for me

(Continued on page 32)

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BRINGS NEW HOPE TO CRIPPLES

—By WENDY HALL—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

SHORTLY after Prince Andrew was born, another name was added to the distinguished list of medical consultants and nurses who had attended Queen Elizabeth II. It was the name of Miss Margaret Saul, a chartered physiotherapist. The Queen already knew Miss Saul, and the value of her treatment, because she had given her exercises to tone up the muscles after both the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were born.

So Queen Elizabeth has a dual interest in physiotherapy, as a patient and as the patron of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, the body which is not only responsible for the training and examination of prospective Chartered Physiotherapists but also looks after their professional interests after qualification.

* * *

Rapid Development

HAPPILY, the practice of physiotherapy has developed so fast during the last three decades or so that the humblest mother who has her baby in a hospital in Britain may also be instructed in these important post-natal, and sometimes ante-natal, exercises.

Few people, in fact, nowadays escape a little physiotherapy at some time of their lives. For broken bones, rheumatism, or many conditions of joints and muscles they may attend the Physiotherapy Department of a hospital for massage, electrical treatment, exercises and other forms of treatment.

In the wards, patients who are obliged to stay in bed are generally instructed by a physiotherapist to do exercises while lying in bed, and so prevent the circulation slowing down, and the body as a whole growing lazy. These exercises are particularly important for post-operative patients; and those who are going to have chest or heart operations are taught them beforehand, so that they know exactly what to do after the operation.

Even for Perfectly Fit.

THEN the more serious cases often need to be made fit for ordinary life before they leave hospital. That is why patients are sometimes surprised to see an old double-decker bus in the Physiotherapy Department. The physiotherapist shows patients how they can best get up and down the stairs, with their particular disability. She also shows them how to get in and out of baths, and, in hospitals where there is a model kitchen, shows disabled housewives how to manage in it as easily and efficiently as possible.

Even perfectly fit people benefit by the physiotherapist's work. Refuse collectors, for instance, have been shown how to lift dustbins with the minimum of strain. Adjustments recommended for factory machinery and equipment have eased the task of the industrial worker. Housewives owe the comfort of newer kitchen tables, sinks and such like to research done by physiotherapists on ideal working heights.

Thus physiotherapy offers a varied and a rewarding career to those who take it up, whether they work in hospitals or clinics, in private practice, or in industry.

* * *

Three Years Training

TRAINING, which is given at a number of hospitals, lasts three years. It includes courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology, physics, the theory of massage, of movement and of electrotherapy, and the medical and surgical conditions for which physiotherapy may be used.

Students learn to do remedial exercises themselves and to teach them to others, and they spend a good deal of their time in practical work in hospital wards and clinics.

Most physiotherapists in Britain are women; only about one in ten is a man—and the male group includes a number of blind men who seem often to acquire a sixth sense in their hands to compensate for

their loss of sight. No physiotherapist who is a Member of the Chartered Society may treat a patient except on the instructions of a doctor.

Once qualified, the physiotherapist's work may take her far afield. Early this year, four Chartered physiotherapists from two great London teaching hospitals went urgently to Morocco. They joined an international team, organised by the British Red Cross Society, to treat the 10,000 Moroccans who had been paralysed through using adulterated cooking oil. These four girls are hard at work in different centres, teaching victims to regain the use of their limbs. Sometimes this has to be done in quite new conditions, as some Moroccan women continue to carry their babies on their backs while learning to walk again.

* * *

All Over the World

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS from Britain have been appointed by the World Health Organisation to set up centres abroad. A team went to Argentina after the severe polio epidemic of 1956, and their salaries and expenses were paid by the British community there. Others have brought physiotherapy to places where it was completely unknown, and treated cases such as they would be unlikely ever to meet in Britain. One of these was a 20-year-old African brought to the newly-arrived physiotherapist at a Uganda mission hospital. Never able to walk, he had spent his life moving on hands and knees. Persistent treatment brought him to an upright position and gave him at least sufficient movement for him to be employed as the hospital telephonist.

The physiotherapist, indeed, often just a slender girl in a white coat, has probably done more than anyone to bring hope and mobility to cripples all over the world.

CEYLON PAINTER IN INDIA

MR. George Keyt, the well known Ceylon painter, is at present in Bombay. He is the Vice-Patron of the Sri Lanka Vishva Kala Kavya and has gone to the adjoining continent on a cultural mission on invitation by some leading citizens of India.

PEOPLE

SIR Ivor Jennings, former Vice-Chancellor of the Ceylon University and now Master of Trinity Hall has been nominated by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge University as second candidate in the election for the Vice-Chancellorship of Cambridge. This nomination makes it virtually certain that in accordance with established practice, he will succeed Prof. Butterfield as Vice-Chancellor in October next year.

MR. A. W. Warburton-Gray formerly of Graylands, Lady Blake's Drive, Kandy, died in England, on May 21 at the residence of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Kitching of Longdene, Burgess Hill, Sussex. He was in charge of Arampola Estate, Kurunegala, for over 25 years and on retirement lived at Graylands and was managing director of the Queen's Hotel, Kandy, for some time. In 1955, Mr. and Mrs. Gray celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Kandy. Mr. Gray leaves four children, Mrs. Kitching, Mrs. Bowls of South Africa, Mrs. Scowwall of Dessford, Nanu Oya, and Mr. Humphrey Warburton-Gray of Singapore.

THE Burghers have lost a popular member of the community in Colombo by the death, on Sunday, May 29th, of Mr. Paul Cassius Jansz, advocate. He was 65. Always jovial company, Mr. Jansz had the previous day attended the funeral of Mrs. Mervyn Cooke (nee Bartholomeusz).

