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THE
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SPECIAL



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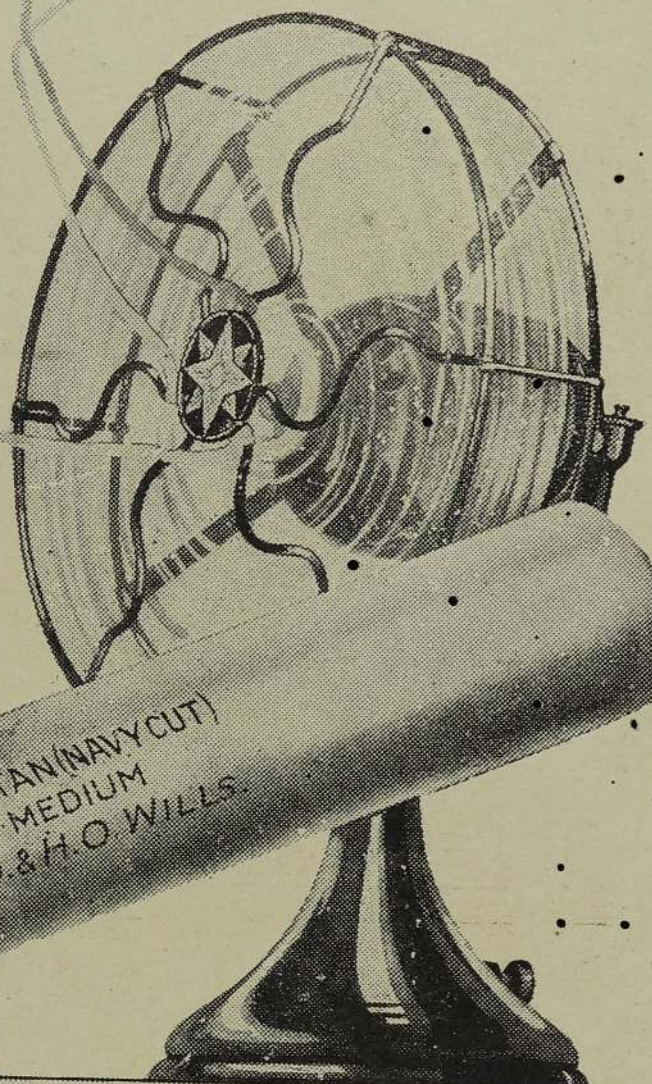
Duke of Gloucester

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Vol. VI. No. 65.
SEPTEMBER
1934.

PUBLISHED BY PLÂTE

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smoking**

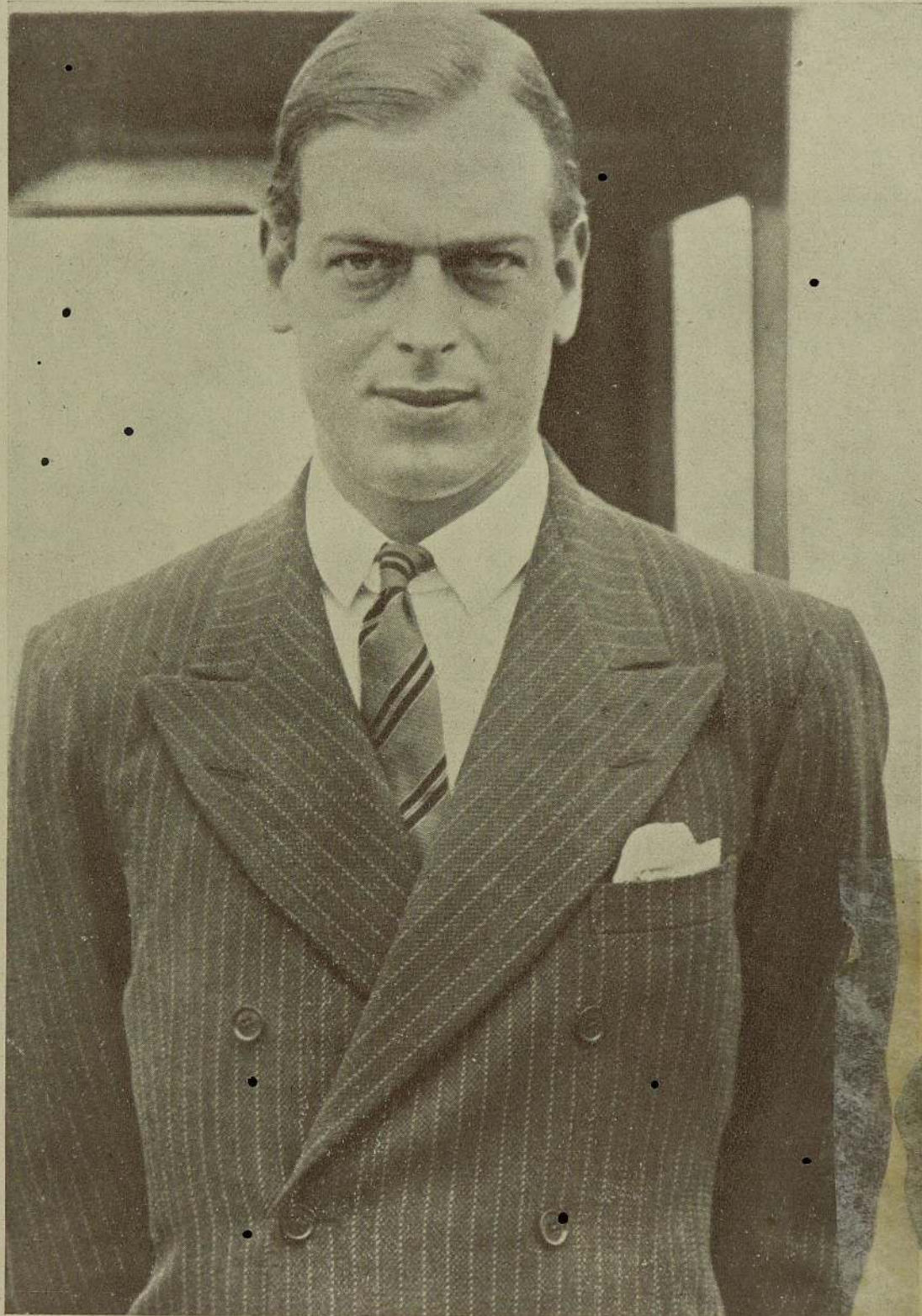


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COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 1934.



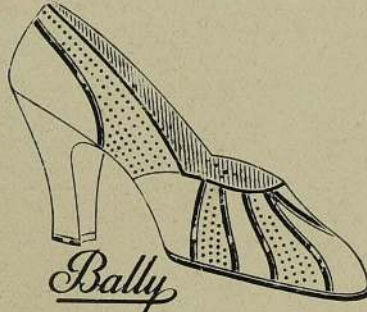
H. R. H. Prince George whose engagement to Princess Marina, daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece was announced recently.

Miller's for perfect footwear

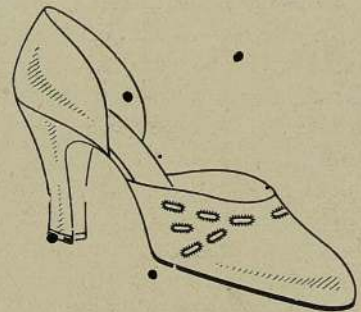
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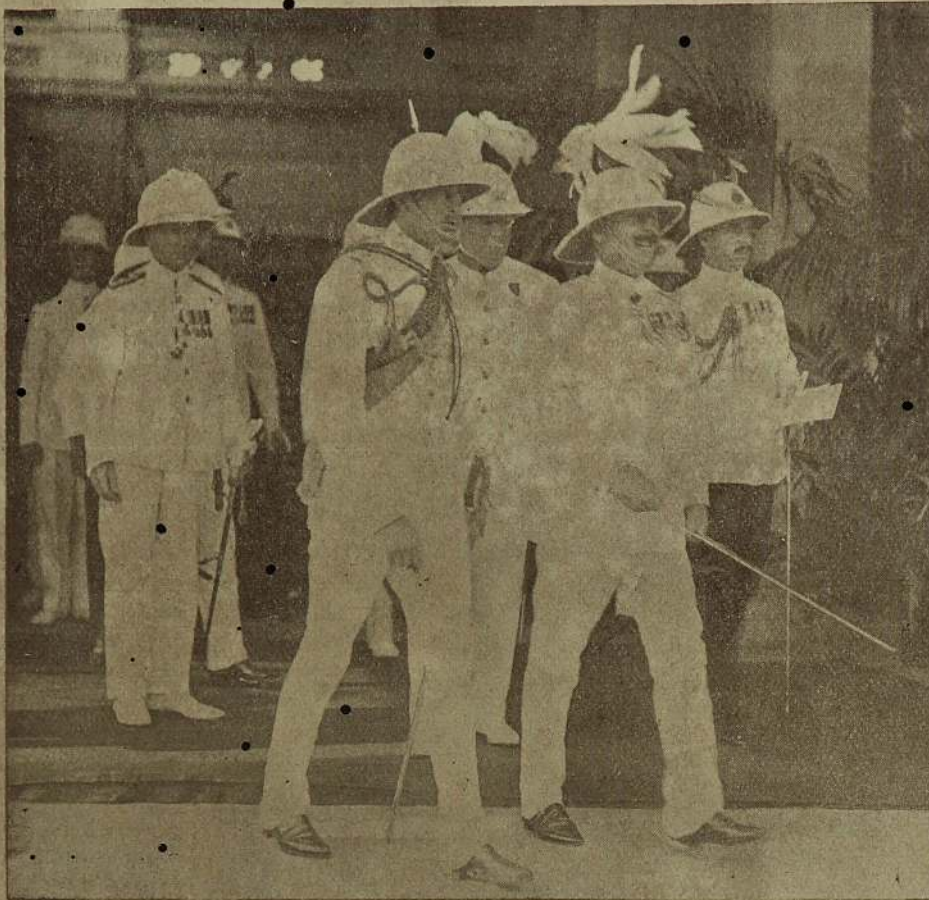
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 Punched Vamp and Back Counter. Medium Spanish Louis Heel.
 All sizes 2½ to 7.
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H. R. H. arriving in Colombo in 1929 on his way to Japan.

The Duke of Gloucester.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

ON September 20th, Ceylon will have the privilege of welcoming for the second time, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Perhaps no previous Royal visit was invested with the same importance, since on this occasion His Royal Highness brings a most welcome gift in his hands from his august father to the people of Ceylon—the Throne and Crown of the last Kings of the Sinhalese.

Born on 31st March 1900, the third son of His Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, was created Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden by Letters Patent on the 28th anniversary of his birthday—March 31st, 1928.

The Dukedom of Gloucester, like that of York, has from its inception been a Royal title. Some of its

very early holders met with tragic deaths, Thomas Plantagenet for instance, who was granted the Dukedom in 1385, by his nephew King Richard VI, was twelve years later executed by the order of the King. A similar fate befell the next holder of the title, Thomas, Lord le Despenser who was beheaded in 1400.

The title was then bestowed on Humphrey Plantagenet, a son of Henry IV, who was a great benefactor to the University of Oxford. He died in 1447 and was succeeded in 1461 by Richard Crookback, who later became King Richard III. The title was thus merged in the Crown, and no Duke of Gloucester was created till in 1659, King Charles II, conferred the title on his brother Prince Henry.

He died in 1660, when the honour became extinct again. Henry, son

of Charles I., and William, son of Anne, were both given the title, but neither attained manhood. Gloucester next appears as a peerage dignity in 1764, when King George III, created his brother, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. He died in 1805. He was survived by his son, William Frederick, who died in 1834 when the Dukedom of Gloucester once more expired. It remained unappropriated till 1928, when it was bestowed on Prince Henry.

As a child H. R. H. was considered delicate, but he benefited greatly by residence at Broadstairs, where he was a pupil at a private school. From there he went to Eton where he joined the O. T. C. Later he became Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars, 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, a personal A. D. C. to the King from 1929 and a Staff Captain in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, 1931-32.

He is a Barrister and Bencher of Gray's Inn; Hon. LL.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and High Steward of King's Lynn. He is a Bailiff Grand Cross of the Venerable Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and he was created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on the 31st March, 1921. On the 2nd January, 1922, he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and in 1929 he was invested with the Gold Collar of the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

He was given the Seal of Solomon (Ethiopia) in 1930. On the 1st March, 1925, he was introduced to his Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council, and he is one of the four Councillors of the King's absence. He was deputed by the King to invest the Emperor of the Garter, and presented His Majesty with the Mission to Japan to invest the Emperor of the Garter, and presented His Majesty with the Mission to Japan to invest the Emperor of the Garter.

His Arms are the Arms of the Duke of Gloucester, differenced by three points, and third points charged with a St. George's Cross and the centre with a lion passant guardant gu. His Crest is on a coronet composed of Crosses-patee and fleur-de-lis, a lion statant guardant or crowned with like coronet and differenced by a label on the arms.

For some time past H. R. H. has been undertaking more and more work of an ambassadorial nature. Of the Royal Princes he and the Prince of Wales are most suited to it. The Duke of Gloucester has the knack of keeping fit. When most of the passengers were still in bed, during his voyage on a P. and O. liner to Abyssinia to attend the Coronation of the Emperor, he was throwing a medicine ball about the deck. He played deck tennis and other games every day, and when Aden was reached he was in perfect condition.

A long, tiresome journey over mountain and desert was before him. High up in the mountain at a height of 7,000 feet was Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, whose Emperor and people were waiting to greet the representative of our Empire. The Duke spent day after day in a blistering tropical sun, under conditions which frayed the nerves of his suite. For hours he watched the marching past of dusky warriors; he attended receptions where all the quaint languages of the east were spoken, and made himself agreeable to all who came his way. Under these trying circumstances he was the perfect Royal soldier and diplomat, a worthy representative of the greatest Empire in the world.

Few realise how great a strain is imposed on our Royal Princes on these missions. Some slight indication of it may be found in an incident, made public not long ago by one who has attended the Prince of Wales on some of his journeys. Before a full day in Australia, the Prince was so tired that he had to rest. It was painfully during the day he had to use his left hand, which was bandaged tightly.

On his tour to South Africa, the Prince had a somewhat similar experience. Crowds had to be kept from more till night. Presses of cameras, officials, dignitaries were on every side. The strain of an unremitting attitude of interest in everything that is happening, must be almost unbearable.

Will our Royal Princes go on

working for the Empire more assiduously than any of its subjects. Very few athletes in the pink of condition could carry out their work. Keen observers who have tried to probe the secret of this marvellous endurance, have been baffled. It lies in something which is as profound as life itself—the indomitable will to carry out a task which is a



H. R. H. as a boy at Eton.

labour of love, the overwhelming desire to see an onerous duty well and truly done.

• PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT. •

As far as is known at the time of writing H. M. S. "Sussex" is expected to put into port early on the 20th morning, and H. R. H. will come ashore at 10-30 A. M. After the presentations on the Jetty, and the inspection of the Guard of Honour, H. R. H. will drive to Government Lodge, returning to the "Sussex", for lunch.

• In the evening H. R. H. will, it is expected, play a game of Polo.

The same night he will dine with the Officers of the Ceylon Light Infantry, after which he will entrain for Nuwara Eliya where he will remain till the 23rd instant.

The following details relating to the visit to Kandy were issued as a Press *communiqué* At 10-30 a. m. on the 23rd the Duke will reach Peradeniya Resthouse, and thence proceed to Katukelle Junction, the route there to be decorated and lined by school children. At the Katukelle Junction the Prince will be met by an escort of the C. M. R. At 11-30 a. m. H. R. H. will be received at the Esplanade by the Government Agent of the Central Province and members of the Municipal Council. At 11-45 a. m. he will attend Divine Service at St. Paul's, which will be conducted by the Bishop of Colombo. Admission to the service will be by ticket. Arrangements in this connection are being made by the trustees of the Church.

At 12-30 p.m. His Royal Highness will leave the Church and will again be escorted by the Ceylon Mounted Rifles to the King's Pavilion. The route will be lined by minor headmen and registrars.

At 12-45 p.m. the Kandyan Chiefs will be presented by the Governor to His Royal Highness at the Pavilion. The presentation of the Kandyan Chiefs has been arranged to take place at this time, as the function at the Audience Hall will not be a *darbar*, and no one will be presented to the Duke at that place.

THRONE AND CROWN

At 9-15 p. m. the Prince will, after a short address, unveil the Throne and Crown which will be mounted on a special platform on the dais and formally present them to H. E. the Governor as representing the people. H.E. will reply and thank H.R.H. After the presentation the Prince will proceed on foot to the Octagon to view the *Perahera*.

There will be fireworks and *Perahera* display from about 9-45 p.m.

On Monday, at 1 p.m. the Duke will drive from Kandy to Colombo, reaching Victoria Bridge at 3-48 p.m.

Royalty I. Have. Met.

By Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, Kt., K.C.M.G., J.P., F.R.E.S.

Maha Mudliyar.

HIS Royal Highness will not of course remember the occasion, but the first time I met him was in 1902, when I had the honour of lunching with His Majesty, then the Duke of Cornwall and York, at York House, London. I had hardly been in London 48 hours when I received the invitation from Their Royal Highnesses to lunch with them. Coming so soon after my arrival in London it took me by surprise. I learnt later that Her Royal Highness had caught sight of me walking down the Hay Market and decided on inviting me to York House the next day. The luncheon was a private one and I was the only guest. After lunch Her Royal Highness sent for all the children. The Duke of Gloucester was then two years old. My most vivid recollection of that occasion was the mischievousness displayed by Princess Mary. The royal boys were quiet, but the little Princess insisted on pushing a toy duck on to my knee. When I threatened to put it in my pocket however, she thought better of it and held fast to the little duck!

But I am anticipating. To begin at the beginning, my first introduction to Royalty was in March 1882, when Prince Albert Victor (late Duke of Clarence) who was heir apparent to the Throne, and H. R. H. Prince George of Wales (now H. M. King George V.,) visited Ceylon as Midshipmen on H. M. S. Bacchante. I saw a great deal of them on this occasion and it was at the hands of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, that I received my first Honorary Title as Muhandiram of the Governor's Gate at the old Fort of Hanwella, when

the Princes were on their way to the Elephant Kraal at Labugama. Prince Albert Victor was somewhat reserved and was more or less in the company of the elders, but



• Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike. •

Prince George was full of fun and gaiety, and proved himself a fine horseman when he negotiated a formidable ditch, to the wild delight of the onlookers, who greeted the feat with salvo upon salvo of applause. Their Royal Highnesses wrote a diary which was published in two volumes entitled "The cruise of the H. M. S. Bacchante," and in this I find on page 328 of the 2nd volume, a reference to me and the investiture above referred to. I have no doubt that Their Royal Highnesses thoroughly

enjoyed their stay in Ceylon. Their Tutor and Governor was the Rev. Canon Dalton, an uncle of Mr. Justice Dalton. He died only about a couple of years ago.

In 1891 H. I. H. The Tsarevitch visited Ceylon and I had the honour of entertaining him and his party at lunch at Hanwella, and later during the Great War, as the Tsar of all the Russias, he lost his Throne, and was cruelly put to death by the Bolsheviks.

In 1895 (my first visit to England) I had the honour of being received by the Duke of York (now King George V.) at York House, and a few days later I was received by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward) at Marlborough House. His extremely genial manner made an indelible impression on my mind.

In 1897, Governor Sir West Ridgeway determined that Ceylon should send to England a certain number of civil representatives, to be present at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, at Government expense—a thing which no other Crown Colony did. I was chosen to be one of these, and one other Low-Country gentleman and two Kandian Chiefs were selected. They were Gate Mudaliyar E. R. Gooneratne and Ratenabandiyas L. Nugawela and Kobbakaduwa M. T. B. also went at the expense of a representative

extended to him. On this occasion we had the honour of being presented to H. M. King George V. We attended all the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee, and at the Royal Reception at Buckingham Palace, and to present the Sinhalese King to Her Majesty.

In April 1897, H. M. the King of Siam arrived at Colombo in his own Yacht, and I was detailed to escort him to Kandy, and to see all the arrangements to make

King's stay pleasant and comfortable.

In 1901 our present King and Queen visited Ceylon as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and their reception both at Colombo and Kandy, needless to say was brilliant and picturesque. Sir West Ridgeway was Governor at the time. I was attached to the Royal Entourage as an extra A. D. C., and had the unique honour and privilege of attending Their Royal Highnesses in the State Carriage, both at Kandy

to the death of his "old friend John Anderson." I told him of Sir John's illness and death, and added that I was by his bedside when he passed away. A few days later I received a letter from Sir Godfrey Thomas that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would receive me the next day at York House. I called accordingly and was given a very cordial welcome, and he talked to me on a variety of subjects.