Brother of the late Canon Lucien Jansz and of Mr. Dion Jansz, retired engineer, P.W.D., Mr. Cassius Jansz was for a short time an assistant master at Trinity College, Kandy. Taking to the law he practised as a proctor before joining the senior branch of the profession. He leaves his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Raine Wright and Mrs. Neil Loos, and son, Dr. Paul Jansz of Galle.

A CEYLONESE who made a concert appearance in London last month was Malinee Jayasinghe Peris, the pianist, who took part in the concert to mark Commonwealth Day and the fiftieth anniversary of the Overseas League, on May 24th.

Her husband, Mr. D. A. de Silva, has just assumed duties at the Ceylon High Commission in London as first secretary, having previously served in Rangoon and Washington.

THE many people from Ceylon who have been to Vellore in South India for specialised medical treatment learnt with sadness of the death, at Kodaikanal, of the American medical missionary Dr. Scudder, Principal of the Christian Medical College. She was 90. Miss Scudder began her work with a small clinic for women from which grew a great hospital and a medical college.

THE wedding took place on May 20, in the Grand Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, of Dr. Buddhadasa D. Weerasinghe, son of Mr. and Mrs.

D. D. Weerasinghe of Ceylon, and Miss Swarnalata Gunawardene, younger daughter of Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene, Ceylon Ambassador in the United States and Mrs. Gunawardene. The "poruwa" ceremony was conducted by Prof. D. E. Hettiarachchi, the poruwa being decorated with "pol mal" (coconut flowers), flown from Florida as a gift from Senator and Mrs. Holland.

The bride was given away by her father and as she walked down the 120-ft. long hall, "magul bera" beat incessantly. The matron-of-honour was Dr. Irangani Rajapakse, the brides' elder sister. Miss Dama-yanthi de Sylva and Miss Menakka Weerasinghe were the bridesmaids. Diani Amarasingha was flower-girl and Romanello Amarasingha ring-bearer. Dr. David Ratnavale was the bestman and Dr. John Ratnavale and Mr. Padmananda de Silva the groomsmen.

After the poruwa ceremony, "pirith" was chanted by Misses Sita and Chandra Cooray and Malathi Hettiarachi and Rukmin Mahamood chanted "jayamangala gathe".

The civil ceremony was performed by Judge Scally witnessed by Justice Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua, Mr. Mehomedali Currin Chagla, Indian Ambassador Sir Leslie Munro, former President of the United Nations, and Mrs. Rietzke, wife of Mr. Eugene Rietzke, president of the Capital Radio Corporation, a close friend of the family and Mr. & Mrs. Guffler.

Among the congratulatory messages the bride received were those from Mrs. Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt who could not attend the wedding on account of a previous engagement, paid a special visit to Washington to congratulate the young couple personally.

MR. Ralph Windham, who was a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in Ceylon, from 1947 to 1950, has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika. The appointment was recently announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ian Macleod. After leaving Ceylon, Mr. Windham became Puisne Judge in Kenya, and later Chief Justice in Zanzibar.

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PEOPLE

Previous to his arrival in Ceylon in 1907, Mr. Windham served in Palestine where he figured in a sensational court incident during the troublous days that prevailed in the country following grave civil disturbances. Mr. Windham was kidnapped while presiding in court and was held in captivity for a few days. He was, however, none the worse for his unfortunate experience.

* * *

MR. M. D. C. Gunatilake of the Ceylon Government Public Works Department, is one of 23 engineers taking part in a 12-month course at the Graduate School in Highway and traffic Engineering at Birmingham University—the first school for highway and traffic engineering scientists in Britain. Mr. Gunatilake holds an International Road Federation scholarship. The school he is attending was founded three years ago to train engineers who wish to specialise in highway engineering.

DR. R. L. Spittel, whom we had the pleasure of meeting the other day, is still unaffected by age. He was seventy-eight last December and where another man might have been content to bask in the after-glow of a notable professional life and the public recognition of outstanding service to the country, he has busied himself with his tasks and exercises which enriched his experiences and contribute to the cultural life in Ceylon. R. L. Spittel continues to be a lover of the Ceylon jungles and its denizens and for many years has contributed largely to the journal "Loris", the excellent publication of the Game and Fauna Protection Society, and continues to be its Editor.

* * *

R. L. Spittel is, of course, not the first Ceylon doctor to distinguish himself as a litterateur. That distinction properly belongs to his former colleague at the General Hospital, Dr. Lucian de Zilwa who, had he chosen to remain in Europe might have become as famous as Axel Munthe, the sage of San

Michele. Dr. Spittel has an impressive list of books to his credit: "Far Off Things", "Savage Sanctuary" and "Vanished Trails" and his inspiration has by no means dried up. Dr. Spittel was one of Ceylon's most brilliant surgeons in the twenties, thirties and forties. He practised surgery, taught it and wrote about it as only a master of the art could do.

* * *

R. L. Spittel has always been known to be a good Club man. He is a past President of the Dutch Burgher Union, The Rotary Club and the Eighty Club. He is one of the most cultured men of our time.