Early in January 1904 H. R. H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein arrived in Colombo and was the

the toast of King Edward VII and of H. M. the King of Cambodia, and the French Republic, were cordially pledged. H. M. was attended by a number of high French Officials. Later His Majesty came ashore and spent a pleasant time at Queen's House. Later I received the Royal Order of Merit of Cambodia.

In 1907 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia, spent a few days in Ceylon. The Duke's visit was as Inspector-General of the Forces. The Duchess and Princess Pat I do not think will ever forget the experience they had, of the venomous attack made on them by the bees, when they were half way up Sigiri. The Duke was not with the party when this happened. He had gone to Diyatalawa. I stayed on duty at the King's Pavilion and saw a great deal of the Royal Party.

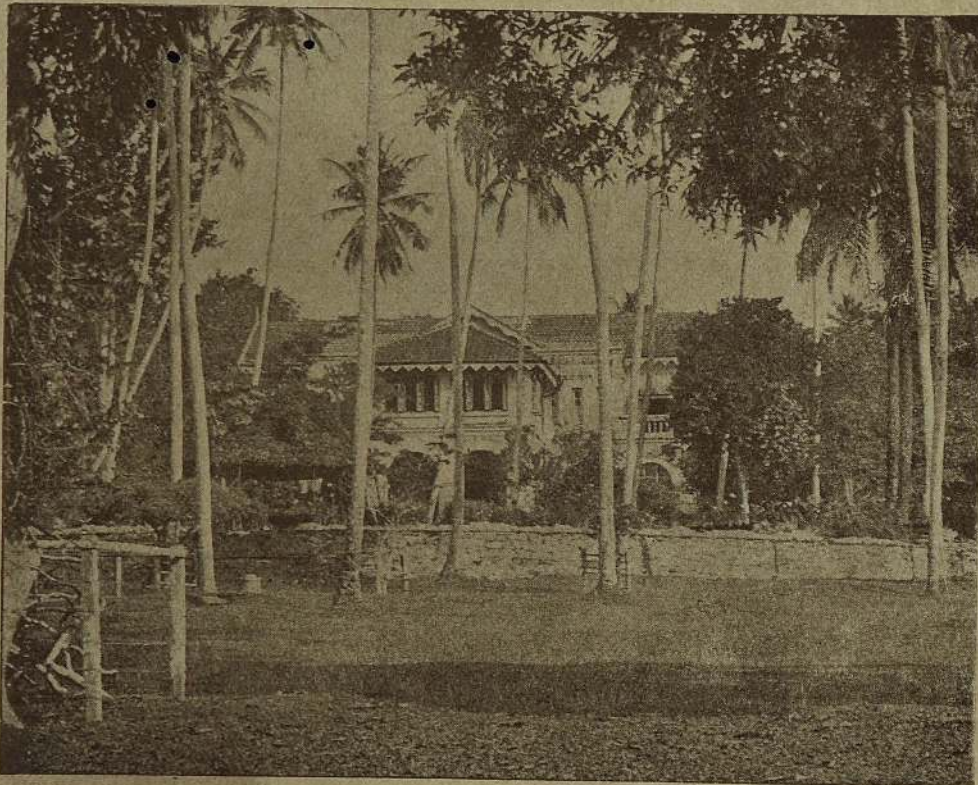
In 1910 the German Crown Prince (Little Willie) arrived at Colombo and although he and his party had taken rooms at the G. F. H., they dined at Queen's House on the night of their arrival, when a brilliant company was entertained by Sir Henry McCallum. The next day I took the Kronprinz and His Excellency for a motor run round the town in my Car.

1911 H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck and the Princess of Teck and a number of other Royalty passed through Colombo on their way to the coronation of the King of Siam, and I had the pleasure of meeting them all at Queen's House. They changed their designation during the war to Earl and Countess of Athlone. The Earl, of course as everybody knows, is a brother of Queen Mary and was in Ceylon as one of the Royal Party in 1901.

In 1920 I attended the racing at Ascot every day and had a voucher for the Royal Enclosure. On the first day Her Majesty noticing me on the lawn, sent Sir Derek Keppell down to ask me to step up into the Royal Box and I speedily responded to the summons. Her Majesty was very gracious and engaged me in an interesting conversation.

In March 1921 H. R. H. The Prince of Wales arrived in Ceylon on the battleship H.M.S. "Renown". H. E. the Governor, His Private

(Continued on page 36.)



Horagolla House, where the late King of the Belgians was entertained.

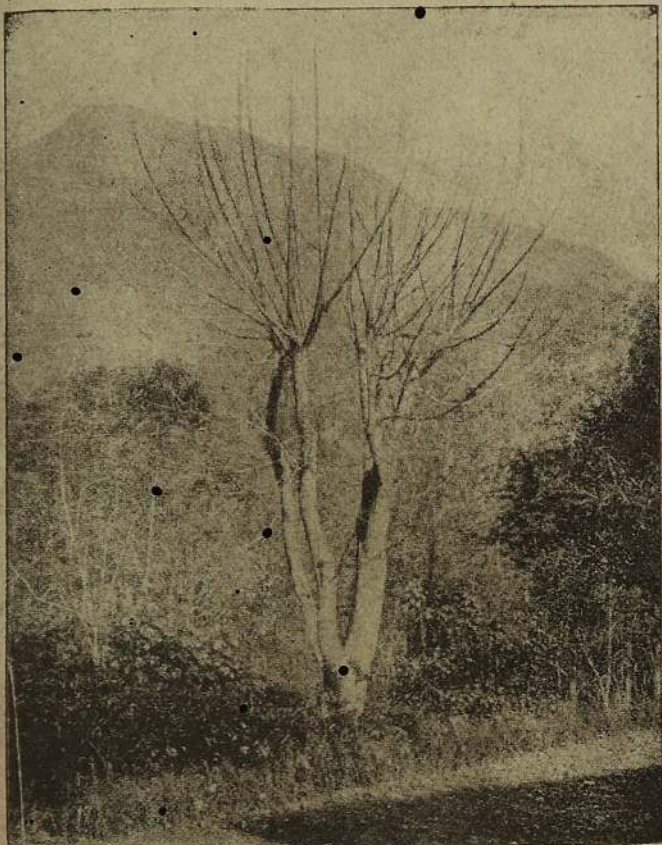
Colombo in the State Drives. Leaving Ceylon His Royal Highness sent for me to his chamber and gave me a present of a set of silver links.

On my return to England towards the end of 1902 I was presented at the Court of King Edward VII. In 1902. It was in 1902 that I was invited to attend the State Drives by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The incident is recounted by me at the commencement of this article. I next attended the Duke as His Majesty King George V. This was in 1920 when being once again in England I was summoned to Buckingham Palace and granted a fairly long audience. His Majesty's foremost inquiry from me was with regard

to the death of his "old friend John Anderson." I told him of Sir John's illness and death, and added that I was by his bedside when he passed away. A few days later I received a letter from Sir Godfrey Thomas that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would receive me the next day at York House. I called accordingly and was given a very cordial welcome, and he talked to me on a variety of subjects.

Early in January 1904 H. R. H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein arrived in Colombo and was the guest of Their Excellencies Sir Henry and Lady Blake. Her Royal Highness spent much of her time in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, and at the former place she planted two pink Temple flower trees, in commemoration of her pleasant sojourn in this country. I had the honour of seeing a great deal of Her Royal Highness, as I stayed at the Pavilion with the party for several days.



I have had considerable experience with 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER and have found that provided the Tree is ringed as near the earth as possible, not only does it kill the Tree but the roots as well.

R. V. K. Ceylon.

In this Presidency of ancient Temples, besides other costly edifices one often finds with dismay, that a little crack has set in the walls, the roofs, pillars, domes, turrets, minarets, or gopurams—and a tiny plant springing up which insensibly grows in the crack, the structure weakening or collapsing in time.

To prevent such loss of buildings, a preparation is available which kills plants in all stages of growth. It is hoped that authorities in charge of public buildings and owners of houses will largely use this cheap preparation and save the property from avoidable losses.

This preparation is known as the 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER.

S. S.
Govt. Mycologist,
Madras.

In my experience soft wood trees such as Dadaps can be destroyed with a solution of one part "A.T." and one part water. I strongly recommend making the application during the last $\frac{1}{4}$ of the moon when the sap is down.

Capt. E. M. M.
Kadur District.

"I have used 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER for over 10 years and shall continue to do so"—a tribute from a Planter in India.

Many tributes such as this, reach us from users in various parts of the world. Some of these stress the convenience and simplicity of the method. Others, its prompt and definite action. All pay tribute to its economy, and the saving in labour effected by it, as compared to felling and deep girdling. Trees of any age, size or character can be destroyed by the use of 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER—and the unwanted shade removed quickly and safely. The most favoured method is to girdle the tree, taking off a strip of bark about 4 in. to 6 in. wide, right close to the ground. The exposed surface is then immediately painted over with 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER, and the job is done. Trees so killed, remain in position for a long time, and are never blown down by high winds. They break up gradually, from the tips and top branches and, therefore, do a minimum of damage. The time taken for 'ATLAS' TREEKILLER to complete the killing, naturally varies considerably. Soft trees take up the solution more readily than hard woods. The season also has a marked influence in this connection. In hot, dry weather, results are more rapid than in wet weather. In some latitudes it has been found advisable to do the killing during the last quarter of the moon, when the sap is down. Experience soon indicates the best method and time of application. Moreover, our Agents are ever ready to extend to users the benefit of their knowledge of the product and its effective use in their particular localities. We strongly recommend that you should make a practical trial of

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"Ever Green"

"42nd Street"

The Spectacular musical
picture that needs no
description!



From a drawing by J. L. K. van Dort.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh attacked by an Elephant.

Royal Visits to Ceylon.

By L. E. Blazé.

THE frequent visits of Royalty to Ceylon, illustrate the fact that our Island is conveniently and fortunately situated on the ocean highway between Europe on the West, and Asia on the East. European Royalty on the way eastward, and Eastern Royalty on the way westward, do not pass without calling at Colombo. Ceylon has also attractions of her own besides a central situation, and Royalty is by no means unwilling to linger here for as many days as can be arranged. So it happens that a Royal Visitor occasionally comes to Ceylon for Ceylon's own sake.

The first of such European visitors in British times was Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who came here in 1844, attended by Werner Hoffmeister as his travelling physician. Hoffmeister tells us about this visit in his book of "Travels," but he is concerned chiefly with the botanical treasures of the Island. He was not very favourably inclined towards any of the peoples here, except the English. The Headmen, whose blue

Dutch coats, large East Indian handkerchiefs thrown round the loins, and large combs of the finest tortoise shell attracted the Doctor, had instructions, he says, to honour the Royal guest, and "They all saluted the long-expected Prince with the deepest respect, folding their hands before their faces, and slightly bending forwards:—nevertheless it was not difficult to discover in them symptoms of disappointment, when they beheld—instead of the Oriental Potentate, loaded with gold and jewels, mounted on an elephant, and wearing a crown,—only Prince Waldemar in his simple travelling dress. It was evident that their imagination had conjured up some extraordinary *coup-d'ceil*. They have, in the East no conception of the simplicity of a German Prince."

That was in the low-country. It was much the same at Kandy. "We were followed by a crowd of several hundreds, in procession:—all must needs see the Prince,—for a European prince had never before set foot in Ceylon!" One Ceylon man has

recorded this visit—Mr. W. C. Brodie, who in his Diary says that at the Pussellawa resthouse he "Found a great to do about the Prince of Prussia who is coming to breakfast to-morrow" (20th November). Mr. Brodie saw the Prince without being one of a crowd; "The Prince is a nice-looking young man of 3 or 4 and 20." After a difficult but enjoyable tour in the hill country, visiting such places as Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Adam's Peak, and Badulla, the Royal Party returned to Colombo, took ship to Trincomalee and thence to Madras, which they reached on the 24th December.

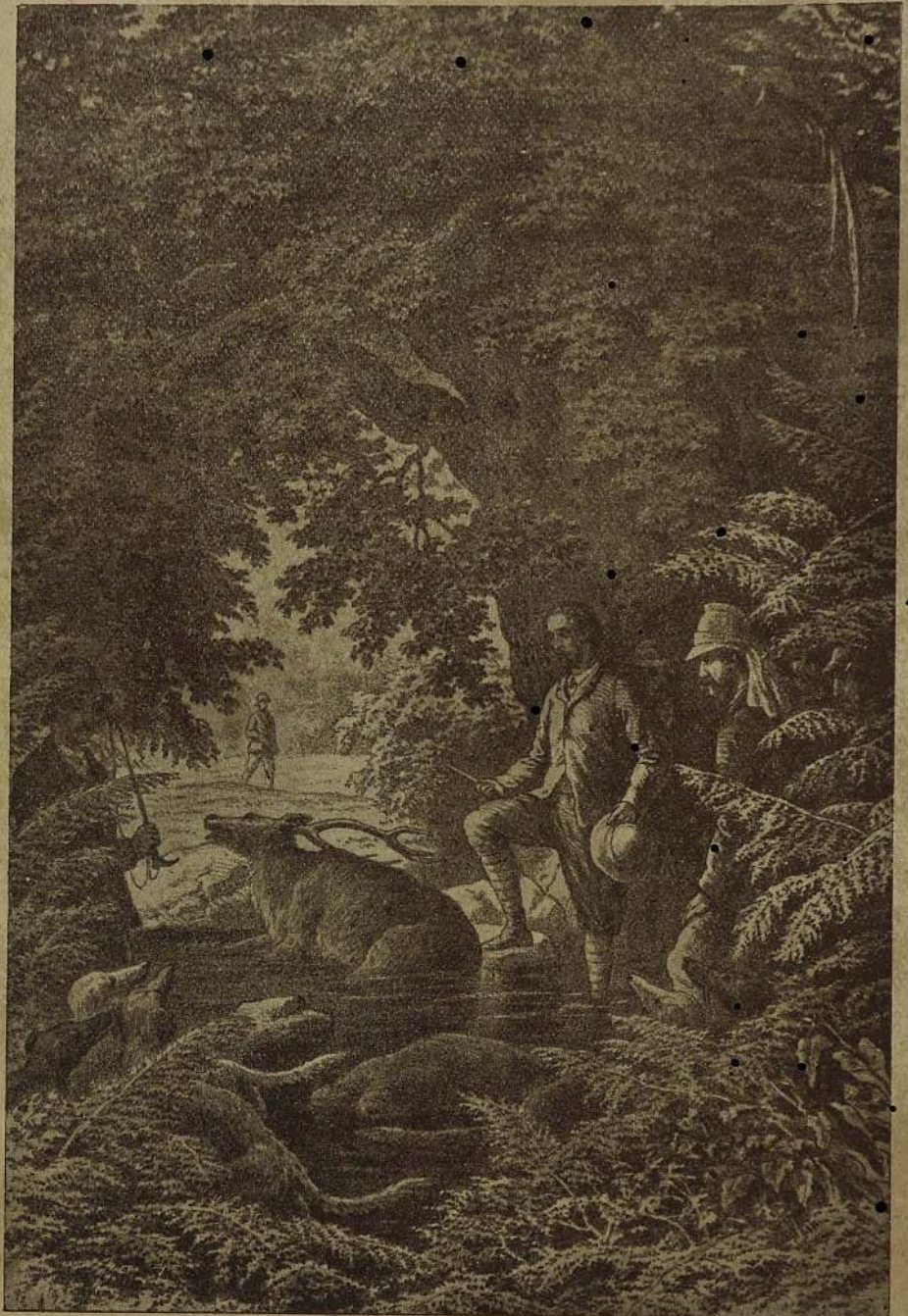
So little is generally known of this Royal Visit that the foregoing account, short though it is, will be interesting. The next Royal Visit, which occurred twenty years after, has found frequent mention in our books on Ceylon. On the 17th December 1864, the Duke of Brabant (afterwards Leopold II of Belgium), arrived in Ceylon. Major-General O'Brien was Lieutenant-Governor at this eventful period, and a month earlier the unofficial members of the Legislative Council had resigned over the Military Expenditure Bill. But the Railway to Kandy was then under construction, and the first locomotive engine had been landed in January. It was named "Leopold", because it had the honour of conveying the Duke from Veyangoda to Ambepussa, and then back all the way to Colombo. The engine was driven by W. Guildford Molesworth, afterwards Sir Guildford, and Director of Ceylon Railways and Director of Public Works. In reciting his experiences, Sir Guildford tells of a narrow escape during this visit. An "Old Timer" says that the Duke was publicly welcomed at the Racquet Court, and that the arrangements were quite primitive and brief. He hinted also that the Duke was entertained at Eliya by A. Lorenz. "Learned Lorenz, host that some time had passed by the Duke, he playfully enquired why he had not called, and exacted a promise that he would not fail to stay with him when next visiting his Fatherland." This incident may be a true one, but there was another story current some years ago that the Duke was entertained by a Kandyan

Chief to whom, says the legend, he afterwards left a legacy of £ 2000 !

Another visit of Belgian Royalty took place in October 1925, when Mr. E. B. Alexander was Acting Governor. King Albert, whose unfortunate death was mourned this year, and his Queen, came on a private visit from India, and received a royal welcome. They visited a Belgian Nun at S. Peter's Home, Canal Road; the Maba Mudaliyar at Horagolla; the Convent at Kegalle; the Papal Seminary at Kandy; and everywhere left a pleasant impression of their visit. It may be mentioned in this connection that Prince Leopold, the Heir Apparent, and now King of Belgium, visited Ceylon unofficially, with Princess Astrid in May 1929.

The War of 1914 was possibly responsible for the visit of an ex-King of Saxony in February 1930. His Majesty Frederick Augustus III stayed a month in Ceylon visiting Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee. He is described as a devoted Roman Catholic who would not miss his daily Mass even for a trip of pleasure or a hunting excursion. He drank coffee instead of tea, as everyone did in Saxony, and when asked whether a "Drink Tea" propaganda would have any success in his country, he replied that it would be far easier to bring Ceylon back to coffee cultivation than to get the people of Saxony to touch a cup of tea. The King thoroughly appreciated his stay in Ceylon, "and particularly the unforgettable days in Kandy."

cannot dwell on other visits of Royalty, from Denmark, Siam, Johor, and it is now time to record the first Royal visitor to our island's second son, Prince of Edinburgh, who visited Ceylon on the 27th March 1875 in nominal command of the "Galatea," but was known nevertheless to take a very active interest in his duties. He visited the chief towns, and was particularly happy among the planters of Dimbula. At Craigie Lea, says the "Ceylon Observer," there was a smoking concert, and the Duke called, "Can any of you boys sing 'The Barricade'?"



From a drawing by J. L. K. van Dort.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh "kills" a Stag.

for that is my favourite Scotch song ever since I heard it at Balmoral?" The song was sung. "The Duke, by the way," continues the narrator, "was as consummate a musician as he was a sailor. He played the violin almost to perfection, and he was a composer of no mean order." Memories of the Duke's visit are recalled by "Alfred House" which not long ago adorned Colpetty, and still gives its name to the locality. In this house, newly built by Mr. Charles De Soysa of Moratuwa, there was a great entertainment which the Duke attended as the guest of honour. A thousand other

guests were present. It is also worthy of note that the foundation stone of the old Town Hall in the Pettah was laid by His Royal Highness. The visit was reported to the London Times by W. John Capper, who accompanied the Duke throughout the Island as special correspondent of the newspaper. Mr. Capper's book, "The Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon" is among the rare books on Ceylon.

Queen Victoria's eldest son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, honoured Ceylon with a week's visit, 1st to 8th December 1875. He came, as

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Disraeli said, not as "the representative of the Queen," but as "the Heir Apparent of the Crown," a distinction which gave him suitable dignity while not interfering with the Viceroy of India or the Governor of Ceylon, in their representative capacities. It is not generally known perhaps, that the visit to Ceylon was specially desired and insisted upon by the Prince. His advisers thought that Kashmir should be preferred, and sanitary considerations were urged against the visit to our Island. But the Prince would have none of it. Once, while his route was being discussed, a map was produced in which Ceylon did not appear. He instantly demanded, "Where is Ceylon?"

W. H. Russell, the London *Times* correspondent, published a detailed account of the Prince's tour in a rather expensive volume. Only one chapter of about fifty pages is given to Ceylon. Here we find lightly recorded the train journey to Kandy with the thrill of Sensation Rock, the Prince and the Duke of Sutherland travelling on the engine, the special Perahera and the exhibition of the Tooth-Relic; the investiture of Governor Gregory, whom the Prince had long known, with the K.C.M.G.; the elephant hunt and the accident of the overturned carriage. The newspapers of the day published more embellished accounts.