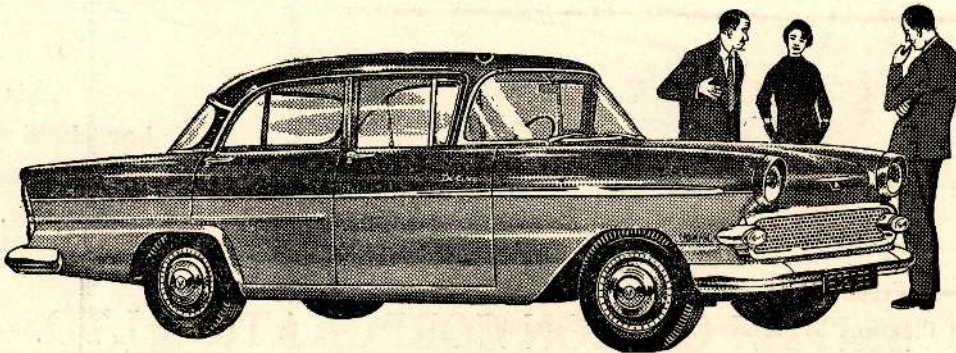
The State has recognised his merit by giving him the C.M.G. and C.B.E. He has done something better than writing learned articles to scientific journals or compiling dry treatises. His books like "Savage Sanctuary" and "Vanished Trails" bring the reader into contact with human beings with emotions and minds of their own, however primitive may be their way of life.

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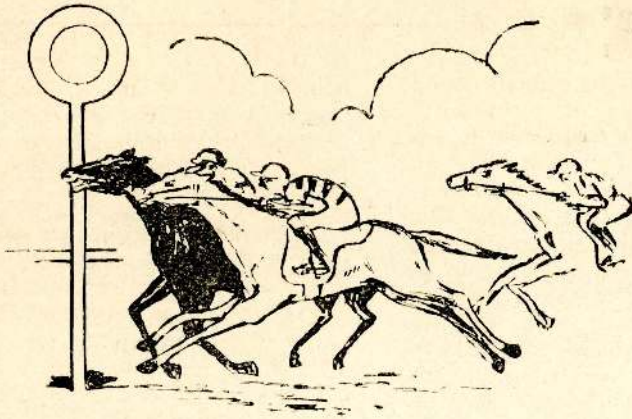


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MIHINTALE

WHERE BUDDHIST INFLUENCE FIRST BEGAN
(COMMUNICATED)

EVERY Ceylon school-child must have recalled at Vesak, a little more than a month ago, the historic meeting between Mahinda, the apostle of Buddhism in Ceylon, and Devanampiyatissa ("the beloved of the gods") at Mihintale some twenty centuries ago.

Mahinda probably was the first to fire a rapid series of questions to judge the intelligence of the person he was speaking—a practice which is now common at viva voces.

Devanampiyatissa, inveigled by a god in the form of a deer to Mihintale (or Missaka mountain, at it was then known) came upon the royal missionary who had set out to convert the Sinhalese king in fulfilment of prophecy, presented himself to the king and put him through the following inquisition.

"What name does this tree bear, O king?"—"This tree is called a mango".

"Is there yet another mango beside this?"—"There are many mango-trees".

"And are there yet other trees besides this mango and the other mangoes?"—"There are many trees, sir; but those are trees that are not mangoes".

"And are there, beside the other mangoes and those trees which are not mangoes, yet other trees?"—"There is this mango-tree, sir". Said Mahinda: "Thou has a shrewd wit, O ruler of men". But Devanampiyatissa apparently had not passed the test—yet. For Mahinda continued the interrogation.

"Hast thou kinsfolk, O king?"—"They are many, sir. "And are there also some, O king, who are not kinsfolk of thine?"—"There are yet more of those than of my kin",

"Is there yet any one besides the kinsfolk and the others?"—"There is yet myself, sir".

Applauded Mahinda: "Good! thou has a shrewd wit, O ruler of men".

THUS history was made at Mihintale where first began Buddhist influence in Ceylon, "The efficient cause of all the constructive energy which the Sinhalese displayed in their erection of their vast cities and monuments" (Cave).

Mihintale, said Sir Emerson Tennent, was undoubtedly the most ancient scene of mountain worship in Ceylon. It was venerated by the Sinhalese before Gotama impressed his foot-print on the summit of Adam's Peak, its highest point was known in the sacred legends as the Cliff of Ambatthalo, on which Mahinda alighted when arriving in Ceylon to establish the religion of the Buddha.

Mihintale is a mountain carved into a temple, says Tennent. The spot where the interview between Mahinda and his royal convert Devanampiyatissa took place is the site of the Ambustella dagoba, which, unlike most dagobas, is built of stone instead of brick, on a terrace encircled by octagonal pillars, the capitals of which are ornamented by carvings of the sacred goose.

After the dagoba, the construction of a large number of monastic cells was begun. Then the building of the grand stairway which was continued for generations by pious pilgrims. A flight of steps, one thousand eight hundred and forty of them.

SUCCESSIVE monarchs added many a shrine to the memory of Mahinda till the mountain was, literally, covered with sacred buildings. Even more interesting are the inscriptions on the granite which give an idea of the monastic lives of the time.

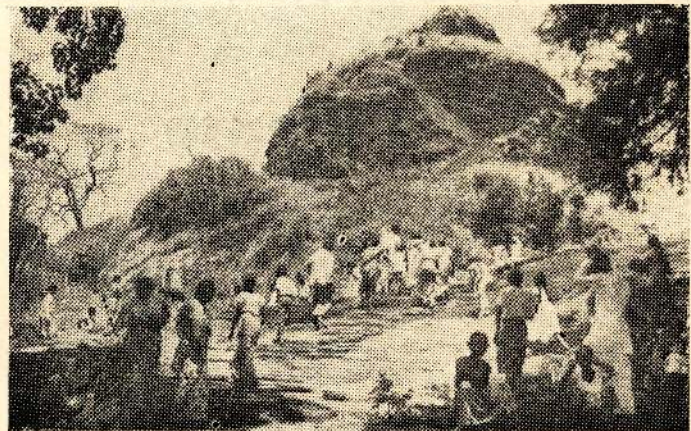
None who destroyed life, say the inscriptions, were permitted to live near the mountain; various servants and workmen had allotted to them special tasks; accounts were to be kept strictly and examined at an assembly of priests; allowances of money were made to every person engaged in the temple service, so that none might appear without an offering.