But more public evidences of the visit remain. The first stone of our south-west Breakwater was laid by the Prince; he accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Ceylon Light Infantry; a scholarship in his name was founded at Trinity College, Kandy; and he allowed his name to be given to the Prince and Princess of Wales College at Moratuwa. The Prince reigned afterwards as King Edward VII.

Seven years later, in January 1882, King Edward's two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited Ceylon as Midshipmen on the H.M.S. "Bacchante." The "Ceylon Observer" printed (and reprinted in a pamphlet) exhaustive accounts of the visit which make entertaining reading. The first article begins "Only one hundred and sixty-eight years have elapsed since it was really news that "Queen Anne is dead;" from which

it may be gathered that no historical or descriptive details are spared us. The appearance of the Prince is carefully pictured to us. Refinement marked the countenance of the elder Prince, "while a prevailing sense of fun marks that of Prince George." The usual entertainments took place—the elephant kraal, elk-hunting. On the arrival of the Princes at Kandy they were driven round the lake before being taken to the Pavilion. But when the Pavilion gate was reached loyal enthusiasm could not be restrained. The Planters and the Rev. J. G. Garrett stopped the carriage, unharnessed the horses, and themselves drew the carriage to the Pavilion.

Prince Albert Victor died in 1892, to the great grief of the Nation and of the whole Empire. His brother, now King George V. came twice to Ceylon after his first visit. But before these visits there was one which created no small stir. This was when the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, arrived in March 1890, with the Duchess and their daughter Princess Patricia. The same Royal Party came again in March 1907. On this occasion Kandy was greatly favoured. The Duke unveiled a statue erected by the Planters and their friends to the memory of those who had died in the war in South Africa; he presided at a Durbar of Kandyan Chiefs; and he had a view of the Tooth Relic in the Maligawa. Diyatalawa was also visited, as well as Anuradhapura.

King George came in 1901 as Duke of Cornwall, and was accompanied by the Duchess, now Queen Mary. In March 1922 the Prince of Wales, visited Ceylon and honoured the Ceylon Light Infantry by presenting their colours to them. He was on his way eastward, but called again, in May, on the return voyage to England.

Prince George, the King's youngest son, came informally in May 1925, when on his way to China. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, came four years later, in April 1929 on his way to Japan, to invest the Mikado with the Order of the Garter. His next visit this month will be the occasion of a royal welcome to the latest of our Royal visitors.

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Candid Comments.

By Clericus.

THE visit to Ceylon, for four days, of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester is eagerly looked forward to by every section of the community. His Royal Highness is no stranger to this Island, having visited it on a previous occasion during his journey to Japan. This time, however, we are to have the honour and pleasure of a somewhat longer visit by the Duke, and special significance attaches to the occasion in view of the fact that he comes as his Royal father's envoy to make presentations to Ceylon.

We are certain that a welcome worthy of the guest and his mission will be accorded to him and that, once again, this country will show that it yields to no other part of the Empire in its loyalty to the British Crown, in the warmth of its welcome, and in the genuineness of its desire to honour a son of the King. The suggestion to spend a large proportion of the Colombo Municipal Council's vote for the celebration of this event, upon food for the poor children of Colombo, seems to us most sensible and praiseworthy and will be in accord with the known wish of His Majesty himself in regard to similar celebrations next year, in England, when the 25th anniversary of his accession will be observed.

Ceylon is not wont at any time to stint in hospitality, and the visit of a distinguished guest must, and will, be marked by celebrations of an impressive and dignified character. It will still be possible at the same time, the schemes for the occasion a happy and profitable one for the children are to be expected. No one will be more than the Duke to think that his visit will remain a pleasant memory in the mind of young Ceylon, and that a special significance will attach to his stay in this Island. We welcome His Royal Highness and take this opportunity of expressing our pleasure at his coming and our hope that he will enjoy his time in our midst as much as the people

of Ceylon will enjoy having him here.

Opinions may differ regarding the wisdom of the action of the Ministers, and the attitude of the State Council, in respect of the Quotas, and some people will feel that nothing could have been calculated more assuredly to set back the clock of political self-determination in this country than the circumstances which resulted in the impositions, by Order-in-Council, of the Quota Scheme.

But every fair minded person will, we believe, agree that, the scheme having become a *fait accompli*, the locally made regulations and rules for carrying out the provisions of the Order-in-Council, should have been conceived in a more thoughtful spirit and with rather more consideration for facts. There is no doubt that great hardship and considerable inconvenience have already been caused to importers, and it is difficult to understand why some of the provisions in force in other parts of the Empire, where the Quotas have already been in force for some time, have not been introduced here, and why the same anxiety to avoid genuine hardship, which has characterised the rules framed elsewhere, has been lacking in Ceylon.

For example, in Singapore, we believe importers who had already exceeded their quotas at the time of the commencement of the scheme, were permitted to import the goods ordered, the amounts being debited to their quotas for the following year. Consideration by the Authorities for facts and hardships is expected, and should be forthcoming, and we trust some amendments in the local regulation will yet be made. On the other hand, as regards profiteering, we hope this will be put down very strongly. It is disgraceful that unscrupulous opportunism should be attempted, and it simply must not be tolerated.

The problem of the World's armaments is in a very critical stage. Clearly it is still unsolved, but one thing which every British subject has to realise is that, while peace, prosperity and security are what the Empire obviously needs, an undefended Empire cannot hope to preserve so desirable a state of affairs so long as all the nations of the Earth are busy arming to the teeth. "The hope of the World's peace", said the Bishop of Durham recently, "is that Britain should be able to speak effectively in the Councils of the Nations. But if, following the mirage of pacifism, she disarms herself in the face of an armed World, she will speak neither self-respectingly nor effectively."

The trouble is, of course, that all Nations are not on the same moral plane. Until they are, it is simply hopeless and suicidal to expect the Millenium. No body of Statesmen has striven more strenuously for World peace than the British Government. No Government will regret more the task, now forced upon it, of providing, at enormous cost, increased armaments. Yet, faced with the alternative, what other course can prudently be pursued?

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THE

CROWNS



of the

SINHALESE KINGS.

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Gold Cross of Merit of the Society of Arts, Letters and Sciences, of France.

PERHAPS it is not generally known that the real Sinhalese State Crown, called the "Siddha Otunna" or Celestial Crown, was conical in shape. For this reason it was also sometimes called the Pagoda Crown.

It is of interest to note that this type of Crown was worn only by Kings of the Sinhalese Blood Royal, as depicted, for instance, in the drawing of Wimala Dharma Suriya I, published in Spilbergen's Historical Journal in 1605. When the Sinhalese Royal Line became extinct by the death of Sri Vira Prakrama Narendra Sinha in 1737, the four Indian Kings who followed him, viz. Wijeya Raja Sinha (1737-1747), Kirti Sri Raja Sinha (1747-1780) Rajadhi Raja Sinha (1780-1798) Sri Wickrama Raja Sinha (1798-1815) wore only the "Jagalat Toppia" in gold, resembling very much the hat of a Kandyan Chief, but exquisitely decorated with valuable rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls, as shown in the above

illustration of the Crown of Sri Wickrama Raja Sinha, which His Majesty the King is graciously sending back to Ceylon, with the Throne, in charge of his son, H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester.

I need hardly say that these are objects of great historical importance, discovered by me in England for the first time with the rest of the Sinhalese Royal Regalia, since they left Ceylon in 1815. I have always been doing my best to pave the way for the transfer of the Regalia to Ceylon and it is a matter of great gratification to me to feel that my expectations have been realised. Besides this Crown used on ceremonial occasions, Sri Wickrama Raja Sinha seems to have possessed other Crowns as well. In the oil painting of the King at the Dalada Maligawa he is depicted as wearing a plain gold Crown.

Then, the "Catalogue of the Regalia of the King of Kandy" printed by W. Smith, King Street, London, 1820, gives the following

description of a Crown.

"The King of Kandy's Crown, of a very singular but tasteful form, gold, with projecting angles, from which are suspended ornaments of table diamonds, small rubies, etc. Round the circle, which embraces the forehead are 15 ornaments of gold, set with rose diamonds and rubies, which hang down on; on the top is a large tuft of gold and on the front attached are two ornaments of gold in the form of a crown with table diamonds and rubies, the diamonds of very large size, together a singularly splendid and costly mark of royalty."

Perhaps it is not known, except to a very few, that the jewels of the Kandyan Royal Family were sold by public auction in England about 1820, to recover part of the cost of the Campaign of the year 1818, and to recover a full

list of the jewels sold, showing also the prices they fetched, which would prove very interesting.

The Crown played a very important part at the elaborate ceremonial of the "Abhiseka" at the consecration ceremony of the Sinhalese Kings.

The Sinhalese Court has always been noted for its splendour and ceremonial. We find glimpses of this in the Mahawansa, at a time when the Sinhalese Court was in the height of its power. Coming to later times we have also the descriptions of European eye witnesses. In addition to the descriptive accounts given by the British Ambassadors to the Court of Kandy from time to time, Baldeus the great Dutchman gives, in his interesting book an actual drawing of the Court of King Raja Sinha II, (1633-1687) as it appeared to the Dutch Artist, at the reception accorded to the Dutch Embassy to the Court of Kandy, headed by General Gerard

Hulst in 1656 A.D.

Even the first Portuguese, who were also the first Europeans to land in Ceylon—about the 15th November, 1505 have left on record, an account of the splendour of the Sinhalese Court of that period. These first impressions of the Portuguese are contained in a letter of great interest, dated from Abrantes, the 25th of September 1507, by their King, Don Manuel of Portugal, to Pope Julius II, in which he informed the Pope of the discovery of Ceylon by his men, and describes details given to him of the splendour of the reception accorded to the Portuguese Ambassador by the then King of Ceylon—Dharama Prakrama Bahu IX, reigning at Kotte, the ancient Jayawardena Pura of Ceylon. The following is an extract of the letter above referred to, which is preserved in the archives of the Vatican in Rome.

"There was a spacious hall, and at the very end of it, a Royal

Throne in the fashion of an altar was magnificently erected. On that Throne the King sat, and instead of a head-dress he had horns on his head, after the manner of his ancestors, embellished with most costly gems which the Island produced. Around the Royal Throne stood six men with mighty waxen torches which were lighted although it was day-time; three on the right and three on the left. Along with these, many huge silver candle-stands were also blazing. A large number of chiefs and nobles filled the hall on either side, and in the space left between them lay a free and uninterrupted entrance to the King. There the King in a very ceremonious manner welcomed our Ambassadors on their arrival, gave them a gracious hearing and in very courteous terms replied to our demands."



Wimala Dharma Suriya I, wearing

conical shaped Crown, is here seen greeting Spilbergen, the Dutch Ambassador.

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The Lure of the Orchid.

The Moth Orchids

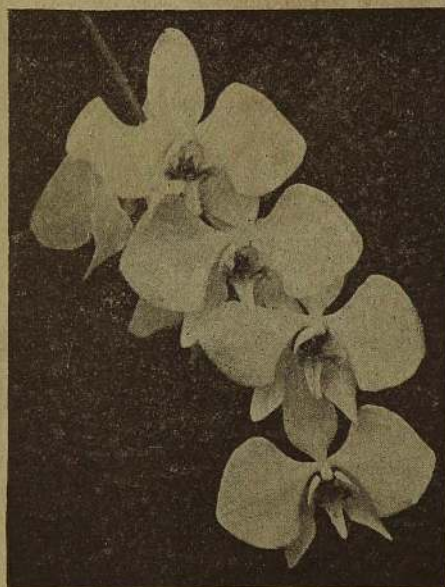
By "Orchidophyl."

THE Phalaenopses or "Moth Orchids" get their name in allusion to the graceful moth-like blooms of *Phalaenopsis Amabilis*, which a hundred years ago heralded the advent of these charming old-world orchids into the horticultural circles of Europe. The genus was founded by Blume who introduced the generic title from the Greek *phalaina*, a moth. *Phalaenopsis Amabilis* was originally discovered as long ago as 1750 in Amboyn, but the fact that these delicate orchids travel badly thwarted successful importation till 1836. Although the genus may thus be considered an old one among *Orchidaceae*, its numbers have been enriched during the last few decades by the discovery of several magnificent new species and natural hybrids, while the enterprise of the hybridist has contributed many wonderful artificial crosses that enhance the prestige of this group of orchids.

The genus has an extensive distribution, (in consideration of its moderate size in number of species), over the hottest and most humid regions of Tropical Asia and Australasia. Some of the grandest species come from the Malay Archipelago, the Phillipines and the Andaman Isles. Ceylon has unfortunately not contributed anything towards the genus, although certain parts of the Island have climatic conditions ideally suited to the natural requirements of these orchids.

Phalaenopses are typical tree-loving epiphytes and are all of neat and compact habit. Most species of the genus are of characteristic appearance. They are all devoid of pseudobulbs, depending on succulent foliage for storage of food and water while their free-rooting habit also helps in the maintenance of nutritional function. The roots are stout and fleshy springing directly from the short crown of the plant

and spreading profusely in all directions, firmly clinging to any available support. With one notable exception the species of this genus are ever-green, most of them having four to eight large, flat, oval leaves of a fleshy type and of handsome appearance. A few, like *Phalae-*



Phalaenopsis Amabilis.

nopsis Denevei, have peculiar elongated rolled-up leaves of a stem-like character resembling those of the terete Vandas. In certain species the beautifully variegated foliage adds to the charm of the orchids, *Phalaenopsis Schilleriana* being the outstanding example. In most others the leaves are of a healthy, luscious green with a more or less polished surface.

The flower-spikes, sometimes very long, otherwise quite short, spring from the axils of the leaves at various seasons of the year. They may be single or branched. Phalaenopsis owe their distinction, not so much to their floral tints as to the delightful form of their blooms, and the graceful manner in which they are displayed. The flowers are generally freely produced and are often

very long lasting. They are shown off to great advantage in most species, by being so disposed as to face more or less in the same direction and are therefore ideal subjects for photography.

The blooms vary to some degree in colour, form of size, and not all members of the genus may show the striking moth-like form of *Phalaenopsis Amabilis*, but they are nevertheless all charming and beautiful types. The sepals and petals are free and usually spreading at the margin and contracted at the base; the lip is often at right angles to the column while there is no spur in these flowers, the honey being stored in a gland. Horticulturally two major groups of Phalaenopses are recognised. In one, typified by *Phalaenopsis Amabilis*, the petals are much larger and broader than the sepals, the lip is cleft and often gives off two tendril like prolongations. This group represents the real "Moth Orchids" and includes some of the showiest types. In the other group, represented by *Phalaenopsis violacea*, the sepals and petals are similar in shape and of about equal size, while the lip is entire and not divided into lobes.

Phalaenopsis amabilis is the most popular member of the genus among both novices and experts, for the charming form and chaste colour of its blooms give it a distinctive charm among all orchids. It comes from Malaya and the Phillipines and is a very free flowering orchid, being in bloom at many seasons of the year, chiefly from April to September. The branching flower-spike arches over with the weight of its numerous blooms, which are from 2 to 5 inches across. They are pure white except for the yellowish stain and faint reddish-purple spotting on the lip. The tendril-like prolongations from the front lobe of the lip are about an inch or more in length. This magnificent species is sometimes called the "Queen of Orchids" a truly meritorious title in all respects.

Among the varieties of *Phalaenopsis amabilis* that have attracted attention are *Phalaenopsis Aurea*, *Phalaenopsis Rimstadiana* and *Phalaenopsis Grandiflora*. The first has slightly larger blooms with a more distinct yellow-stained lip, the

latter is a cooler growing type of more robust habit, while the last-named is a striking enlarged edition of the type both as regards foliage and flowers. Another handsome variety is *Phalaenopsis Amabilis Dayana*, not often seen in Ceylon collections, in which the very large white blooms are beautifully speckled with crimson dots.

Phalaenopsis Violacea is a very unique and desirable species from the Malay States, with fragrant flowers of distinctive colouring. The flowers are borne on a very short peduncle and open one, occasionally two, at a time, but the fact that they appear in succession is adequate compensation for this feature. These flowers are about two or two and a half inches across and the petals and sepals are sharply defined ending in a point. They are tinted a delicate rose-violet shading into a creamy yellow at the tips. The lip is small but distinct owing to its rich colouring of brilliant violet-purple.

Of the named varieties, the *Bowringiana* with its light yellow flowers blotched with its linear violet markings, are two that have merited attention.

The cultivation of *Phalaenopses*

demands some care and thought for these orchids are by no means hardy as a genus, and being devoid of pseudobulbs are quickly deprived of their vitality. Nearly all phalae-



Phalaenopsis Violacea.

nopses, with a very few exceptions such as *Phalaenopses Schilleriana*, *Phalaenopses Rimestadiana* or *Phalaenopses Rosenstromii*, are adapted in nature to conditions of great heat and a high degree of

humidity. But they should not be exposed to the direct vigour of the sun during the hottest hours of the day, nor must they be subjected to overhead drip during monsoon weather. The conditions required for successfully cultivating these orchids approximate very closely to those that suit our own "Wesak Orchids." They must have abundant morning sunshine, protection from overhead sun and a damp moist atmosphere around them. Though *Phalaenopses* may be cultivated in many ways, I find the method of choice for local conditions is to grow them on blocks of wood, cylindrical stumps of jak wood, stripped of their bark and suspended vertically. This appears to give most favourable results in the majority of cases. The plant roots freely on such stumps and it clings on in such a manner that there is less of water collecting in the crown. Plenty of moisture is necessary during active growth and a certain amount during rest, it being unwise to allow these orchids to get too dry.

There are numerous other species and hybrids in this genus that merit description, and we shall revert to some of them when in bloom from time to time.

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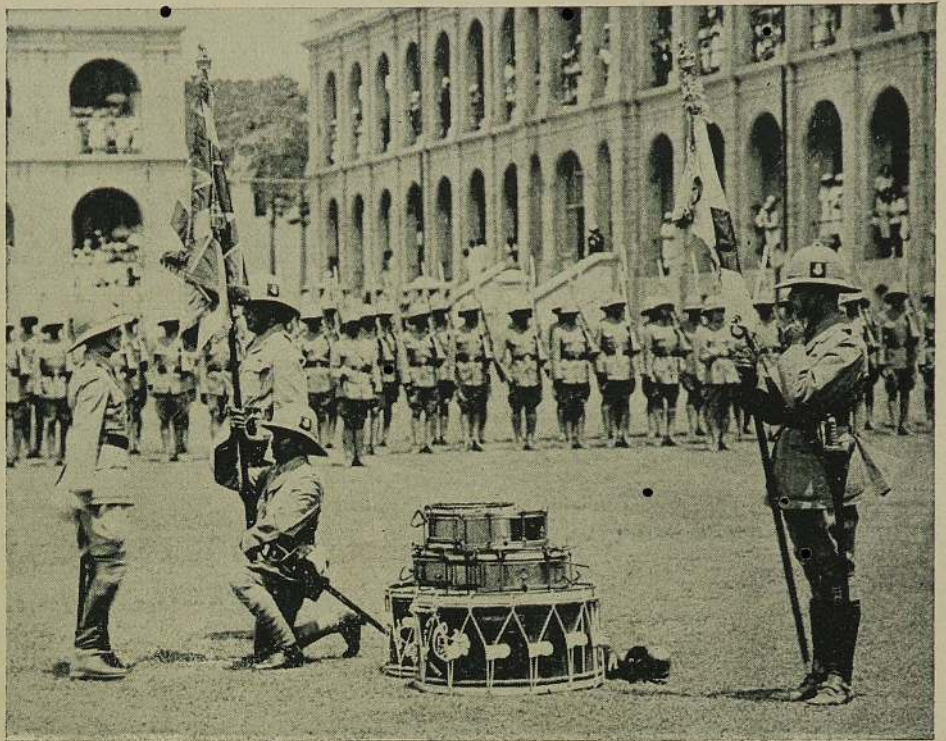
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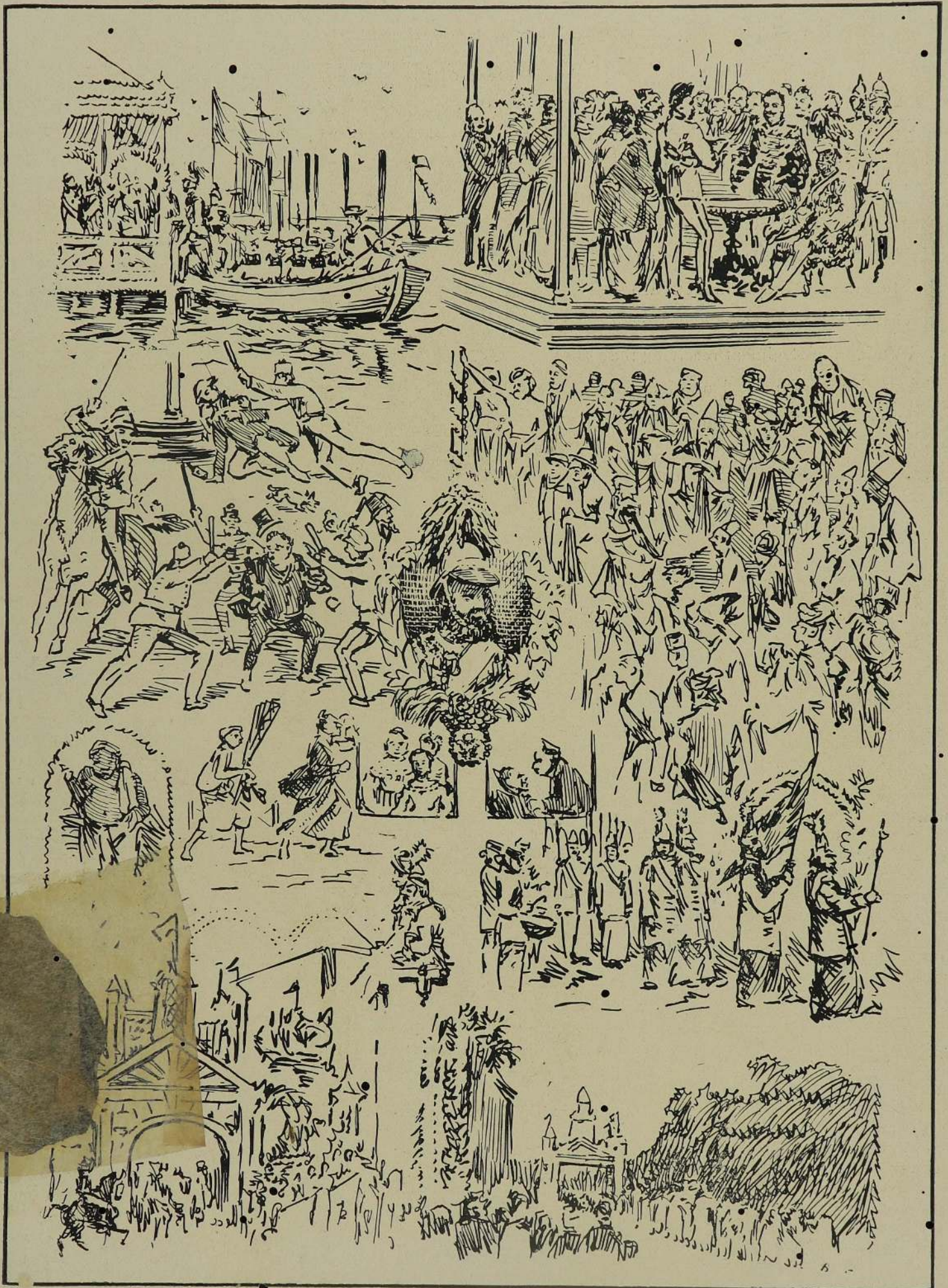
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Presenting the Colour.