Cells were assigned by edict to the readers, expounders and preachers. Hours of rising were prescribed, and of meditation and ablution. Careful attention to food and diet for the sick was enjoined. Servants of every kind, warders, receivers of revenue, clerks, watchmen, physicians, surgeons, laundrymen were instructed in minute detail so that the venerated locality was kept orderly and beautiful.

THE dagoba enshrines the ashes of Mahinda himself who ended his days on the hill. Near it is a narrow ledge high up the side of the precipitous rock which is known as Mahinda's bed from which there is a view of majestic grandeur. Towering above the ocean of trees are the gigantic dagobas of Anuradhapura whose artificial lakes glitter in the sunlight.

Then there is the Naga Pokuna or snake bathing pool, hewn out of

(Continued on page 32)



FAIRS & FESTIVALS

—By E. C. T.—
(Fortnightly Review Special)

GIVEN a touch of imagination, a quick run through the "Personal" columns of a London newspaper can be guaranteed to stave off boredom. What heartache story lies behind the offer of a Canadian mink coat (original cost £1,800) for £600, or the plea of an "angry poor young film producer" for an inexpensive flat? Who would not sympathise with "girl jobbing gardener" looking for jobs, and, to a lesser extent, perhaps, with the "worried" pedigree boxer bitch "seeking new home"?

But the advertisement which caused most raising of eyebrows the other morning said: "Fire-eaters, sword-swallowers, preferably with ecclesiastical experience, required May-June". Hoax? Nothing of the sort, but a genuine

quest for suitably qualified practitioners needed in the forecourt of ancient Wells Cathedral during performances of the 13th-century "Play of Daniel" which is part of this year's City of Bath Festival in the English county of Somerset.

* * *

Colourful Festivals

AT the time of writing a fire-eater has been duly accepted and no doubt the sword-swallowers will roll up in good time, too.

Bath is only one of a number of cities and towns in the United Kingdom staging colourful festivals in the coming months which will draw visitors from all over the Commonwealth.

Personally, I have the warmest memories of Glyndebourne, that lovely little township in the Sussex hills near England's south coast, where the annual opera festival will be running again from May to mid-August. Guests in their party

dresses and dinner jackets leave London by fast train in the afternoon, and enjoy dinner in an old-world refectory before strolling through the rose-gardens and cloisters to the opera house itself. An evening at Glyndebourne is never to be forgotten.

One of the liveliest counter-attractions to Glyndebourne this year will be at Aldeburgh, on England's breezy east coast. The annual music and arts festival there in June will be honoured by the presence of Princess Alexandra for the world premiere of Benjamin Britten's new opera based on Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream". An international cast will include the 15-years-old son of the famous dancer Leonide Massine, playing that mischievous sprite Puck.

No one who has ever visited the Arts Festival in the great North-country City of York can ever forget the glories of those medieval "mystery plays" which will be enacted again in mid-June in the precincts of the 800-years-old Minister. And there are so many other places of pilgrimage, too. In Cheltenham Spa, geographically and spiritually the heart of England, music-lovers tread the colonnaded walks in their thousands for the July festival; many then cross the border to Wales for the International Musical Eisteddfod at Llangollen. Haslemere, in the country of Surrey, is in July the haunt for connoisseurs of old-time music.

Music, though, is only part of the pattern. In the Channel Islands they make festival with flowers. Two of the Islands—Jersey and Guernsey — stage an annual "Flower Battle" in which everyone risks a direct hit.

* * *

Island's Pride

BRITAIN'S nearest island of any size is, of course, the Isle of Wight, off the south coast county of Hampshire. I made the 30-minute boat crossing the other afternoon to call on the Trade Fair at Ryde. Not only is the Island a summer holiday playground for visitors from all over the south of England, but in recent years its population of 93,000 have made stout efforts, with help from the Board of Trade, to boost the Island's all-the-year-round earning capacity.



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FAIRS & FESTIVALS

(Continued from page 24)

Their industries include the manufacture of cigarette lighters and the famous Decca radar navigation devices, but, apart from holiday catering, their mainstay is ship and boat building. On their marine programme, the item that affords them greatest pride is Britain's famous new Hovercraft, manufactured by the Saunders Roe Company at Cowes. Supported on its own self-made cushion of air, the machine skims over land or water with equal ease. At a special demonstration for the Trade Fair, the Hovercraft was fitted with an extra jet engine and doubled its original speed to 60 miles (96 kilometres) an hour.

This exciting display took place in the waters of the Solent just off Ryde, where, only the day before, that "grand old lady of the sea", the Cunard Transatlantic Liner Queen Mary, had sailed into the port of Southampton after her fastest east-bound voyage since her record crossing 22 years ago. Her average

speed this time was 30.07 knots, not so very far short of the 31.69 knots achieved in her heyday.

The Queen Mary has given a nice little boost to the shipping fraternity in their efforts to keep the flag flying in face of air competition. Meanwhile British Overseas Airways have just reported an operating profit of £4,000,000 in the year ended March 31st last, the highest in their history. And they expect revenue to go up considerably with the introduction of their Rolls-Royce Conway engined Boeing 707 on the Atlantic flights this summer.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

THE death took place recently in London of Lady Thomson, widow of Sir Graeme Thomson, former Governor of Ceylon. Sir Graeme came to Ceylon in 1931 and was on his way home in 1933 when he died on board ship. Lady Thomson retained her interest in the Island and regularly attended official Ceylon receptions in London.

MR. M. E. Wijesinghe, Managing Director of Bartleet & Co., Ltd., left for Britain and Europe recently on a holiday-cum business tour. Mr. Wijesinghe is also acting chairman of the Employers Federation of Ceylon and of the Colombo Brokers Association, the first Ceylonese to hold these offices. He is also on the board of Brown & Co., Ltd., and Walker & Greig Ltd.

* * *

MR. J. Tyagaraja has been elected Chairman of the Tea Propaganda Board. He is the L.C.P.A. representative on the Board.

* * *

THE death occurred in Rangoon last month of U Tun Hla Oung, Managing Editor of the Buddhist World, published in Ceylon. A former Inspector-General of Police, Burma, Mr. Tun Hla Oung devoted his retirement to the propagation of Buddhism. He spent several years in Ceylon and made many friends in the Island.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—BY "ITINERANT"—

RACING

THE last day of the Monsoon Race Meet attracted poor fields for all events bar the $\frac{1}{4}$ miles Herbert Stanley Cup, the plum of the meet.

Select Allow made his return to the winner's circle in this event, proving once again what a good animal he is if there is just the slightest give in the going.

Well-ridden by Baldwin Perera, Mr. & Mrs. Idroos Noordeen's old favourite came pounding up the home stretch to collar start to distance leader Amurath who packed it up once challenged. Tudor Dream, not appreciating the dead track, plodded on to take third place.

Despite the poor fields, racing was exciting with four thrilling finishes and favourites at a premium. Trainer Wallis had three winners, sending out Select Allow, Golden Rise and Bridge Inn. The last named created the day's biggest upset in the Maturata Plate Div. 11. (7 fur.), holding on to an early lead and withstanding both Fascination's challenge and objection. Golden Rise prevailed over Septet in the First Division of the same race.

The day's most exciting finishes were seen in the Gal Oya Plate (9 fur.) and Labugama Plate (1 mile). In the former race, early leaders Cheeko and Jamal Karim were beaten by Al Moj at the distance, but came on again to fight out a stirring finish, Cheeko just getting there. In the latter race Anthony John came from way behind with giant strides to get almost up to Judar, but the leader hung on to win.

In the Ibbagola Plate (1 mile), and Katunayake Plate (9 fur.) two favourites—Mashur and Saturn—obliged to round off the card. Trainer A. Selvaratnam had a double and the riding honours were divided.

* * *

THE June race meet commenced with woefully small fields, but the racing was as exciting as one could ever want.

Desperado, well-ridden by F. L. Smith, came with giant strides in the last 100 yards to pip Golden Rise on the post in the day's main event, the Laxapana Cup (1 mile).

With this win, Smith completed a hat-trick, his earlier wins being on Mahbub al Alam (Topawewa Plate—6 fur.) and Pancha Kalyan (Kantalai Stakes—9 fur.)

Jendy proved herself possibly the best sprinter in Ceylon in annexing the Yala Handicap (6 fur.). Costly Partner at last proved his class winning the Henaratgoda Plate (6 fur.). Sports Summary won the Utuwankanda Plate (7 fur.) on an objection and Badir Ubaid prevailed out of distance in the Minneriya Plate (5 fur. 23 yards). Jockey Smith's treble was saddled by Trainer Renga Selvaratnam.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

MAY ended with the C.R. & F.C. consolidating their Low-country league leadership, trouncing K.V., 18—0—six unconverted tries. Dimbula too made fairly certain of Up-country honours, with a last-minute goal to beat Uva 10-8.

The C.R. game was notable for the smooth-functioning of the outsiders on a sodden ground, while the up-country game revealed little to choose between two mediocre teams.

Colombo's game found the C.H. & F.C. turn in a most disappointing display against Dickoya, a team most of whose outsiders are newcomers to rugger, only the burliest, toughest pack in Ceylon helping them out. For some strange reason, the C.H. shunned an open game despite the ideal conditions and it was left to the individual skill of Tait and Keith-Anderson to resque the game from drabness and ensure a 16-8 victory.

(Continued on page 28)



Colin Cewdrey who captains England against South Africa this season with the new ball, learning to keep a straight bat.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 27)

COLOMBO'S most exciting rugger match of the season marked the first week end in June when the unbeaten Havelocks and the once-beaten C.H. & F.C. met for the first time. Both are in quest of championship honours, but by losing this one too, the C.H. & F.C. slipped a notch further back.

A goal and a try won the match for the Havelocks, but they must count themselves lucky for at least on five occasions a brilliant CH pack took the ball to within five yards of score. Only the terrier tenacity of the home team held them off. On the other hand, the two real opportunities that came the Havelocks way, they made good.

It was a hard fought game, played at tremendous pace and revealed exceptional defensive ability in all the players concerned. The CH led by Sawdy, Banks, Jackson, Wilson and Harrison, played their best game to date. And the Havelocks stood up to it—the Ephraims brothers, Sri Nissanka, Maralande and Jacobs contributing much to the victory.

In the two matches up-country, Dimbulā, virtually assured of the title, for the first time this season fielded a full team and walloped Kandy 24-0. Uva, runners-up, convincingly defeated Dickoya 19-9.