These two interesting pictures show (on the right) H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presenting the Colour to the C. L. I. in 1922, and (below) His Majesty King George, performing a like function at Kandy in 1901 when he visited Ceylon as Duke of Cornwall and York—the Regiment receiving the Colour being the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, now the Ceylon Mounted Rifles.



Photos by Platé Ltd.



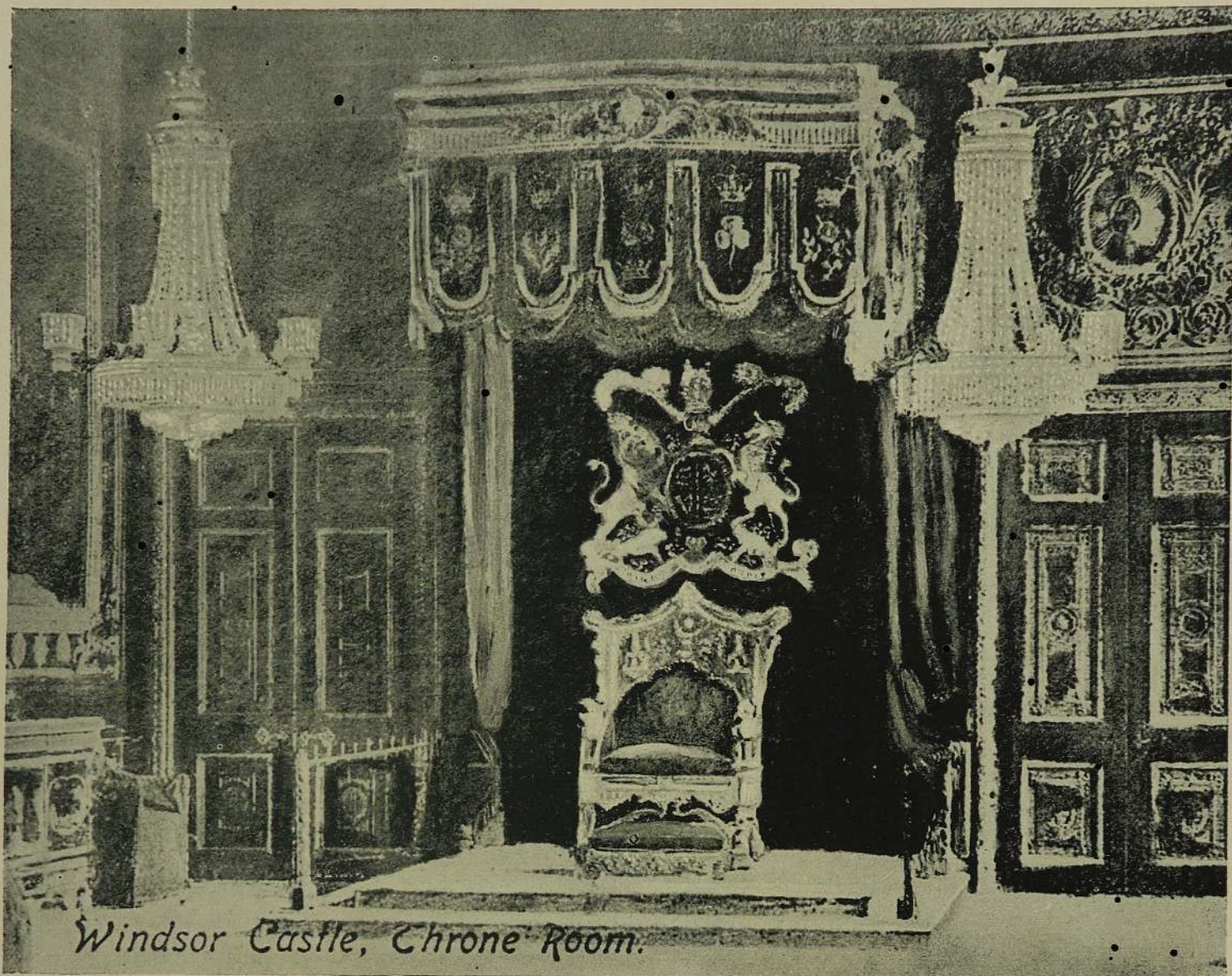
These sketches are from the pen of the late J. L. K. Van Dort.

THE BAKER-HENNIKER WEDDING.



On August 4th at Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara-Eliya. Mr. L. J. Baker, of Messrs. Pláté Ltd., Kandy, was married to Miss R. F. M. Henniker. Seen in the picture are (reading left to right)—Mrs. H. H. Heinemann, Mr. C. A. Greig, Mr. Baker, Miss Henniker, Mrs. C. A. Greig, Rev. T. L. Williams, and Mr. H. H. Heinemann.

Photo by Pláté Ltd.



Windsor Castle, Throne Room.

Reproduced from a painting belonging to the late Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne, by kind permission of the Colombo Museum Authorities.

The Throne and Crown of Sri Vikrama Raja Singha, the last King of Kandy, were removed to London, on his capture in 1815 and later left in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. It is now being returned to Ceylon and will be presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester on the 23rd at Kandy.

Thrones of The Sinhalese Kings.

ROYAL SEATS MADE OF STONE.

By G. C. MENDIS.

IT is so customary to associate ancient and medieval rulers of India with such wealth and splendour, that anyone is likely to expect their thrones to have been elaborately carved, ornamented with gold, and set with costly gems and pearls. But in fact they were quite simple seats, and hardly drew the attention of any poet or prose writer who lived in those days.

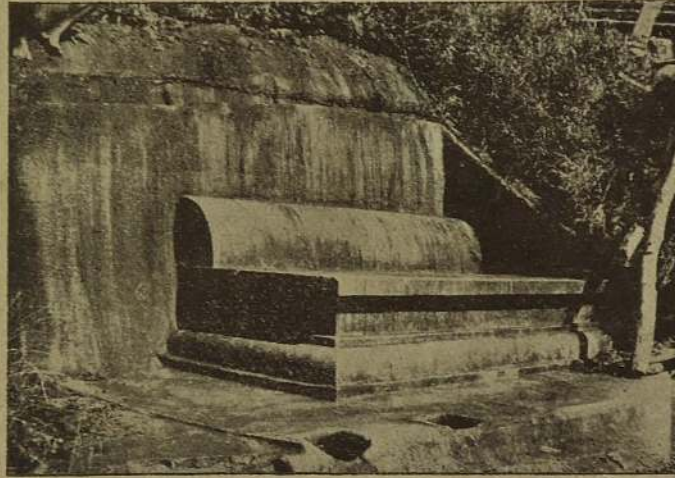
Muhammad bin Tughlak was one of the richest Emperors of medieval India, but Ibn Battuta, "the Great Traveller of Islam," says that when he held audiences he sat cross-legged on a throne placed on a dais, carpeted in white, with a large cushion behind him, and two others as arm rests on his right and left.

This account shows that Muhammad bin Tughlak did not sit on a chair similar to those used by western monarchs, but on a sort of small platform which raised him above the rest of the people who assembled in the hall, and that cushions supplied him with the comforts which the back and the arms of a chair provided.

This Muhammadan who ruled over India in the fourteenth century, in fact adopted the same posture for sitting as his Hindu predecessors, and sat on the same kind of seat as they occupied. The Sinhalese Kings, who usually followed Indian forms and customs up to the arrival of the Portuguese in this island, sat in the same manner and occupied the same kind of seats. Their thrones too were not elaborate. The Sinhalese poets who describe their kings, say that the parasols held over them were decked with jewels, and the *makara* gateway that led to the throne was richly ornamented, but

in referring to the throne they emphasise only the fact that the king so sat as to tower above the rest.

The simplest thrones of this nature, though not the oldest, are still to be seen at Polonnaruwa. One of them is a square granite slab. It is three feet high, and each of its



The Royal Seat on the Top of Sigiriya Rock.

moulded sides measures three feet seven inches in length. The inscription carved on it tells us that it was the throne used by King Nissanka Malla when he watched musical and dramatic entertainments in the Kalinga Park at Polonnaruwa. It is most likely that Nissanka Malla did not sit on the bare rock, but as Sinhalese literature shows, he probably used cushions freely to make himself comfortable.

Another form of royal seat is to be seen in those cut out of the rocks at Sigiriya. One of them is at the top near the place where the palace stood, while another is found below at one end of the flat rock which formed the floor of the King's Audience Hall. The only difference in these seats is that they possess backs unlike the seats already described. But since their sitting surface is about three feet deep and almost

twice as broad, they too must have been used by kings to sit cross-legged, either alone or with their queens.

The best known of the Sinhalese thrones cut out of stone is the Lion Throne at the Colombo Museum.

Its figure may not be recognised at first sight by some as a representation of a lion. There were no tame lions in Ceylon in those days, and the sculptors had not even pictures of real lions to copy. Therefore they followed the traditional ideas held about the form of lions such as the one at the Lion's Bath at Mihintale.

The inscription carved on the stone-lion says that it was the Royal Throne on which King Nissanka Malla sat. Unfortunately it does not tell us how he sat on it.

It was not usual for a king to sit astride, and Nissanka Malla could not have sat on it cross-legged unless there was a board fixed to its back.

The term used for a royal throne in India and Ceylon is *singhasana*, which literally means a lion-throne. Originally, however, the word had nothing to do with a lion, and merely meant an excellent seat or a seat of a lord or chief. The first attempt to connect a lion with a royal throne is to be seen in the representations in Indian art of royal couches with lions feet. Nissanka Malla appears to have been the first to translate the word literally and get a throne carved in the shape of a lion.

This stone-lion was brought to Colombo on the orders of Sir William Gregory who gives in his Autobiography a detailed account of its removal and the difficulties encountered on the journey owing to

its great weight. Sir William showed an interest in the archeology of Ceylon and was mainly responsible for the building of the Colombo Museum. At the time the throne was brought a Ceylonese artist the late Dr. J. L. K. van Dort drew a caricature of Sir William Gregory seated on this lion-throne and dressed in royal Kandyan robes, and gave it the little, "The Modern Nissanka Malla."

The last of the Sinhalese thrones is the Kandyan Throne of which we have heard much in the last few months. It is in every way different from the thrones already described and in form is quite opposed to Sinhalese conceptions of a royal

seat. It is a throne made in the western baroque style in the pattern of royal chairs used in France in the days of the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV, and copied by rulers of other countries who lived at that time. This sudden change of form is due to the fact that this throne was not made on the order of a Sinhalese monarch but was gifted about 1693 by the Dutch Governor Thomas van Rhee to the Sinhalese King Vimala Dharama Suriya II.

The only feature oriental or Sinhalese about this seat is its decorative part. The beautifully wrought golden lions which form the arms of the chairs were probably chosen because the lion is the symbol of the

Sinhalese race. The golden sun on the inside near the top of the back was probably carved to impress the claim made by Sinhalese kings to be rulers of the Solar Dynasty. The two figures on either side of the sun are entirely Indian in form while the acanthus motif is common in Indian and Sinhalese art.

The history of the development of the Sinhalese throne is in short an epitome of the history of Ceylon. Up to the sixteenth century the Sinhalese throne follows Indian forms and ideas, like the Sinhalese people themselves. After that it adopts a western form, while it preserves some of the conceptions derived from the civilisation of India.



The Lion Throne of Nissanka Malla.
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The Old Satin Wood Bridge at Peradeniya which was built by Major Skinner.

British Pioneers of Ceylon.

MAJOR Thomas Skinner,

C. M. G. (Part IV.)

Enthusiasm—the Keynote of his Character.

By C. A.

IN 1831, this ubiquitous young officer was given command of the Government Barque "Anne", carrying detachments of the 58th Regiment and the Ceylon Rifles; a Staff-Surgeon; and a good crew. Also guns, arms, ammunition, and all necessaries for a voyage to Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, and Singapore, and Java. He was entrusted with the safe delivery of important despatches to these places and, also, —to hold a Conference with the Governor-General of the Netherlands-Indies. This undertaking was with regard to a misunderstanding with the Dutch, *re* the recruiting of men from the Islands. Skinner duly delivered his despatches and received the replies, but the Dutch Governor

was vacillating and difficult. Finally, after a more satisfactory interview, the barque "Anne" set sail for the return voyage to Ceylon. They were nearly shipwrecked on Brewers' Reef, but managed to reach Singapore.

There an official committee from H.M.S. "Crocodile" reported the barque unfit to cross the Bay of Bengal without repairs, involving considerable time. There was need for haste to return with the despatches. It speaks much for the personality of Skinner, that when he sent a copy of the Committee's Report to each man on board, with a notice from himself, to the effect that if they thought the risk too great he would provide each man with a

passage in another ship, but that he himself would sail in the "Anne" with any volunteers willing to take the risk with him, *every man on board volunteered to go!*

They arrived safely in Ceylon and after reporting the result of this Special Service, Skinner resumed his duties by taking charge of the public works in the interior of Ceylon.

In 1831 Sir Edward Barnes was appointed Commander-in-Chief of India. He was succeeded in Ceylon by Sir Robert Horton who became a great friend of Skinner's. In 1832 the latter was engaged in opening a road from Aripo on the western coast, where the Pearl Fisheries were, to Anuradhapura, a former capital of Ceylon. Skinner relates—"Of this place less is known than undiscovered Central Africa. The maps describe it as *mountainous* country. It could only be reached by tortuous, overgrown jungle-paths.—"

This *mountainous* district was very difficult to triangulate because of its *flatness*. He was amazed to discover very extensive ruins—huge dagobas, tanks of colossal size, and the district around thickly populated. But this population was rapidly becoming decimated by the lack of

water. *A terra incognita!* Not even a Government Agent had penetrated to it.

In 1883, while Skinner was in charge of the work, the Peradeniya Bridge was completed. A graceful bridge made entirely of satin-wood, without a nail or bolt in it. A force of 1200 men had been employed in laying and filling up the approaches. Skinner at this time was only twenty-nine.

A new Department was formed soon after this event. A Civil Engineer and Surveyor-General arrived to take over the Civil Works from the Quarter-Master-General and Royal Engineers. The latter were therefore free to undertake military reconnaissance of the unknown mountainous-zone, which included Allagalle, Amboolwana, Adam's Peak etc. Observations were to be made from Pedrotallagalla, also Namunukule, near Badulla.

For six or seven months in every year Skinner never knew the shelter of a roof, from four or five in the morning, till seven in the evening. When the rains were approaching and he could not wait for supplies, his fare was very humble. Once, within the wilderness of the Peak (about 500 sq. miles of forest), while engaged in his reconnaissance sketches, two miserable chickens were the only animal food for two months.

His meals consisted mainly of a square inch of salt fish to flavour some boiled rice. He had a small stock of wine which he diluted with water. Unfortunately his people had a trick of sampling the wine by saying the bottles had broken. His wigwam consisted of sheets of the tallipot palm stitched with threads of the same. It contained a camp-bed, table and chair.

Once he waited for a fortnight on the top of the cone of Adam's Peak for the weather to clear, to obtain complete observations.

This work of the Survey of the Island was continued until 1837. The following extract from a despatch sent by Sir John Wilson to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, demonstrates how very highly Skinner was considered by the then Governor of Ceylon. ".....Lieut. Skinner as

recommended himself more particularly to my notice by the zeal and activity he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and by the great utility which the Colony has derived from his services. He has been principally employed in the field duties and the useful topographical information we are now acquiring of this Island, is due almost exclusively to the indefatigable exertions of this Officer....."

In 1837 His Excellency (Sir John Wilson) sent for Captain Skinner to tell him that the Surveyor-General's Department had become so disorganized, that his services were required to take over the duties of the Department. In 1840 Skinner rejoined his own department. He had straightened out the troubles in the Surveyor-General's department successfully, and was glad to take the field again. In this same year the officers of the public service ran wild, coffee planting. Sir W. O. Carr, the Chief Justice, and Skinner went into partnership, but at the wrong moment. The protective duties in Ceylon were removed and the price, per cwt., fell from over £ 5, to £ 2.5-0. In 1841 Captain Skinner was requested by the Governor to take over the charge of the roads and bridges of the Colony. The appointment was confirmed by the Secretary of State and he became a civilian. But it was not until six years later that he finally left the military service. In 1850 the Civil Engineer's Department was again in disorder and from that year to 1867 (a period of seventeen years) Major Skinner conducted the entire public works of the Colony.

That he was held in very high esteem and great admiration by all the Sinhalese Chieftains of Ceylon, was made apparent by a very eulogistic address presented to him on the occasion of his departure from Ceylon on leave, in 1848. This was signed by 30 chiefs, beginning with the Maha Mudliyar.

When he finally retired from work in 1867 and left the Island, he received another address, containing 1,593, signatures of Sinhalese Chiefs and other Sinhalese. This Address contains many allusions to

his indefatigable zeal and energy. Two sentences stand out very prominently..... "When you began public life in this Colony, half-a-century ago, the interior of the country was inaccessible, roads and the means of communication almost unknown. The Colony now possesses a network of roads (three thousand miles of made roads in an area of 25,000 miles) and this state of things is in no small degree attributable to your indefatigable zeal and energy....."

Sir Hercules Robinson, a former Governor of Ceylon, wrote a fine tribute to Major Skinner's work..... "Any success attending my administration was due, in a large measure, to the information and sound advice which he imparted to me in the early days of my rule....."

If the compiler of these Notes may express an opinion, it is to say that, after a close study of Major Skinner's Autobiography, the true note of this great Pioneer's character appears to be *enthusiasm!* Enthusiasm for work; enthusiasm for duty. His vocabulary never admits the word "*impossible*", but it frequently expresses the meaning of *Forward!*

(Concluded.)

A Milk and Water Story.

A storm was raging, and the vessel, having sprung a leak, was filling with water.

"All hands to the pumps!" roared the Captain.

One member of the crew dashed to the pumps and worked with a vigour and a persistence that won for him the approbation of all on board. Fortunately everybody was saved.