New President of Ceylon Golf Union

THE new President of the Ceylon Golf Union is Mr. Charles Robins, who succeeds Mr. B. E. Weerasinghe, a former Ceylon Golf Champion. Robins has been Hon. Secretary of the Union for a term of no less than 22 years and he has well deserved the honour which the members of the Golf Union have done him. The Ceylon Golf Union arranges every year the Ceylon Open Amateur Championship meet and everyone interested in the game knows what an amount of work Robins has put in to ensure the success of the Championship during the long period he has organised these meets. One of the keenest golfers in the Island Robins has figured successfully as a player though he still has to win the coveted title. He has

however won quite a number of trophies since he came to Ceylon and has to his credit many outstanding performances with card and pencil.

Dr. L. V. R. Fernando, another enthusiastic golfer, is the new Hony. Secretary of the Ceylon Golf Union and he can be safely relied on to maintain the tradition set by his predecessor.

This year's Championship which will be played on the Nuwara Eliya course in October ought to produce a most interesting competition. The final has been fixed for Saturday, 22nd October. The present holder, M. G. Thornton, who is now on a holiday in England, will be back in September.

HOCKEY

THE Andriesz Shield Hockey Tournament, Ceylon's premier competition, has reached an interesting stage. The Tamils by beating the Havelocks 3-1 maintain their lead, but to win the tournament must win their last match outright. The Havelocks also have one match in hand, but that is virtually a walk-over. To date the Tamils have lost two games and the Havelocks two while drawing one. The B.R.C. and C.R. & F.C. follow with three defeats and a draw each.

The standard of hockey this season has been quite high, with the first four teams not too far separated in class. It is to be hoped that this standard continues, for there is every likelihood of the Indian Olympic Hockey team playing a couple of matches here towards the end of July.

THE Tamils lost a chance of winning the Andriesz Shield for hockey outright when they had to come from behind to draw with the B.R.C. in a fast-paced, exciting game notable for the missed opportunities on the part of the Tamils.

Now the Havelocks must either draw or lose their last match—against lowly Varsity—if the Tamils are to be champions for the second year in a row.

The more probable Havelocks victory will mean that these two clubs will share the honours,

THE OLYMPICS

THE Olympics picture is crystallising, with at least four sportsmen in the running for berths to Rome.

Marathon runner Linus Diaz of the Ceylon Engineers will be first choice and if, as seems most likely, he goes he will also run in the 10,000 metres.

High-jumper Ethirveerasingham, the Asian Champion and record holder, will make the team if he jumps 6-8' before June 16th. His latest effort has been 6' 7½" in California, better than the 6' 7" qualifying mark.

Two policemen are boxing choices—Sub-Inspectors Dharmasiri and Liyanage. The former is slightly better, but there is really little to choose between them and the Olympic council would do better to send both than wrestlers, swimmers and cyclists.

Two cyclists have qualified for the Olympic road race, but have never come up against any experienced competition.

COLOMBO LADIES WIN PUFFIN CUP

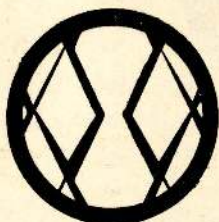
COLOMBO'S leading lady golfers were matched against a team of Up-country lady golfers in the annual encounter for the Puffin Cup on the Ridgeways last week and the result, as anticipated, proved a too easy victory for the homesters by 11 matches to 1. Not one of the Foursomes matches went the full course. The best form displayed by the visitors was in the match between Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Cooper (Colombo) and Mrs. Gatehouse and Mrs. Gray (Up-country) which was won by the former couple on the 17th green. The most interesting match was that between Mrs. Beadon, who led the visitors, and Mrs. Austin Dickson against the Ceylon lady champion, Mrs. F. R. S. Weeraratne and Mrs. N. W. G. Brown which the latter won by 4 up and 2. Three down at the turn, Mrs. Beadon and Mrs. Dickson fought back to halve the succeeding four holes, but the end came at the long 15th which Mrs. Weeraratne and Mrs. Brown won in 6 to clinch matters,

THE TYRE WITH THE SELF-ADJUSTING TREAD



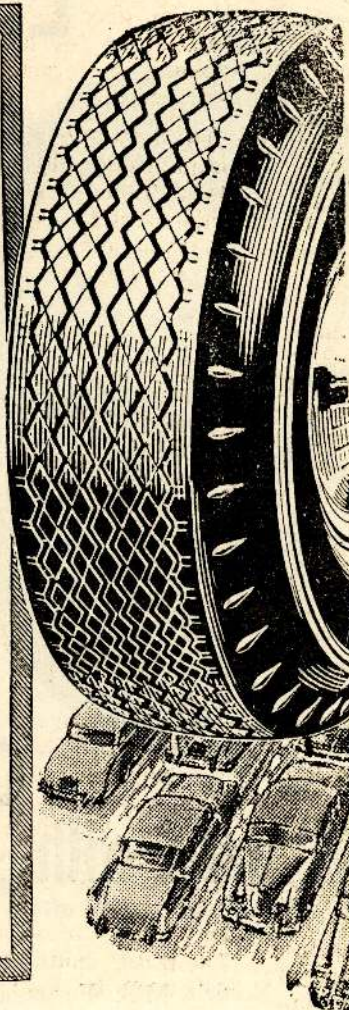
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

EVERYONE is talking about the weather these days—has the monsoon really started? has it finished? When is it going to get cooler? All questions to which no one can give any definite answer! But the weather is something that affects us all. Time was, when, unencumbered by the cares of house and family, a rainy day to me was a real gift from the gods—the perfect excuse for a day snugly curled up in bed with the most interesting book I could find. Or earlier still, while going to school, a heavy downpour in the morning would mean an adventurous trip, usually by rickshaw, steaming up behind the thick smelly oilcloth of the side curtains, and apron, to school, and, once we got there, an anxious hope that other parents would prove less conscientious than ours and keep their children at home, so that the powers that were would decide the numbers in school were low enough to warrant that much longed for freedom—a rain holiday!