Some time after this event the captain met the sailor in a street in Plymouth.

"Why, Jack," he said, after they had congratulated each other on their escape, "that order of mine seemed familiar to you. What were you before you became a sailor?"

Jack scratched his head and reflected, as though fearful of committing himself.

"Well, to tell you the truth, sir," he said, at last, "I was a milkman."

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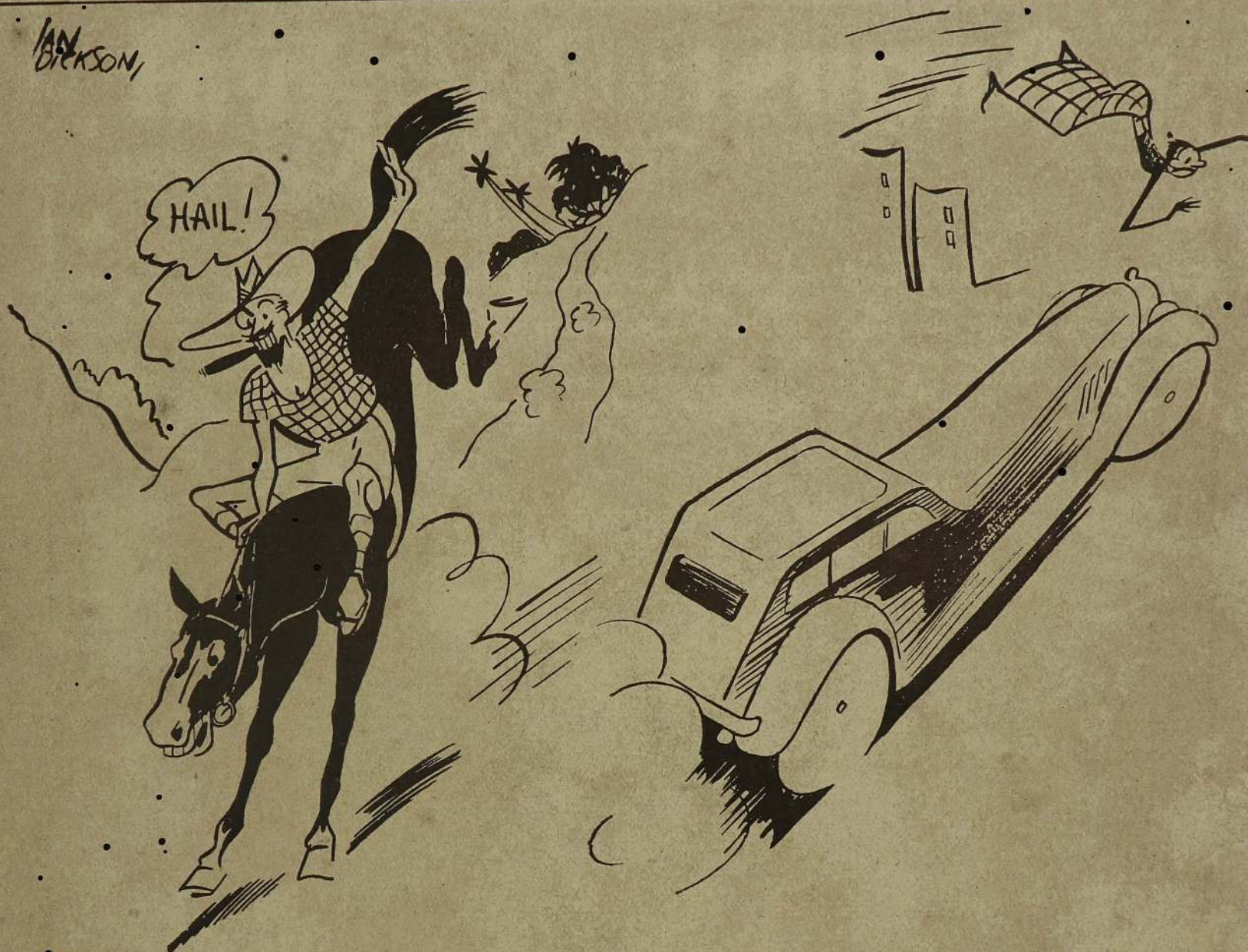
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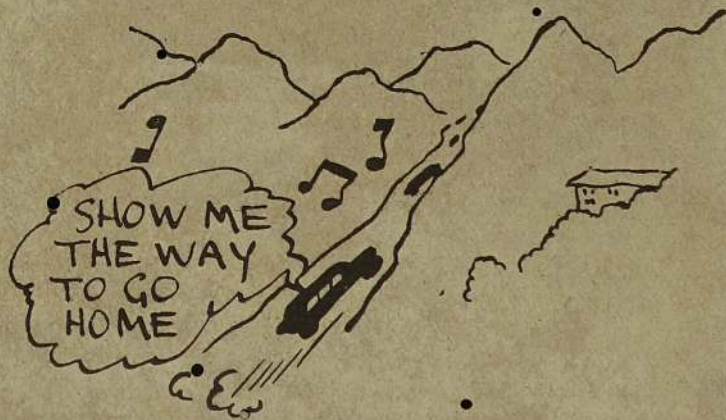
(SOLE AGENTS IN CEYLON.)

IAN
DICKSON,



PLANTERS INVADED COLOMBO FROM THE UP-COUNTRY JUNGLES (OVERSEAS CONCEPTION AGAIN)

ACTUALLY MOST OF THEM TURNED UP MORE IN THIS STYLE



AND AFTER ROCKING THE CITY TO IT'S FOUNDATIONS -

RETURNED TO THE WILDS AND THE FURTHER STUDY OF "LIDDAY WPPAR"

August Carnival

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR

By

THERE was a decided spirit of buoyancy to be noticed wherever one went during the recent August Carnival. This was traceable, without a doubt, to the lifting of the depression under which the "August Weeks" of the past two years were held. It hit one hardest in the eye on Cup Day on the Course when the gentle sex, turning out in large numbers, resplendent in finery of the latest fashions, helped in no little degree towards recalling the best pre-war days of the Ceylon Turf Club.

H.E. the Governor surely had an arduous "Week", and, if he had lost touch with the finer points of the various forms of sport so dear to the heart of the Britisher, he was given every opportunity of refreshing his memory. Boxing, Polo, Cricket, Racing, Football, under both codes, Hockey, Tennis etc. were, all run in a hotchpot as it were and there was His Excellency clearly an interested spectator throughout.

As was natural, since it held sway throughout five days in the meet proper, Racing held the revellers most in thrall. Though the investments that went through the Totes may not have shown any heavy increase on those of the lean years, there was more of the spirit of joyous abandon to be noticed in the speculations this year. And as the sport promised was of the best, there being almost invariably a mingling of the favour-

ites with the outsiders, the most casual review must reveal the fact that the majority came well out of it.

It was a highly successful meet and the thanks of all race-goers must

acquitted themselves so creditably as to beat the C. H. and F. C. were expected to go very near towards winning the Clifford Cup. In their semifinal against the Services they got away with practically all the honours, winning by 21 points to 8 after being led 8, to nil at the interval. This victory was a triumph for their skipper, P.A. Buultjens, who revitalised the team in the second half and helped them to put up a high standard of rugger.

The other semifinal which saw the defeat of Up-country by Low-country, did not produce rugger of the quality that is associated with this historic contest. Play was in a large measure spoilt by the prevalence of penalties. This enabled the two full backs, J. L. Davies of Low-country and M. P. Davies of Upcountry, to give exhibitions of place kicking. Low-country led 17 points to nil at half time, but then Upcountry rallied wonderfully and doing all the scoring in the second moiety, finished up only 4 points behind. Their score of a drop goal and 3 penalty tries speaks for itself. The run of the game showed that it would have had a different tale, had the Upcountry halves found it possible to be ordinarily efficient.

The final was a different thing altogether, even though 9 points of the 12 scored and shared equally, were obtained by penalty kicks.



His Excellency arriving at the Race Course on Cup Day.

have gratefully gone to Mr. F. G. Morley, the genial Secretary, through whose endeavours this success was attained.

The Rugger Contests.

It may not be unprecedented but it does not happen often, that Up-country get away from the giddy August "Week" without one success at least in the sporting fixtures. But this is just what happened this year. They came down favourites in Rugger at least, but they failed to win.

This year's rugger was invested with more than ordinary interest. The Ceylonese having in late July

Sport in Review.

THE CEYLON CAUSERIE.)

"Wanderer."

Deadly tackling was the chief characteristic of a game, in which the dash of the Ceylonese enabled them to hold and discount the weight of their opponents. The Ceylonese crossed the line through that game player N. W. Weerasingha, and had Bultjens' kick a conversion not been caught by a gust of wind, the Ceylonese should have obtained the Cup for the first time.

The Cricket Test.

At cricket, the Upcountry skipper, G. P. Gaddum, disdaining first lease of the wicket, found himself beaten on the stroke of time. There was really one side in it. The C. C. C. declared both their knocks closed. In their first they had 269 for 7 wickets towards which their captain, Clover Brown, 40, T. W. Pennington 38, T. Cumming 53, and R. G. Gibson 49 not out, were the chief contributors. Upcountry replied with 183 after a disastrous start, the side being saved by T. W. Harrison who registered an enterprising 72, while Gaddum 28, assisted him in a useful partnership. Scoring 157 for 3, Clover Brown 51, R. T. Vaughan and Gibson 35 each, not out, the C. C. C. again declared and had just time to win. This would not, however, have been possible but for a timely bit of bowling by T. Cumming who bagged 5 for 34. Haworth's 21 was the highest score for Upcountry.

Polo.

At Polo, Colombo regained the Fellowes Gordon Cup with more than ordinary ease, their margin of victory being 7 goals to nil. The

Outstation team gave a disappointing display. Colombo on the other hand played well to a man, and at the close their Captain, O. P. Mount,

Roberts, did a signally good thing when they held the C.H. and F.C. side that had proved too strong for most Colombo Clubs and teams, to a goalless draw. In the Upcountry ranks there were several outstanding performers and had J. B. Machachlan, a forward received more support, the Hillsmen could well have emerged victorious.

There was far too much keenness for really good hockey in the encounter of the ladies. But there were occasional glimpses of the real thing. Each side scored a goal thus sharing the honours.

In the match between the Upcountry Ladies and the Ceylonese, there was an exhibition of much better hockey. Played on the delightful ground of the N. C. C. the game was keenly contested throughout, ending in a victory for Upcountry Ladies by the odd goal in three. As a matter of fact the fairer result of this match would have been a draw.

Tennis.

The tennis encounter was another in which Up-country, or rather The Rest, acquitted themselves with great credit. It was left to the Ceylon Champion to assert himself on behalf of the Metropolis, the retention of the Dunlop Trophy being thus secured by the odd match in five. It was a thrilling three set match and G. O. Nicholas had to produce his best tennis and court craft before E. H. Boteju could be accounted. The latter sprang a surprise when he took the first set at 8/6. He



Miss Lyon, daughter of Brigadier C. A. Lyon was an interested spectators [at the Races.

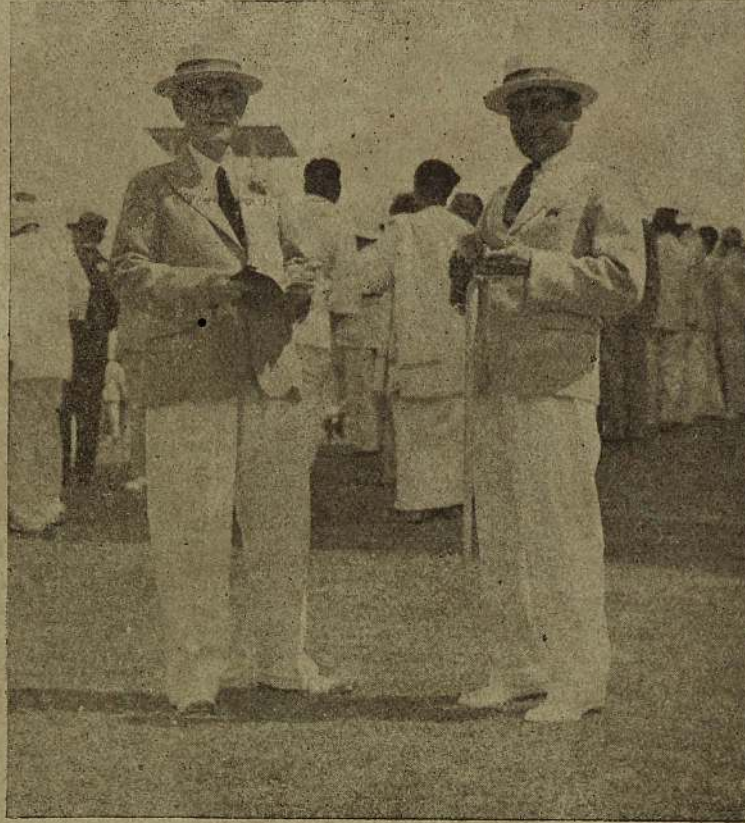
received the Cup from His Excellency. It is noteworthy that the young Ceylonese player R. G. Pereira, who made history in his debut last year in this encounter, contributed in no small way to the regaining of the Cup.

Hockey.

At Hockey Upcountry, both men and ladies, acquitted themselves with great credit. The men led by the hardy veteran, F. J. Selham

SEEN ON CUP DAY.

appeared to be out played in the second, in which the champion allowed him only one game. But in the third he recovered wonderfully, and when otherwise the match stood all square, he continued to make the deciding set 5 all. Then Nicholas chopped his way to victory. Pinto was seen to great advantage in the Mixed Doubles which he won with the valuable assistance of Mrs. Gilliat. The other victory by The Rest, was gained by the ever-young Mrs. W. B. Bartlet, partnered by Miss Dewhurst, who accounted for their strongly fancied Colombo opponents, Mrs. Marrs and Miss A. Rock. Miss N. Obeyesekera, the Ceylon Champion who beat Mrs. W. H. Gourlay and F. de Saram and W. L. Rutnam who proved too good for V. M. Ludowyke and J. A. Piachaud, were the other Colombo winners. Though rain fell some time before play was due to start, the match went



Two well known Colombo Doctors sporting "straws"—evidently to see which way the wind was blowing!

through without a hitch indicating the splendid condition of the Lawn Club Courts, while the general arrangements, reflected the greatest credit on Mr. L. Fonseka, the C. L. T. A., Secretary,

Association Football.

The Association Football match which brought these sporting fixtures to a close was generally voted a disappointment, the standard of Soccer being very poor. Eventually Colombo emerged victorious by the odd goal in three.

Boxing.

Right at the start of the "Week" there was held at the Town Hall the annual Inter-Unit Boxing Tournament. In spite of good representation from the Navy and the local units of the Defence Force, the Police team, led by Inspector Beevers, proved worthy winners of the Clifford Cup—one of their men, Sgt. Selvadurai, taking the F. C. Jayawardena Cup for the best bowler.



There were few signs of the depression—or of its aftermath during August "Week," this year. Such signs were conspicuous by its absence, particularly on Cup Day on the Race Course. Our picture shows a happy group of Ceylonese ladies and gentlemen who appear to have backed winners!



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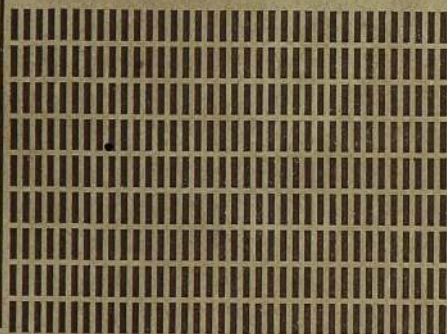
Champagne	Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-10
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The Ceylon Kennel Club Show.

By Dewarowhisky.

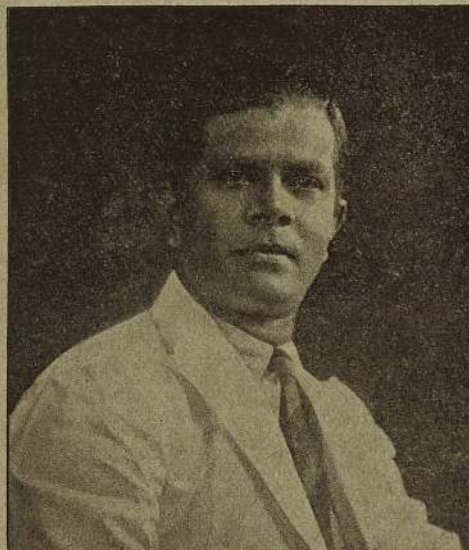
THE Ceylon Kennel Club was able to contribute its quota towards the August festivities this year in a larger measure than ever before. The Show held on the 2nd. and 3rd. August at Victoria Park was acclaimed by unanimous consent to have been an unprecedented success. The progressive spirit which now seems to animate the Club was strongly in evidence at every phase of the Show. New innovations were apparent all over and original ideas conducive to the smooth working of the Show, and with a view to cater for the Exhibitors, the public and Exhibits themselves, were undoubtedly fruits of intense labour behind the scene.

The Kennel Club is in the happy position of having a virile Committee. The Chairman, Mr. Merrill W. Pereira, is ever ready to "put his shoulders to the wheel". He acted in the capacity of Chief Steward and furnished an object lesson to all ring stewards how to carry out a difficult job unobtrusively and efficiently. He never once interfered with the Judge even with the best of intentions.

This year's Show was unique in many respects. From the point of view of entries, the number exceeded previous records, and the strong international flavour in the competition in the shape of a formidable challenge from across Adam's Bridge, was an added point of interest. The Exhibits themselves were all comfortably accommodated under cover, and a new numbering system with consecutive numbers, enabled the public to get a view of the lot without too much turning of pages, cake-walking and toe-trampling. Those, however, who are addicted to the process of toe-trampling, and enjoy it, were given their opportunity later on in the evening at the dance which followed the dinner.

It is difficult perhaps to realize the immense amount of work that devolves upon the Honorary Secretary in bringing about a successful conclusion to a Show of this

kind. In addition to this the added work entailed by the inauguration of a "Banquet" to develop the social side of the Club, calls for considerable courage. Embarking upon a new venture of this description sounded too much like "taking a risk". To have assumed these responsibilities and to have had both events classed as triumphs of organization, redound greatly to his credit. To quote the words of the judge, we are a lucky lot of fellows to have got "old de Silva" to do all this for nothing.



MR. H. D. WALTER DE SILVA,
Hony. Sec. C. K. C.

With regard to the judging, it can be safely maintained that there was not a single disappointed exhibitor. The Kennel Club were fortunate indeed to have secured the services of one of the most accomplished judges in England. The efficient and quiet manner in which he performed his duties proclaimed the master-hand. Exhibitors paid him unconsciously a glowing tribute, when they became conscious of the fact that it was a privilege to have their pets judged by him, because this was an opinion that counted.

The main object in having a "Banquet" was to bring together the many communities from which the members hail. The Club is

made up of a large number of people with a common doggie interest. At a dog show of this nature we see an old Canine Champion taking defeat or victory as Nature's Sportsmen take it. This dinner served a very important function that a Club of this nature is primarily intended to fulfill. It was calculated to promote a better understanding all round and a feeling of esprit-de-corps, and the exploding of ridiculous and "played out" prejudices. A gay spirit of bon-homme prevailed that night, and "hail fellow well met" was the general tone. Mr. Langram made one of the jolliest speeches, and his yarn about the Roman Emperor who had an idea that all good Christians should die young, was quite the best thing of the evening. The Club must be congratulated on the unqualified success of the first Banquet and all "doggie fans" hope that this will be an annual event.

There was an imposing array of Challenge Cups for competition and several new ones, such as the "De Soysa" Challenge Cup for the Best Novice Exhibitor. Mr. C. E. Gooneratne's "Reina Christna" secured the highest honours being the Best Exhibit and the Best Bitch. Tibetan Terriers were shown for the first time in Ceylon. This is a breed that has just been recognized in Great Britain, where they were beginning to figure at well known shows. The Alsatian Wolf dog or "the Burglars' Delight" was well represented, there being no less than twenty one entries. Challenge Certificates were gained by Mrs. F. Welburn's "Grey Wolf," "Cuno of Welbourne" and Mr. Ian E. Oorloff's "Giddy Girl". This breed showed a very high standard of animals. Among Golden Retrievers, Mr. D. A. Alles' "Santa" carried off the honours. He was an excellent specimen for a Country-bred. The events for Greyhounds saw the "Duckwari" dogs sweep the boards. The premier honours were gained by Miss. W. M. R. Duckworth's "Duke Duckwari" and "Darka of Duckwari". Mrs. Edmund Blacker's Champion Avonia Great Boy added to his laurels as a Champion Bull Terrier. Among Beagles, two well known animals won Challenge Certificates again; Mr. J. N. Goonetilleke's Ch. Pleader

(Continued on page 30.)