AND what fun it was, trudging home happily in the wet, untrammelled by the bonds of the classroom, and with every excuse for playing in the rain! I well remember one occasion on which, perhaps after being subjected to many soakings in pools along the way, my shoe straps gave way, and I had to walk home barefooted, with my shoes in my hand!

But now, all this is changed. I am now more able to appreciate what my mother's point of view must have been. The other day, for instance, when it poured from morning till night, and every room in the house sprang a leak, until in desperation I had to dump my toddler into bed, as being the only dry spot in the house, it was no happy curling up in bed for me! Instead, I had to wrack my brains to keep one very disgruntled small boy at least passably contented. Never did a day seem so long!

THERE was plenty to do in the house, too, cleaning and mopping up the floor and wiping the damp off the furniture—and wondering how on earth we were to stop the leaks in time for the next shower, for no one liked the thought

of a repeat performance. The more sanguine spirits hoped the rain would have swelled the tiles sufficiently to close the gaps the prolonged hot weather had caused, while those inclined to be pessimistic warned us that anybody walking about on the roof to stop the leaks was sure to break tiles, and end up by causing more leaks. So we finally decided to wait for the next shower (may it be long coming) and see what happens!

THE garden, too, presents problems! Everything that could grow has put on a tremendous spurt—by this, of course, I mean all the weeds! The carefully nurtured plants in our flower beds have all given up the struggle to the vigorous encroaching of the weeds and grass. The lawn is a jungle, and you need an axe to hack yourself a pathway across it! the path is a path no more—only the fact that you are liable to stub your toes on large lumps of gravel as you venture along reminds you that once there was a path there! We are now urgently in need of a handy man who will reduce our wilderness to order, and bring us back our neat trim garden.

BUT in spite of all our grumbles, and even the genuine drawbacks of the rain, where would we be without it? Having spent some years in the drought stricken portions of the island, where water was a luxury, doled out in buckets by a charitable government when things were at their worst, and where, even at the best of times, every drop of water we used had to be paid for, we had it impressed upon us what a great blessing the rain can be. When, day after day, the land lies gasping under scorching skies, when tanks become areas of cracked, caked mud, with about a tea cupful of water in the deepest place, when grass and plants are nowhere to be seen, and cattle are reduced to eating paper, rain seems the very greatest gift heaven can bestow. And when, after the seasonal rains have come and the earth is green again, how thankful we are. The whole of nature rouses and comes to life with the teeming rain. So indeed, however much it may add to the burdens of the day, to me there still is no music to beat the sound of rain steadily swishing through the trees and drumming on the roof.

THOSE British administrators who a hundred years ago dedicated Galle Face Green to the ladies and children of Colombo must be turning in their graves at the disfigurement of its charms. First it was the women and children were practically excluded from the green on account of mammoth political rallies which made it frequently unsafe for them to use the promenade. Fortunately the practice was stopped and the green is no longer available for political meetings except with special permission. Then came the military who used to damage the green with their displays such as on Independence Day. There were also the motorists who used to drive well into the middle of the green and park their cars or race down the centre gravel road.

The strollers who litter the ground with paper are still with us as are the poor labourers who toil every morning to clear the mess, picking each bit of paper at the end of a wooden spike.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 28)

In the other two matches the visitors were completely outplayed, Mrs. D. T. Worth-Fisher, the Colombo captain, and Mrs. W. P. Fernando trouncing Mrs. L. A. Weerasinghe and Mrs. E. C. Bousfield 7 up and 6, and Mrs. E. Turner Green and Mrs. T. D. Greenway defeating Mrs. P. N. Bartholomeusz and Mrs. R. Lushington by 7 up and 5.

* * *

ON the second day of the match, the Up-country team fared almost as badly as they had done the previous afternoon in the Foursomes, losing no less than seven of the Singles, the one victory gained by the visitors being that of Mrs. E. C. Bousfield over Mrs. H. T. Fraser by 2 up, after being one down at the 13th. In the entire meet, Mrs. Bousfield alone reached the 18th winning the last two holes to bring off a great victory. Mrs. Beadon achieved the distinction of taking the Ceylon champion, Mrs. Weeraratne, to the 17th green before losing 2 up and 1. In the other matches Mrs. W. P. Fernando beat Mrs. Austin Dickson 3 up and 2; Mrs. N. W. G. Brown beat Mrs. L. Weerasinghe 5 and 3; Mrs. Worth-Fisher beat Mrs. Gray 5 and 4; Mrs. J. A. Cooper beat Mrs. Gatehouse 4 and 3; Mrs. Turner Green beat Mrs. Ironside 7 up and 6; Mrs. D. Greenway beat Mrs. Lushington 6 up and 5.

Mr. G. G. Hayley, President of the Royal Colombo Golf Club presented the Puffin Cup to the Colombo Captain, Mrs. Worth-Fisher.

THE PASSING OF T. B. JAYAH

THE death occurred on May 31st, in Medina, Saudi Arabia, after a brief illness of Mr. T. B. Jayah, the Malay leader, who was for 27 years principal of Zahira College, Minister of Labour and Social Services in Mr. D. S. Senanayake's cabinet, and High Commissioner in Pakistan. A devout Muslim, Mr. Jayah was on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on a special mission to establish a Ceylon pilgrims rest, at the time of his death.