WALTER PRINS.

A MEMOIR.

ALTHOUGH it is customary for the youth of Ceylon to return to their home-land after a temporary sojourn abroad, it is not generally realised that a very large number of Ceylonese have permanently settled down in other countries. It would, indeed, be interesting if someone, qualified for the task, compiled as complete a list as possible of this 'foreign contingent', with a short account of the individuals composing it.

In the course of my travels abroad, I have met with a good many of these adventurous spirits, who went to seek their fortunes in various parts of the globe; and, in the large majority of cases, have done well for themselves.

They might be divided into three classes, to wit, (1) those who are known to have risen to positions of comparative eminence, like Justin LaBrooy, brother of the Kandy advocate, who joined the English Civil Service, and was awarded the C. B. for services rendered to the War Office; (2) those who though not so highly honoured, have proved a credit to themselves and the country of their origin; (3) those who, lost to sight and mind, have become submerged in, and absorbed by, the peoples of other lands, because forsooth it were better so!

Mr. Walker Fitzroy Fredrick Prins may be placed in the second class; and, though it is more than 5 years since his decease, his memory is still cherished by his many friends in Ceylon, for his charm of manner and his good fellowship.

Mr. Prins was a son of Mr. Edward Prins, (a well-known Law-

yer of his day) and a nephew of that eminent member of the local bar, Mr. Fredrick Donhorst, K. C. Born in 1875, he was educated at the Royal College, and after serving



WALTER PRINS.

for a time as Private Secretary to a Judge of the Supreme Court, joined the legal profession and was later called to the English Bar in 1909. Before he left for England, he was a Lieutenant in the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers.

During his residence in the United Kingdom, his record of service was as follows: 1910-11, Senior Reviser, Royal Commission on Welsh Church, edited nine volumes of reports; 1912-15 Assistant Secretary,

Royal Commission on Civil Service, edited six volumes of reports; 1915, clerk, War Office; 1916-17, clerk, Bank of England. In 1917 he returned to Ceylon, and practised his profession for a year or two. On returning to England he was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force and was held responsible for the administration of the Equipment Office. In 1919-21, he was Examining Officer, Military Service Department, Ministry of Labour. In 1921 he was appointed Commissioner for the N. N. E., W. and N. W. districts of Scotland and the Islands. In 1925-26 he undertook editorial duties and served on the staff of the "English and Empire Digest." Mr. Prins died in England in February 1929.

Mr. F. H. M. Corbet (afterwards Advocate General, Madras), who was associated with him on the Welsh Church Commission, left a Minute in which he spoke of the exacting work done by Mr. Prins in the elaborate revision of enormous numbers of figures, in addition to the editing of a large amount of literary matter and the preparation of an excellent linguistic map of Wales and Monmouthshire. Mr. Corbet also mentions that he was also entrusted, under the special authority of the Home Office and Treasury, with difficult and delicate missions, which he carried out with success. In all his work,

we are told, he proved himself possessed of quickness of apprehension, accuracy and method, and was a rapid, painstaking and assiduous worker, with remarkable organising and administrative powers.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon Owen Evans, Hony Chaplain to the King, pays him a generous tribute for his intellectual abilities and general knowledge, which he says were of a high order; while his absolute

(Continued on page 36.)

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"Trials of a Bishop."

A DRAMATISED VERSION OF SCENES FROM "BARCHESTER TOWERS."

(IN FOUR ACTS.)

By C. D

SYNOPSIS.

[In Act I, the Bishop of Barchester is persuaded by his wife to appoint the indigent Mr. Quiverful (with his burden of 14 children) to the post of Warder of Hiram's Hospital; but very soon after, on the advice of his domestic Chaplain (Mr. Slope),—who warns him that the appointment will make him very unpopular,—His Lordship alters his mind, and decides to give the post to Mr. Slope's nominee Mr. Harding, whose daughter (Mrs. Bold) Mr. Slope hopes to marry.

In Act II, Mrs. Proudie (the Bishop's wife) returns to her charge and carries her point.]

ACT II.

Scene. Bishop's private office-room in the palace. Bishop discovered writing at his desk.

[Enter Mrs. Proudie, walking softly so as not to disturb the Bishop.]

Mr. P. Busy Bishop? (raising her eye-brows and peeping over his shoulder.)

Bishop. Not particularly, my dear. Is it anything important?

Mrs. P. Nothing, nothing. I only came in to see if I could tempt you to come out on the lawn. It's such a beautiful day.

Bishop. (laying down his pen). Ahem! My dear, there

is a little matter about which I would like to speak to you.

Mrs. P. What is it, Bishop?

Bishop. (Awkwardly) Well, it is about those Quiverfuls. But another time will do as well.

Mrs. P. (perkily). What about the Quiverfuls? It is quite understood is it not that they were to go to the Hospital? (emphatically). There is no doubt about it, is there? (Fixes her eyes on the Bishop who shifts nervously in his seat.)

Bishop. (suavely.) Why, my dear, there is a difficulty.

Mrs. P. (snappishly.) A difficulty? The place has been already promised to Mr. Quiverful, who must by now be arranging to shift to his new quarters. (Decidedly). Of course he must have it.

Bishop. Well, my dear, I merely wanted to suggest to you that Mr. Slope seems to think that if Mr. Harding is passed over, public feeling in the matter would be much against me. The Press might perhaps take it up, and make things very uncomfortable for the Bishop.

Mrs. P. (Sharply.) Mr. Slope seems to think! And what, pray, has Mr. Slope got to do with it?

I hope, My Lord, you are not going to allow yourself to be governed by a Chaplain?

Bishop. Certainly not, my dear. Nothing, I assure you, is less possible. But still, Mr. Slope, may be useful in finding out how the wind blows, and prevent me from becoming unpopular. I really thought that if we could give something else to the Quiverfuls.

Mrs. P. Nonsense! It would be years before you could give anything else that that would suit them as well, and as regards the public and the Press and all that, remember (nodding her head knowingly)—remember that there are two ways of telling a story. If Mr. Harding is fool enough to tell his tale, we can tell ours. Remember that the place has been given, the appointment has been made, and there's an end of the matter. At least I should think so.

Bishop. (After pursing his lips for a while, and appearing thoughtful and impressed), Well, my dear, I rather believe you are right, and that I shall stick to my original decision. (Rises with a sigh of relief). Now let me go and get ready for a walk (exit)

Mrs. P. (to herself). Slope, indeed! I'll Slope him! I really don't know what is becoming of Mr. Slope. I believe he thinks he's the Bishop of Barchester himself—because I took him by the hand and got him appointed His Lordship's domestic Chaplain. (Decidedly) He must be taught his place.

[Enter Slope; but, seeing Mrs. Proudie alone, is about to retire.]

Mrs. P. Mr Slope, I would have a word with you. I feel myself called upon to speak to you about your conduct of late. Pray be seated, Mr. Slope. (Mr. S. sits.) There is first the matter of that Italian woman—Dr. Stanhope's daughter—with whom you are much too free. One would have thought you were her lover from the way you behaved at the reception we held last week.

Mr. S. Good gracious, Madam, why she may have a husband living!

Mrs. P. That is more than I know though. She chooses to pass off for a married woman and a widow. But married or not married, such attention as you pay her is most improper. I cannot believe, Sir, you would give offence in my drawing room, but I owe it to myself and my daughters to tell you that I disapprove of your conduct.

Mr. S. (Airily). Why, Mrs. Proudie, I did but fetch her something to eat when she was hungry.

Mrs. P. (Looking at him steadily). And you have called on her since, Mr. Slope.

Mr. S. (Smiling). I certainly called at Dr. Stanhope's house.

Mrs. P. (Still keeping her eye on him). And you saw her alone.

Mr. S. Undoubtedly I did, because nobody else happened to be in the room at the time (laughing.)

Mrs. P. (Very serious). Mr. Slope, you will fall greatly in my estimation if you allow yourself to be caught by the lures of that woman.

Mr. S. I can assure you, Madam, the lady in question is nothing to me.

Mrs. P. Well, I hope not, Mr. Slope. But I have considered it my duty to give you this caution. And now there is another thing I feel myself called upon to speak to you about. It is your conduct to the Bishop.

Mr. S. (Surprised). My conduct to the Bishop!

Mrs. P. Yes, Mr. Slope, it is by no means what I wish to see it.

Mr. S. Has the Bishop said anything?

Mrs. P. No, the Bishop has said nothing. He probably thinks that any remarks on the matter would better come from me who first introduced you to His Lordship's notice. The fact is, Mr. Slope, you are inclined to take too much upon yourself. It is the fault of many young men in your position; and, therefore, the Bishop is not inclined, at least at present, to resent it. You will no doubt, soon learn what is required of you, and what is not. If you take my advice, you will be careful not to obtrude your views on the Bishop in any matter touching patronage. If His Lordship wants advice, he knows where to look for it.

Mr. S. (flushed). I shall remember that, Mrs. Proudie (rises jerkily and leaves the room.)

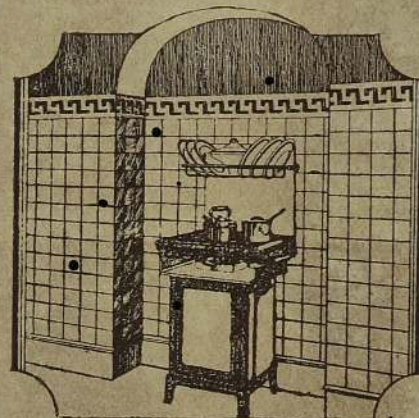
Mrs. P. That ought to settle him!

(CURTAIN.)

(To be continued.)

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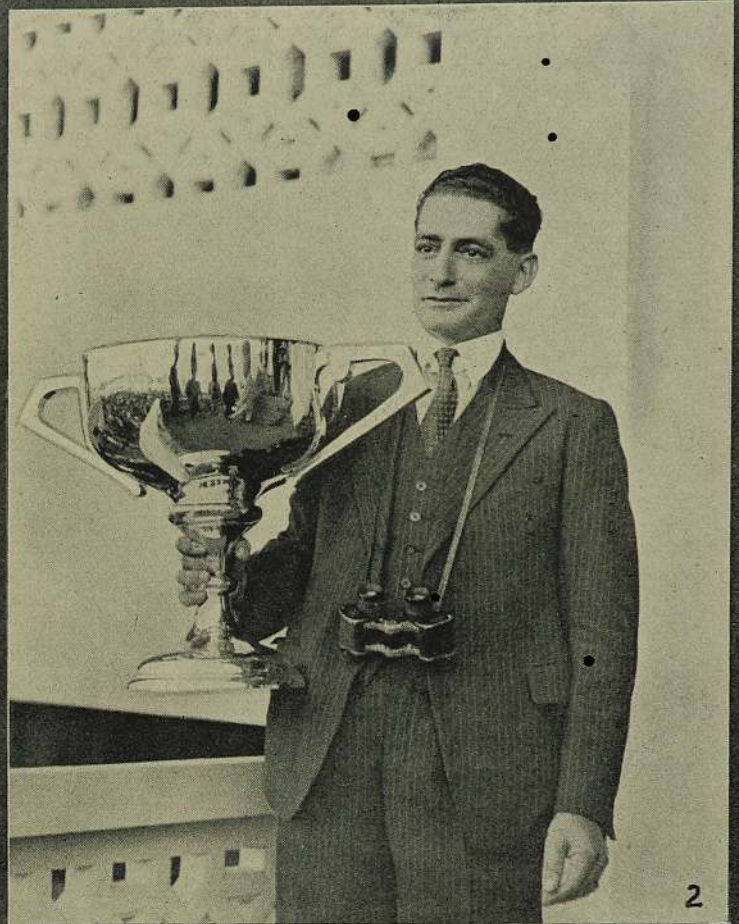
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1. Mrs. Koelman with the Bandaranaike Cup won by Moozover.
2. Trainer Rosen with the Governor's Cup won by Mahalakshmi.
3. The Clement's Commemoration Plate also won by Mahalakshmi.
4. Capt. Fenwick with the Horn Cup, won by Dick Dead-Eye.
5. Mr. E. C. de Fonseka with the Robert's Cup won by Shali,

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Mr. D. A. Alles' Santa—the best Golden Retriever.



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Mrs. V. Van Langenberg's Champion Schipperke Ranee of Kurunduwatte.



A Scene from the Play.

“It Pays to Advertise.”

THE Ceylon Amateur Dramatic Society scored another definite success in their production of the above “Farcial Fact,” and it was most certainly, in many ways an advance on last year’s effort. The staging was a great improvement, and the Orchestra a real acquisition.

The Play itself was a happy one and gave plenty of scope to those taking part, who all, more or less, gave a good account of themselves.

While congratulating the Stage Managers, and Business Manager, we wonder if anybody acts in the capacity of Acting Manager? If some really competent person took such work in hand, it should have a very beneficial effect, and help considerably to make such performances a complete and finished success.

Rita James as the Comtesse de Beaurien appeared the most professional and gave an excellent rendering of her part, which was a difficult one.

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.

Mary Grayson	Joy Marks
Johnson (Butler at the Martins)	H. Sibbald
Comtesse de Beaurien	Rita James
Rodney Martin	A. D. Lintott
Sir Henry Martin	J. E. Bennett
Ambrose Peal	J. S. M. Paterson
Marie (Maid at the Martins)	Irene Wedderburn
William Smith	W. Needham-Clark
Miss Burke	Esme Burkin
Georgc McChesney	C. J. D. Lanktree
Ellery Clark	M. N. Wayman
George Bronson	L. E. Baker

J. S. M. Paterson had the brunt of the work, and was largely responsible for the success attained. The part suited him, and he carried it through well, though perhaps there was not quite enough of the Ambrose Peal about it.

Joy Marks scored her usual success, entering heartily into the part of Mary Grayson, which was well sustained throughout. J. E. Bennett as Sir Henry Martin had a lot to do and was never wanting. At times he excelled himself, but at others he did not seem quite so well suited to the part. A. D. Lintott, as Rodney Martin also had a heavy and difficult part to which he did full justice.

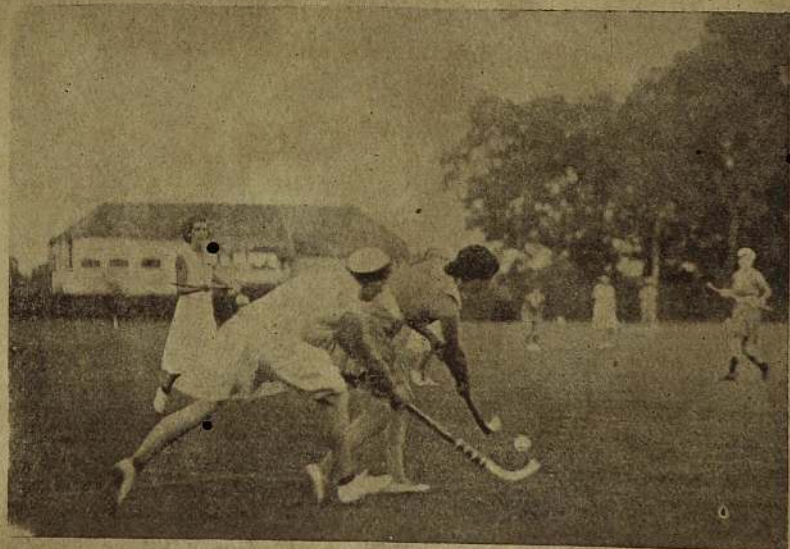
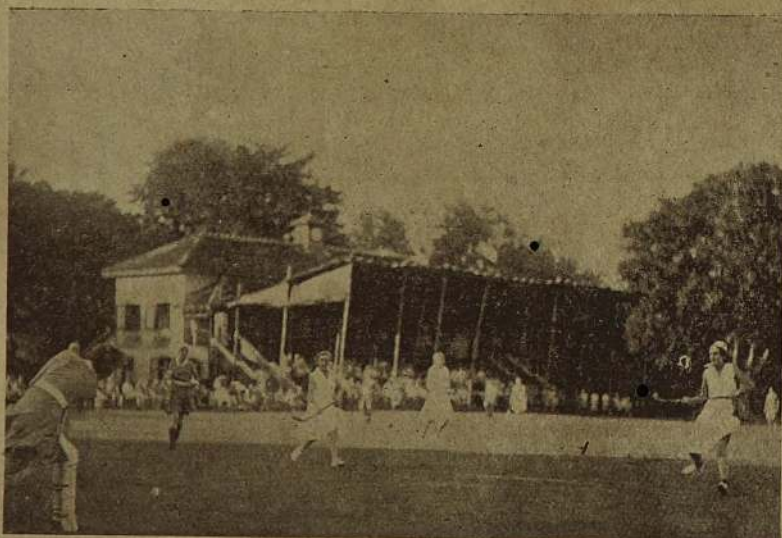
Of the others taking the minor parts, there is nothing but praise to be given for working so well towards the general success.

Once again some further praise must be given to the Orchestra. The music they rendered was really most appreciable, and of a high order.

POUTER.



Teams in the Up-country Ladies vs. Low-country Ladies match.



Incidents during the Play.

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(18th YEAR OF PUBLICATION.)

"PLATE'S CEYLON ANNUAL" will enter a new phase of its existence, with the publication of the issue now in hand. It is to be increased in size—an indication of its increasing popularity.

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Got him under her thumb

Said a lady from Batticaloa
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In the event of non-prize winning entries being published in the "Annual," suitable consolation prizes will be awarded. The Editor reserves the right to select and publish any entries received for the various Competitions.

Competitors will please note that if they desire their contributions to be returned, they must enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

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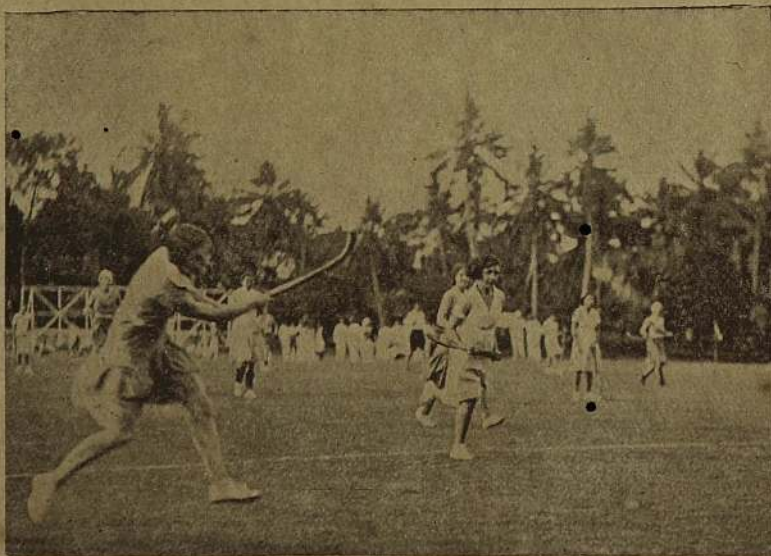
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Teams in the Up-country Ladies vs. Ceylonese Ladies match.



Incidents during the Play.

The Borovsky Recital.

Forthcoming Visit of Pouishnoff.

ALEXANDER Borovsky "came saw and conquered" Colombo, even though the audiences he had at the two piano recitals he gave at the Royal College, in the first week of August, were not attended by many. As a musician Borovsky proved himself an artist of the very highest rank, a pianist of the calibre of Godovsky, Cortok, Horowitz and Rachmaninoff. Those in Colombo who were privileged to hear Borovsky at one, or both of his recitals, marvelled at his "colossal" technique and more than that, were charmed by his cultured interpretation of the old masters and the modern musicians. Borovsky is acknowledged to be a great exponent of

Bach's music. He disappointed none of his audience, either as a player of Bach or of Beethoven, or as an interpreter of the alluring beauties of Chopin's pianistic works. He played Bach in the grand manner, as Busoni used to do and his Chopin was flawless. Borovsky has indeed left a great name behind him in Ceylon and should he visit this island again, he is assured crowded houses, especially if he avoids Colombo in August. But a word about the teachers and students who did not hear him. In a country where opportunities for hearing good music are few and far between, the least that teachers can do is to attend

these recitals and induce all their pupils to go with them.

On Thursday October 11, Colombo will once again have the great privilege of hearing the celebrated pianist Pouishnoff in an all-Chopin programme. It will be remembered by all who love good music, that Pouishnoff gave three recitals early last February at the Royal College hall and captivated all his listeners by his magnificent playing. He is now nearing the end of a triumphant tour in Australia and New Zealand, where he has given over 75 concerts. The music critics in the Commonwealth have gone into raptures in writing about Pouishnoff's playing. Pouishnoff's is so well established now in Ceylon, that at his recital in the Royal College on October 11th at 6 p. m. there is sure to be another full house, for that will be the only opportunity Ceylon will have of hearing this master pianist before he goes across to India from where he will sail for Europe.

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Commentaries—the Next Best Thing!

IT saves money, and time too, to sit quietly in your own home and listen to the excellent Commentaries that were arranged to be broadcast by Colombo Station during *August-Week*. This Station is exceptionally lucky in securing Commentators of such a high order. They are experts in rapid but very distinct speech, also in quick vision. For instance, take a precipitate hustling movement in a Rugger-Match. This must be translated to the listener at express-speed otherwise the scene falls flat, or is missed altogether.

You have only to watch a few rugger-players of a former day planting down their "Maps of the Field" preparatory to listening-in, to be aware how every movement of the game will be criticised and how much depends on the description of play by the Commentator. Luckily, all of them can be given full marks. Mr. Stanley de Saram, for the August-Week Rugger Commentary—the which he made more interesting than the actual play); Mr. S. S. Fielden for his vivid account of Governor's Cup Day and of the "magnificent" *finale* of the big race; and Mr. W. J. Adams for his good description of the play in the cricket match. And, back in June, Colonel Lanktree's realistic description of the parade was excellent.

Viennese Musical Atmosphere.

The second Johann Strauss—he who wrote the famous "Blue Danube Valse" and very many other successful Dance items; also, a number of charming Operettes—was not exactly a *Maestro*.

Yet, it is *his* mantle which is now sought by certain Arrangers of "Selections" to cover, with his lighter style, the music of certain big composers. So, we get Wireless Programmes of "*Verdi in Vienna*," "*Delibes in Vienna*," and, I think it is correct to add "*Liszt in Vienna*" There are other giants, too, who have

been given this wonderful change of "atmosphere."

In addition to these "made-up" selections, the very ubiquitous "Blue Danube Valse" is included and "Viennese Woods." It is an exhilarating style but—Shades of Operatic Composers!—what would they say to this innovation? And what would Wagner thunder forth with Wotan for his mouthpiece?

As compared with some Jazy Dance Music, some of us might prefer this airy treatment of Operatic and other classics. But there is an odd air of pilfering about it which shows a sad lack of original composition. These hybrid composer-arrangers do not fear to jump heavily where angels would not even attempt to float!

The Hitler Propaganda.

There must have been many "tongues" spoken on that Sunday of that crucial Week-End in Germany—the latest news of the Hitler Campaign being broadcast to all the nations from Germany's big Station at Leesen. Luckily our Reception was fairly good that evening and the German announcer sending the English broadcast had quite a good accent. Therefore, we gathered much of the latest news and many items of interest regarding Hitler's chances of achieving the dual role of "President-Chancellor of Germany!"

We heard that Goering, in spite of a *second* motor-accident, within a short time, had been specially active in propaganda-work. That up to the time of broadcasting 80 per cent. of the many millions of voters had recorded their votes. On Tuesday morning at 6 a. m. by the Fifth Transmission (Canada) we knew that the figures had gone up to 90 per cent. and that 7 millions voters had *negatived* the dual appointment. And just now by the Wednesday noon Transmission from Colombo—I heard a few extracts from Hitler's

"Address" giving thanks to all the millions who had supported him in his successful election. The great "little man" had won!

All such interesting items of news often come to us a whole day before we can obtain the information in our daily papers Up-country. And this we consider, is one of the most welcome features of Broadcasting

Some Musical Broadcasting from London.

On one Sunday Evening the British Empire Third Transmission brought us an interesting programme.

We joined in it first with an Organ Recital from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. We decided that Mr. Cunningham must have been playing on that wonderful and very immense Organ, recently built for Broadcasting House. Though there were no atmospherics this Recital did not come through well.

There seemed to be too much reverberation and echo, and reception was very jerky. Yet Mr. Cunningham's *voice* giving the various items, was quite distinct. Now the voice came through in the *pauses* with the organ *silent*. Naturally the conclusion was as follows. The Concert Hall had been built in the very latest style as to acoustic properties, and these "aids" and the *emptiness* of the place, combined to make vibration and reverberation rampant. A big audience would have improved matters considerably. And this fact, so often brought forward by the Musical Critics at Home, shows how very acceptable some extra broadcasting of the big Concerts from well-filled public halls would be.

Joan Luton And Her Children's Theatre Company.

Now, this programme followed immediately after the Organ Recital, and yet the Reception was *perfect*.

This Half-an-Hour Programme was one of the most delightful heard for a long time. All the vocalists had very charming voices and they sang with an appealing freshness and *vim*. Also, a great asset when children are present, there was a notable distinction as to pronunciation!

The Ceylon Kennel Club Show.

(Continued from page 21.)

of the Hills and Mr. C. E. Anderson's Ch. Comet. Cocker Spaniels have in recent years gained a remarkable popularity in this country and a very good class of Exhibits has appeared in this breed. Miss F.E.M. Espley's "Domino of Five Diamonds of Fame" proved to be a dog well worthy of an imposing name while Mrs. H. L. Bickerton's "Tint'O Flame" won the other Challenge Certificate.

The Fox Terrier is another very popular little Sportsmen. Mr. C. E. Gooneratne's "Hermon Testator" and "Reina Christina" won the highest honours while the latter went on to win the premier Specials. Mrs. F. O'B. Ellison's Champion Fairhurst Judith proved the best of the

Wire Haired variety. Mrs. V. Van Langenberg's "Ranee of Kurudu-watte" a veteran, of over 7 years was adjudged the best of the Schipperkes. Mrs. E. J. Mott's "Jock of the Highlands" was the best of the Scotties while Mr. H. Watkin's "Derry" won the events for the Cairns. Miss J. I. Guthrie's "Bestle Dune Dessy" won the Dachshunds Open event. Among the Toy dogs Miss F.E.M. Espley's "April Gold Puff of Fame" was the conquering hero, while among the Pokes, Tonic of Iwade and Veronica Ifield both belonging to Miss J. I. Guthrie bid fair to become Champions.

Mr. C. E. Gooneratne's "Reina Christina" won the "Selwood" Challenge Cup for the best Exhibit; the "Coronation" Challenge Cup for the Best Bitch; the "Cargills" Challenge Cup for the Best Imported Exhibit; the "Cranworth" Challenge Cup for the Best Sporting Exhibit and the "Clinker of Yootha" Chal-

lenge Cup for the Best Terrier. Mrs. Rosslyn Koch won the "Breeder's" Challenge Cup with six winning Exhibits. Mr. Ian E. Oorloff had a well deserved run of Novice's luck with his Alsatian "Giddy Girl" winning the "De Silva" Challenge Cup for the Best Non-Sporting Exhibit and the "De Soysa" Challenge Cup and the "Millers" Challenge Cup. The two Exhibitors from India Miss F.E.M. Espley and Miss J. I. Guthrie were well rewarded for their enterprise. They carried away several of the big Cups in the "Open" and in the "Specials". Our congratulations to these two, as well as to the other winners and wish the losers all success next year.

Mrs. E. J. Mott, the Hon. Treasurer, was kept very busy as Pavilion Steward and Supervisor of the gates. Her contribution to the success was very great. Mr. E. J. Mott and Mr. B. Amarasuriya deserve special mention for the considerable amount of work they put in.



A group of the workers who helped to make the Y. M. C. A. Carnival held last month a great success.

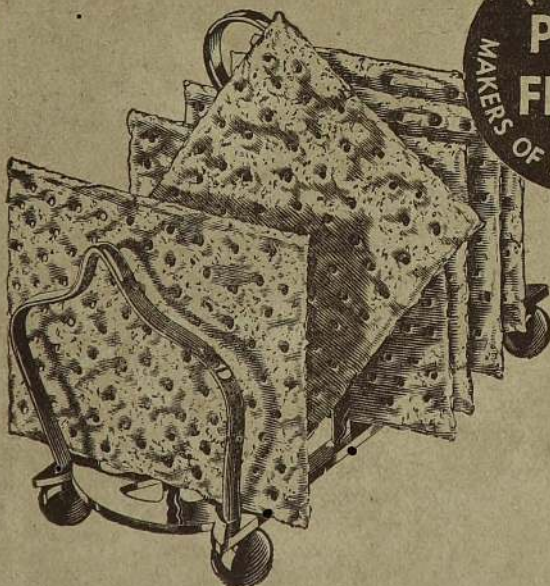
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The gorgeous gowns aren't made to fit the girl. *She's* made to fit the gowns! And Vita-Weat goes to her making. She eats Vita-Weat in place of ordinary bread at every meal. Vita-Weat helps her to keep her slenderness—the envy of all the women watching. Vita-Weat gives her energy for her strenuous hours of dressing and posing. For Vita-Weat contains no unconverted starch to burden the system, to hinder digestion, to form unwanted fat. Vita-Weat is *all* nourishment; all the values and the vitamins of the whole wheat grain are in it.

You too will benefit by making Vita-Weat your daily bread. Your digestion will improve, your system will run regularly and efficiently, your teeth will grow healthier, you will experience a new sense of buoyancy and of youth. And how you will love its "crunchiness" and its ripe-corn flavour!



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CABLES:—
"CONSTRUCT," Colombo.

My Memories of Oxford

Fairplay—The "Precious Possession of Every Decent Englishman."

By S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, M. S. C.

MY pleasure at the success of my first speech at the Union was not altogether unmixed: it was mingled with an exquisite torture of mind.

I suppose, in my own small way, I am one of those unfortunate beings who are driven by destiny. In passing, I may say that I have a deep sympathy for the much harassed, but pious, Aeneas. Not for such is a life of quiet or happiness or the enjoyment of the ordinary pleasures of men. As a boy at school, as an undergraduate at Oxford, and now in the wider arena of life, I have ever been conscious of some task I had to perform, of the need for striving and effort that appears to have no end, but rather to increase in the widening circle of a ripple on the surface of a pool. But there is also a part of me that longs for ease and quiet. Sometimes I yearn with a fierce yearning for the calm content of a priest, sheltered in his cloistered temple, or the care-free happiness of some jungle-dweller with the singing of the birds about him and the blue sky above him, or even the hum-drum life of the average man with its small delights and small troubles. But, Alas! it cannot be.

Here now, after my first speech, one of my boyhood's dreams seemed to be coming true, but I felt the torture of the thirsty wanderer who sees a bubbling stream in the distance, but fears that it may turn out to be a mirage after all. Was my speech a mere accident, a flash in the pan, or was I really a good speaker and able to achieve success at the Union? Whenever I spoke therefore, I endeavoured to give of my best and summoned to the task every resource I possessed, which, added to the fact that I perhaps had a real talent for speaking, produced a result that was overwhelming in its triumph. I am sure this was partly due to the great trouble I took; many other speakers were, no doubt, quite as good or better

than myself. But it did not mean to them quite all that it meant to me, and they probably did not care to take the infinite pains that I took.

My progress at the Union was rapid. Within a fortnight of my first speech, I received a note from the President, asking me to act as a "teller" at the next debate. This is the first rung of the Union ladder, and betokens definite recognition. The subject dealt with Victorianism. A speaker at this debate was R. H. Bernays, author of "Naked Fakir" and now an M.P. I always looked upon Bernays as the type of Englishman, to whom, more than any other, England owes her greatness. He was not at all brilliant, but was very sound and had plenty of common-sense. He was a loyal friend, entirely honest and sincere, and gifted with that love of fair-play, which is the precious possession of every decent Englishman.

We were good friends, although in a sense we were rivals. I beat him for the Secretaryship by a large majority, but after I left Oxford, he became President, and a very popular one too. One small incident regarding Bernays sticks in my memory. Our Union Steward was an ex-Sergeant-Major called Gill. He was a fine, upstanding, stern old man, and a great "character." We used all to look upon him with a great deal of awe. He was, as might be expected, Conservative in his views. He was devoted to the interests of the Union. I fear that neither I nor my opinions met with his approval, and that he looked upon the possibility of my election to office as almost a catastrophe. I had a great regard for the dour old man, however, and was determined, when I was elected, to try and persuade him that I was not quite the monster he imagined me to be. As Junior Treasurer I was brought into direct contact with him. I listened to his advice—generally very sound

—with much attention, had tea with Mrs. Gill and himself, and gave sympathetic ear to a recital of all her little worries. She confided to me that her husband was a martyr to rheumatism. Like all such, Mr. Gill liked to talk of his ailment. Every morning I used to inquire about the rheumatism and discuss the value of various remedies. The conquest of Mr. Gill was complete. Now, when I was Junior Treasurer, Bernays was Secretary. He apparently failed to win Mr. Gill's favour; and Mr. Gill could be very forbidding when he wished. One morning, when I was in the office, Bernays came in rather agitated.

"My dear fellow," I soothed him, "Old Gill is really a very decent sort. You must only know how to get on with him."

"That's just the trouble," he exploded. "You enquire about his rheumatism and so on, and I can't get myself to do that!"

I roared with laughter. How revealing that was! Poor Mr. Gill's rheumatism did not interest Bernays, and he did not see any reason why he should pretend that it did. And that was that.

At the last debate of this term I was promoted to a place "on the paper." There are four chief speakers at every debate—two for the proposition and two for the opposition—whose names appear on the printed notice of the debate. Hence the term "speakers on the paper." The subject was "That this House supports the Government's Egyptian Policy." I was asked to oppose. An M. P., Major H. Barnes, was coming down for the debate. My speech was well received, and we won the day. I still have with me a letter, written to me by some Egyptian students after the debate, which I greatly treasure. It runs as follows:

Oxford,
8th Dec. 1921.

Our dear and true Friend,

We came to express our gratitude and admiration for last night's speech on the Egyptian question. We hope to be able next term to promote our friendship and have more ample opportunity for seeing you.

Sgd. M. A. Araby,
A. Abid,
A. Badu.

CHATTY BITS.

By "Old Clay."

THE other day I met a hen-pecked friend of mine hurrying along to his newspaper advertising department. To my mild enquiry, "whither midst falling dew?" he pathetically showed me an advertisement and briefly said, "Look!" I looked on this:—"Wanted a trained chemist as second servant. Rs. 25/- per mensem and ½ bushel rice. Apply H. Peck."

Registering astonishment I gazed at my poor friend with raised eyebrows which were fast disappearing under the brim of my battered hat, and he falteringly explained that all this was due to his wife reading a newspaper article, where an eminent scientific Professor emphatically laid down, that what a layman (or laywoman for a matter of that) called clean, is really covered with a film of grease, and that it would take a trained chemist an hour to wash a cup really free of this adherent!

The article, and my friend, went on breathlessly to say that the same Professor described friction as a feminine force, because it is impossible to say in what direction it will act, until you have decided in which direction you want to go, and then it always chooses to move in the opposite direction!

I cheered the poor fellow up with a small piece of coconut jaggery, and left him at the foot of the stairs trying to decide whether it was the feminine friction of his masterful wife goading him up to the advertising department, or beckoning to him from a chemist's shop across the way, where a large bottle of Prussic Acid stood invitingly displayed!

Britain Waives the Rule!

Major Atlee in a recent speech declared that he was quite prepared to relinquish the idea that Britain Rules the Waves. The idea! •

"Wheat Quotas"—Quotha!

Owing to the drought, drastic revisions are now being made in agricultural adjustments, and we understand that in future all refer-

ences to "Wheat Quotas" will bear the suffix—"Quotha!"

"Avant wretch—Seeest thou not 'tis 'Mail Week'?"

Why is every week in London, and sometimes elsewhere, always referred to as "Mail Week"? Perhaps it is a relic of the grim past when knights were bold, and, owing to the incidence of footpads, were compelled to post their none-too-frequent "Mail" in shining armour!

How the Elizabethan office boys must have craned their be-ruffed, and withal dirty, necks out of the mullioned windows to see the Boss in shining armour bright, clanking ponderously down the cobbled street to post his "Mail"!

Root Derivatives!

We do not vouch for the correctness of the derivations of "Mail Week", as details of its rather misty origin may have been arrived at by a method similar to the one adopted by Smith Minor whose "root-derivatives" of "gramophone" were:—"Grapho=I sing, and, Phono=through a tin tube"!

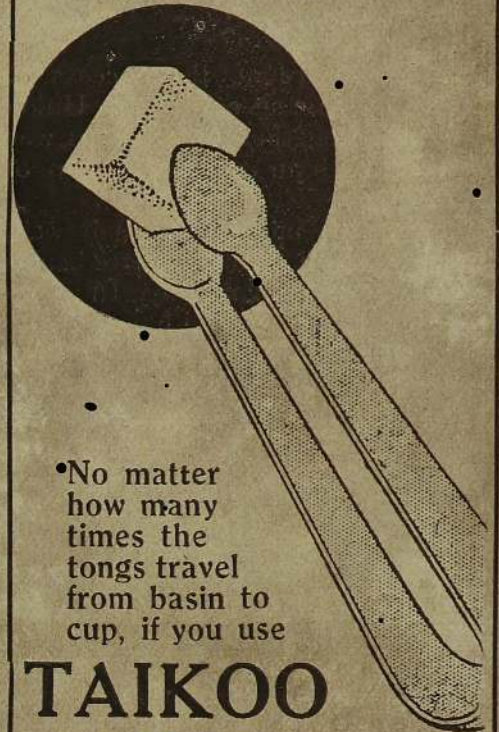
Dry Wet Weather Notes!

Our weather prophet writing in "Mail Week" from "Somewhere at Sea" informs us that the Monsoon has not yet arrived, but hopes (W.P) to send us full particulars from the Arabian Gulf in Mail Week—that is, of course, the "Mail Week" after "Mail Week"!

Jak milk and Gas—in the next War!

At the Kuala Selangor Agricultural Exhibition a jak fruit of "exclusive sweetness" was set apart for experimental purposes. We always thought there were immense "offensive" possibilities in the clinging and odoriferous properties of the homely jak fruit. For instance, a "Iakenwerfer" spraying large quantities of "Jak Milk" on advancing shock troops would soon reduce them to a state of helplessness, and then a whiff or two of "Jak gas" would complete the picture which we think would be perfectly sweet!

How many lumps?



No matter how many times the tongs travel from basin to cup, if you use

TAIKOO SUGAR

every cube is a clean cut, sparkling white cube of concentrated sweetness—a credit to the most fastidious table, and **ECONOMICAL TOO!**

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1 lb. cartons	Cts. 20
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* { 18 lb. tins	Rs. 2.90
40 lb. „	Rs. 6.40

* Ideal sizes for outstation residents.

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AUGUST "WEEK" RUGGER CONTESTS.



Teams in the Up-Country vs. Low-Country Match.



Teams in the Low-Country vs. Ceylonese Match.

Photos by Plate Ltd

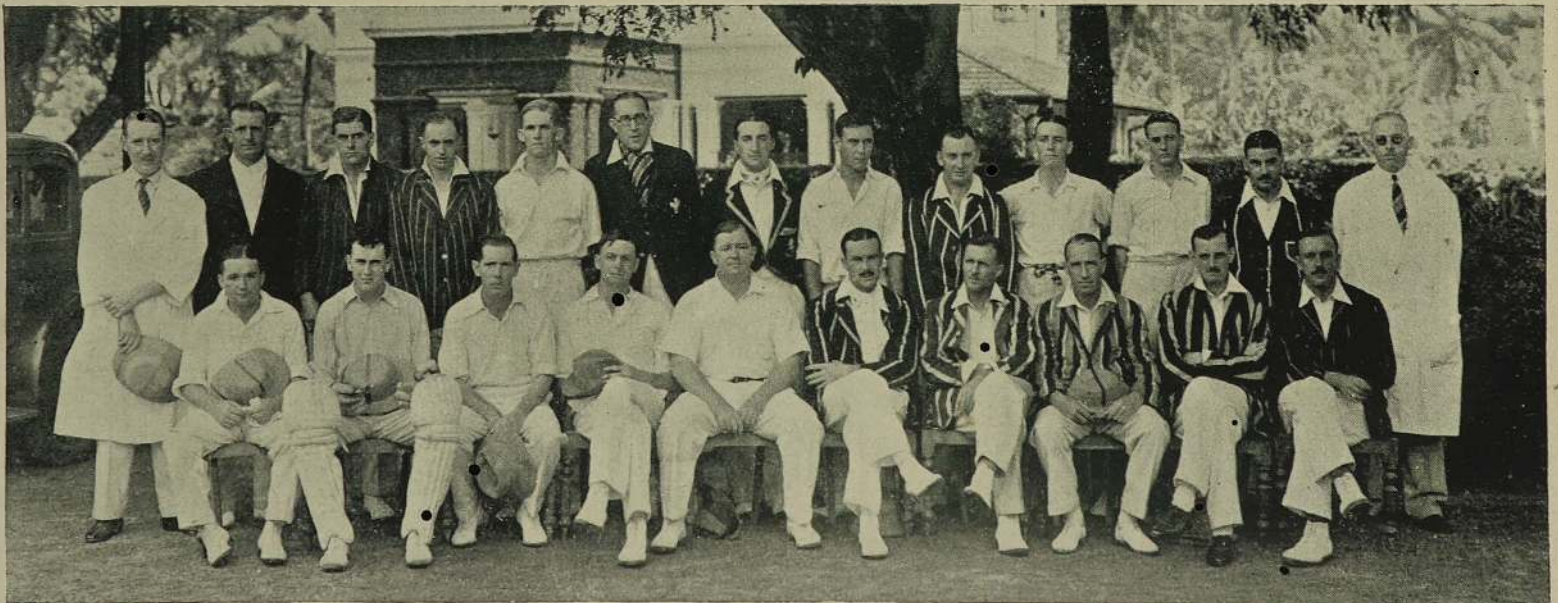
AUGUST CARNIVAL SPORTING EVENTS.