A simple and modest man, Mr. Jayah was educated at St. Thomas' and graduated as an external student of London university. He was on the staff of

Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa, and Ananda College, before being the principal of Zahira College, which owes its present standing to his wise and able administration. Many of the Muslims prominent in public life today are his former pupils. He was also a champion of teachers at a time when they were struggling for better terms and conditions of employment. A founder member of the UNP, he was always in the inner councils of the party.

A number of Ceylon Muslims who were on pilgrimage to Mecca attended the obsequies.

CRICKET

THERE'S good news for cricket fans who will witness Vijay Merchant's Cricket XI in action here towards the end of the year. The former Indian captain's team is expected to include test 'Caps' Mankad, Nari Contractor, Jaisimha and the Apte brothers.

Early next year the Australian team on its way to England will play a two-day game here and towards the end of the year the M.C.C. team to India, Pakistan and Ceylon will play two three-day matches.

The only disappointment is that the C.C.A. have seen not fit to accept the West Australian team's offer of a tour.

MIHINTALE

(Continued from page 29)

solid rock, 130 feet in length and extremely picturesque in appearance. On the rock which overhangs one side of the polo is an immense five-hooded cobra carved in high relief.

* * *

ONCE, the road between Mihintale and Anuradhapura (a distance of nearly eight miles) was marked by as many traces of antiquity as the Appian Way between Aricia and Rome, says Tennent. It passed when he saw it between mouldering walls, by mounds where the grass imperfectly concealed the ruins beneath, and by fragments of fallen columns that marked the sites of perished monuments. It was the Via Sacra of the Buddhist hierarchy, along which they conducted processions led by their sovereigns from the temple at the Capital to the peak of Ambatalle.

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Travelling between Mihintale and Anuradhapura, Tennent was reminded of the lines from "Kublai Khan".

Where twice five miles of fertile ground,
With walls and towers, were girded round;
And there were gardens bright with
sinuous grills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing
tree.
And forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery".

"PEAFOWL IS PERFECT"

(Continued from page 17)

to draw on when I like, and that the hen and the chick be used for the cold supper at the party.

* * *

WE cut down the invitations to eight, whose names we note, and then speed on to Avissawela through Ratnapura, where we dine off the remaining peacock we are carrying with us, washing our meal down with a few whiskies and sodas which go down superbly. Soon after ten we are home, two peacocks reposing safely in the cold room at Elephant House.

At 7 p.m. the next evening the guests begin to arrive. There are short cats and drinks, whiskey and soda and Kupper beer for the men, Martinis and Bronxes for the ladies. With soft lights and sweet music we sit down to the fun of the evening. George, glass in hand, is sitting wide-eyed, listening to our story of three perfect days, and refilling his glass at short intervals. His spouse flutters her eyes at all and sundry, and the more he consumes the more she flutters her eyelids. Everyone is sparking on all plugs. At midnight we sit down to roast peafowl with ham and green peas and mash and Russian salad and cubes of fresh pineapple and a few other things. The talk wanes while we feed our faces. This is followed by chunks of Christmas pudding and Brandy Sauce. For those who still have accomodation somewhere, coffee and liqueurs, DOM or Blackberry Brandy, or Drambuie, and Melach-rino cigarettes.

It is after 2 when we decided to call it a day, but not before three cheers are called for my pal and for me, and we are requested, nay exhorted, to go out again and repeat the performance. Only four people know that two peafowl rest in ice for just such another party a month hence.

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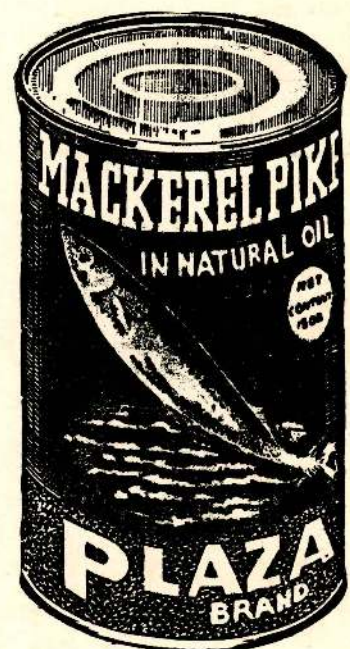


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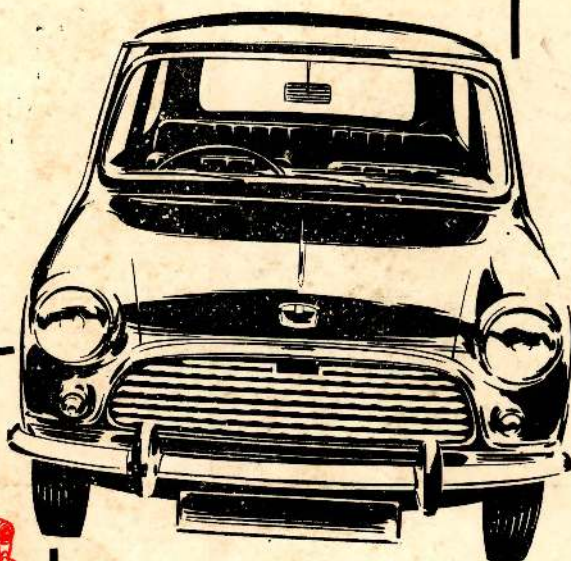
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