Teams in the Soccer Match.



Teams in the Polo Match.

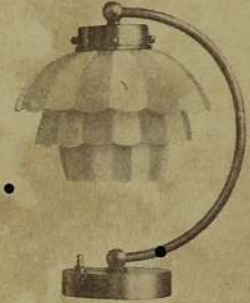


Teams in the Upcountry Vs. C. C. C. Cricket Encounter.

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Our Competition Page

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 52.

1st Prize Rs. 10; 2nd Prize Rs. 5.

Please note: That all entries sent by post should be addressed as follows:

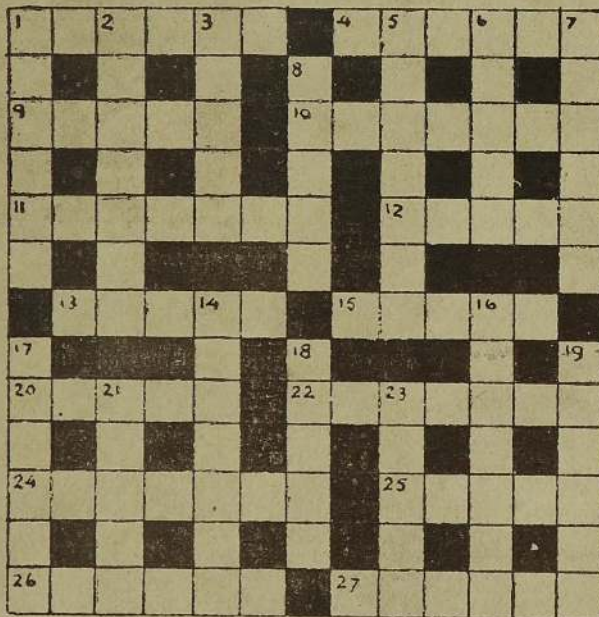
CROSSWORD, P. O. Box No. 127, G. P. O., Colombo.

Entries delivered personally or by messenger should be addressed:—

CROSSWORD, Pláté Ltd., Colpetty, Colombo.

All entries must reach this office by 12 noon on Monday 24th Sept. 1934.

The Editor's decision will be final.



Name

Address

Winners of August Crossword Competition.

1st Prize—Rs. 10.—Miss Pam Mack, St. Clives, Mount Lavinia.

2nd „ — „ 5.—Miss Violet M. Jansz, City Dispensary, Union Place, Slave Island.

CLUES.

HORIZONTAL.

1. Esteem.
4. Timid.
9. All together.
10. Stops.
11. Diana's maid.
12. Girl's name.
13. Sacred song.
15. Tempest.
20. Hut.
22. Commended.
24. Overcomes.
25. Move sideways.
26. Swimming.
27. Against.

VERTICAL.

1. Cossack Leader.
2. Irritates.
3. Junction.
5. Most loving.
6. Encourages.
7. Banish.
8. Bottle.
14. A case for carrying a light.
16. Dwells.
17. Penetration.
18. Involuntary muscular contraction.
19. Vipers.
21. Make stupid.
23. An avenue.

Solution to Puzzle No. 51.

Horizontal.

1. Fetish. 4. Planet. 9. Rinse.
10. Reasons. 11. Inroads. 12. Niece.
13. Emend. 15. Idler. 20. Charm.
22. Pannier. 24. Channel. 25. Veers.
26. Extols. 27. Crater.

Vertical.

1. Fervid. 2. Tantrum. 3. Stela.
5. Learned. 6. Niobe. 7. Taslet.
8. Crass. 14. Nominal. 16. Exigent.
17. Icicle. 18. Spilt. 19. Eraser.
21. Agast. 23. Never.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

Dear Girls and Boys.

I'm glad to say nothing untoward happened to your letters and competition entries, this time!

I had such an interesting time reading them.

Welcome to two new nieces, Noble and Noeline! It gives me very great pleasure to award both of them prizes for their entries in our Competitions. Thank you both for your nice letters; I hope you will write to me again.

It is always hard to select the prize-winners, amongst the many clever entries, but I think you will all agree that the lucky prize-winners deserve their splendid prizes. One of you wrote a capital essay about Grace Darling, but she could not be described as a heroine in fiction, could she?, because she was a real person. If the subject had been "My Favourite Heroine in Real Life," this essay might have got a prize, but you must always remember to stick to the subject which has been set. I wondered whether any of you would choose a character from "The Tempest," because I expect many of you are taking the Cambridge Junior in December. Irene, who wins the first prize for her thoughtful essay, has chosen Ferdinand, you see.

I am glad to hear that you are looking forward to the Poetry Competition, and I hope to receive some very good verses, as I know quite a lot of you are really clever at writing poems. Remember to read our rules carefully, before you start. One other hint I would give you is to try to choose an original subject. So many of you write about fairies, sunsets, and moonlight! I would rather you chose something fresh, if you can.

Goodbye, till next month.

From Your Affectionate.

Auntie Mary.

September Competitions.

CLASS A.

Original verses of not more than 20 lines, on any subject you please.

PRIZE WINNERS.

CLASS A.

Order for Rs. 25.

IRENE JAYAWICKRAMA,

(Age 13)

Sylverine,

Sea Beach Road, Matara.

Order for Rs. 20.

NOELINE JAYAWARDENE,

(Age 15)

Middle Street, Fort,

Galle.

Order for Rs. 15.

NOBLE DE VAZ,

(Age 15.)

Sirighar, Main Street,

Negombo.

CLASS B.

Best Girl.

CHRISTINE DRIEBERG,

(Age 11)

*Nederland,
De Kretser Place,*

Bambalapitiya.

Best Boy.

MERVYN KULATILLEKE,

(Age 11)

No. 5, 6th Lane,

Colpetty.

CLASS B.

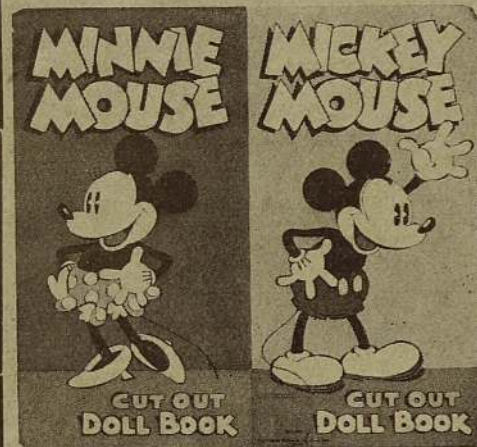
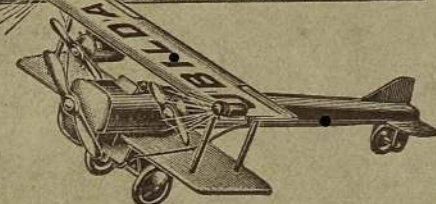
Original verses of not more than 12 lines.

October Competitions.

CLASS A.

You are to imagine that you, and two of your friends, are wrecked on a desert island in the South Seas. Write an account of your experiences there, during the three weeks which elapse before you are rescued.

BROUGHAMS FOR "TOYS" KEEN PRICES



CLASS B.

A short essay on "What I see on my way to school."

The date for sending in entries for the October Competition will be given in the October number of the *Causerie*. Do not send in your October entries till then; the subject of the Competitions are announced well ahead, so that you may all have plenty of time.

Class A. 1st Prize.

MY FAVOURITE HERO IN FICTION
(FERDINAND).

In Ferdinand the youthful hero of "The Tempest" Shakespeare has endeavoured to portray perfection in the sphere of manhood. He has concentrated all his powers to create a hero after his own heart, in whom are portrayed one of those happy natures which are built up in truth and magnanimity.

He is indeed a model youth possessing virtues and all the gifts of Nature,—who plays the part of Miranda's lover with considerable chivalric grace and goodness. Indeed, we cannot but pity him when we see him seated in a melancholy posture, in "an odd angle of the isle," grieving over the supposed loss of his dear father. From the very minute that he beheld that sorrowful spectacle of the shipwreck, his eyes have never been at ebb! During the dreadful storm and ship-wreck, he bravely and manfully struggled on the ever-rising billows and, "beat the surges under him and rode upon their backs," until he found himself cast on the shore from which place he was attracted towards Prospero's cell by Ariel's delightful, soul-inspiring music. It is impossible to read this part of his career without admiring him for the courage he had.

Here he sees Miranda and the first impression which is produced in his mind of her is:—

"Most sure the goddess
On whom these airs attend."

His love for her is instantaneous—at the first sight they had changed eyes and it is for her sake that he bravely and humbly endures all suffering. Nevertheless we see that Ferdinand has not been without a reward for his love which was as honourable and pure as it was deep and true. His behaviour under trials and vexations gains Prospero's approval and when the magician rewards him with the gift of his daughter he speaks of her as—

"My gift and thine own acquisition
worthily purchased."

All these sterling qualities make possible to place Ferdinand in the foremost rank of the many ideal heroes and heroines and it is by reason of his undoubted courage and faithfulness to Prospero and Miranda that I say he is my favourite hero in fiction.

Irene J yawickrama.

Class A. 2nd Prize.

I.

To take a character in fiction and define him as my favourite hero is a task that will try my every faculty. The difficulty lies in having to pick one out of well, so many.

I read "Mr. Rowl" by D. K. Broster sometime back, and every detail in it still lives in my memory as though I had read it a fortnight ago. Mr. Rowl never gives you the impression of that 'perfect' man whom you find in the role of hero sometimes. Such a hero bores one stiff—he always says and does the correct thing at the correct time, and with his annoyingly predominating air carried off everything magnificently; he is never at a disadvantage.

Rowl is thoroughly human, he fails numerous times, and for the moment loses heart but struggles on to the end. He undergoes unspeakable torture while imprisoned in the hulks at Plymouth. This is all the cost of a whim of a girl whom he hardly knew. But you never find Rowl admitting this even to himself.

He is faced with temptations time and again,—you wish Broster had omitted a few—and it is painful the way he crushes them down—he does this not in the "perfect hero" style but with a touch of earth about him.

In one instance when he is discovered trying to escape in the guise of a woman, and his life is held in the palm of another man, he still amuses you.

By a hidden charm as it were, Rowl holds you in his grip and extracts in turn your sympathy, humour and love.

Noeline Jayawardene.

Class A. 3rd Prize.

III.

In every book there is a hero and a heroine and when I come to think of the countless number of books that have been written, I cannot help wondering what a lot of them there must be. I admit that I am no bibliomaniac so of course I don't read much but in all the books I've read the heroes and heroines seem to rival each other in goodness.

Yet as I write one hero stands out before my mind's eye, one better than all the rest. It is Sydney Carton in a "Tale of two Cities" by Charles Dickens. He is noble, generous and self sacrificing—in fact he has in him all the qualities that make the ideal hero. My reasons for saying so are this. He gave his life to save another. Sydney Carton loved Lucy Doctor Manette's daughter from her "girlhood who was wedded to Charles Darnay. Two or three years after her married life her husband was imprisoned and sentenced to die. Carton realised that if Darnay was hanged Lucy would be mad with grief, so rather than see her unhappy, he saved Darnay and gave up his life instead. What more can a man do?

Although I may read more books in the time to come and know many other heroes and heroines, yet Sydney Carton is, and forever will be, the ideal hero in the world of fiction.

Noble de Vaz.

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of Wonder and Delight.

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Re. 1-20"Birds & Beasts" Magic Drawing Book.
Re. 1-00The "Boo Boos" & Bunty's Baby Books.
(4 to a set) by Lucie Attwell.
Illustrated in colours. Re. 1-00The Kiddies' (Post-card) Painting Book.
by Lucie Attwell. Re. 1-00"Stitch Stitch" Needlework Book.
(Silks included) Weldon's Transfer,
ideal for the older girl.
By Lucie Attwell.
Re. 1-35Lucie Attwell's Annual.
Full of good things. Coloured Art Plates.
Rs. 2-00Bean's Rag Books.
Ideal for Baby. Washable linen.
Printed in fast colours.
Cts. 40, 90, & Re. 1-80Slate Books.
Washable, Unbreakable, Slate Cover—
simple to trace drawings.
Rs. 1-00 & 2-00Funniosities.
Most amusing: Laugh! Screams!
Yells! Cts. 60"My Nursery Tales" Series.
Suitable for girls and boys from 4 to 7
Illustrated in colours. Re. 1-00Do you know Book of Cars?
The Book for boys. Re. 1-00Film Lovers' Annual.
A delightfully illustrated book, and
fascinatingly interesting.
Offered at the special price of Rs. 2-00The Better Scrap Book.
Containing 130 pages. Cts. 60

NETT PRICES.

MILLER'S
TOYS DEPARTMENT.

Highly-Commended:—

A man of striking appearance shouldered his way along the docks of Kingston Harbour which was crowded with a noisy throng from all parts of the globe. The man was Captain Blood the terror of all Spanish Dons; he had a fine clean cut face and pair of dominating blue eyes which could easily change from laughter to steely pin points. He was the leader of the Brethren of the Coast, and even the hard boiled buccaniers moved discreetly out of his path, for was he not their Admiral the leader of forty of the most powerful and dreaded private ships that ever sailed the seven seas. And they accepted him as their captain not only because of his cunning, but chiefly because of his swordmanship which was legendary throughout the Spanish Main, while his short temper and ever ready pistols were dreaded and respected even among this dirty scum. He had been banished from England for helping a wounded fugitive after the disastrous battle of Sedgemoor, and had taken to piracy rather than settle down to a peaceful life elsewhere. I have chosen Captain Blood because he was one of the few pirates who did not torture his prisoners. He was moreover a man of unapproachable bravery, and he also differed very much from all other pirates who were as a rule cruel, treacherous and blood-thirsty and who would murder their best friend if they were the least bit jealous. Blood besides is one of Sabatinis best and most popular creations.

Bertram Grenier.

Gwendolen de Kretser; George Arndt;

(Continued on page 36.)

RULES.

1. Please write on one side only, of the paper.
2. Essays in Class A under 16 must not exceed 250 words in length.
3. Essays in Class B, little people under 12 years of age, must not exceed 150 words.
4. All work must be the original and unaided work of the competitor.
5. Don't forget to sign your name, age, and address at the foot of your essay, and write clearly on the top left-hand corner of the envelope to which Class you belong, Class A, under 16, or Class B, under 12, and attach a Competition Coupon which you will find below to your essay.

And these are the lovely prizes the lucky boys and girls will win:—

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 and..... months.
 Signature of Parent or Guardian.....

(Closing date August 24th.)

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Children's Page.

(Continued from page 35.)

Class B. Best Girl.

MY FAVOURITE GAME.

The game which I like best is, "Net Ball".

It is very interesting to those who play it. There are two sides, with seven players on each side. The game is played on a pitch, which is divided into three smaller sections!

In the middle section stand two girls on opposite sides. One girl who stands in the centre starts the game,

The games teacher blows a whistle, the girl who has the end is in the centre, throws the ball to a girl on her side. The ball is passed from one girl to another, till the shooter gets it and shoots a goal.

The side that has the most number of goals is the winner.

Sometimes one side does not dodge well enough, so the opposite side gets the ball. It's great fun; for sometimes one girl jumps higher than the girl whom she is defended by, and gets the ball. She then passes the ball to her shooter, and shoots a goal.

Sometimes the ball gets passed from one side to another, till at last one girl gets the ball. She sends it to the shooter who shoots a goal.

When the game is over, the players are hot and tired, by running so much.

Christine Driberg.

Class B. Best Boy.

MY FAVOURITE GAME.

Cricket which is my favourite game is a very enthusiastic game and it is played by the most eminent people, and countries in the world. Cricket is a very exciting game played between two sides having eleven players each. The captain can decide whether to bat first or to send the other side in. The two umpires go out first. The umpire is there to judge the outs and not outs and to settle disputes which may come up when there is no umpire. The outs include bowled, caught, stumped, run-out, hit-wicket, l. b. w. and handling the ball. The fielding team goes next, followed closely by the two opening batsmen of the opposite side. The bowlers bowl, one bowling an over which has six balls, from one end and the other bowling an over from the other end. The bowlers are sometimes changed. When one team

is out or if they declare, the other team bats. Like this each side has two innings each, and the side that scores the most amount of runs wins the match. Sometimes if one team has a lead of hundred runs or more, the other side can be sent in for innings. If they fail over a innings, the other side remain victorious by innings and a certain number of runs. In Test matches one side must have a lead of hundred and fifty runs or more to send the other side in for innings sometimes one side wins by wickets, Three stumps and bails on either side serve as wickets.

Mervyn Kulatileka.

Highly Commended:—

MY FAVOURITE GAME

CRICKET.

Cricket is called The King of Games because it is not "cricket to be selfish and unfair in games. It teaches us "to play the game" by doing our best, keeping to the rules and obeying the captain. It also helps to build character by a team working together for success.

Each team consists of eleven players led by a captain who sets the field and decides the order of batting. The side winning the toss has choice of batting or bowling. Two umpires control the game. The wickets are placed twenty-two yards apart on a matting or turf pitch. The wicket-keeper must have a keen eye if he wants to save runs. Runs are added to the score by "byes," "wides" and "no balls." A player is out if caught, stumped, bowled or leg before wicket. Smart fieldsmen are as necessary as bowlers and batsmen.

Geoffrey Joseph.

Barbara Albrecht; Deliya Schokman.

Royalty I Have Met.

(Continued from page 4.)

Secretary and Aide-de-Camp and myself, went on Board to welcome him and apparently I was the only one in the party the Prince recognised, no doubt by reason of my visit

to him at York House the previous year. Needless to say H. R. H. received a rousing reception everywhere. In the same year the Crown Prince of Japan arrived in Colombo and was given a splendid reception at Queen's House where I met him. Two days after his arrival I left for England and on my return I found that His Highness had left a present of a pair of sleeve links for me.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Colombo in October 1925. Mr. E. B. Alexander was administering the Government then, between the departure of Sir Cecil Clementi and the arrival of Sir Hugh Clifford. A few days later, on their way to Colombo from Kandy, their Majesties and their suite, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, honoured me with a call at Horagolla and had tea. Their Majesties were most genial and in course of conversation recalled the reception given by my father to the Duc de Brabant, afterwards King of the Belgians, in 1868.

Walter Prins.

(Continued from page 22.)

integrity, trustworthiness, diligence punctuality and method, made him a delightful colleague.

Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Comptroller of the Bank of England, expressed sincere regret in being deprived of services which were of great assistance to him in the Loans Office.

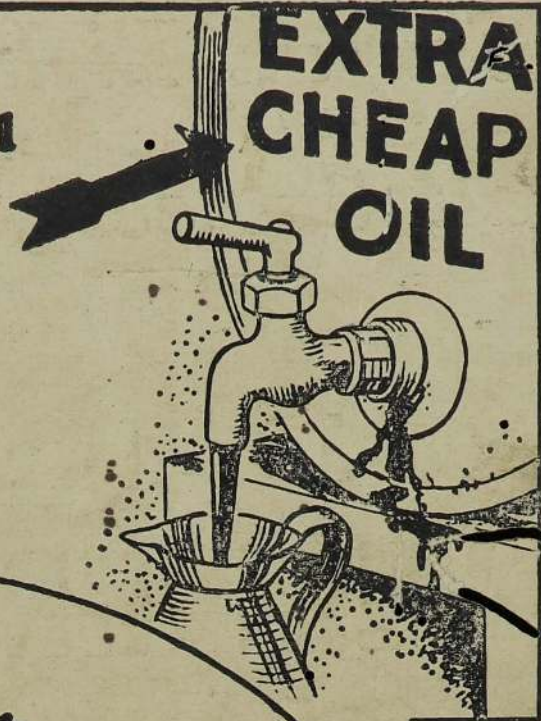
These records, published for the first time, will, I feel sure, be read with interest by the numerous friends of the subject of this memoir as well as by his wife, who is resident in England, and his sister, Mrs. Olive Green, Principal of Sherborne School, Colombo.

C. D.



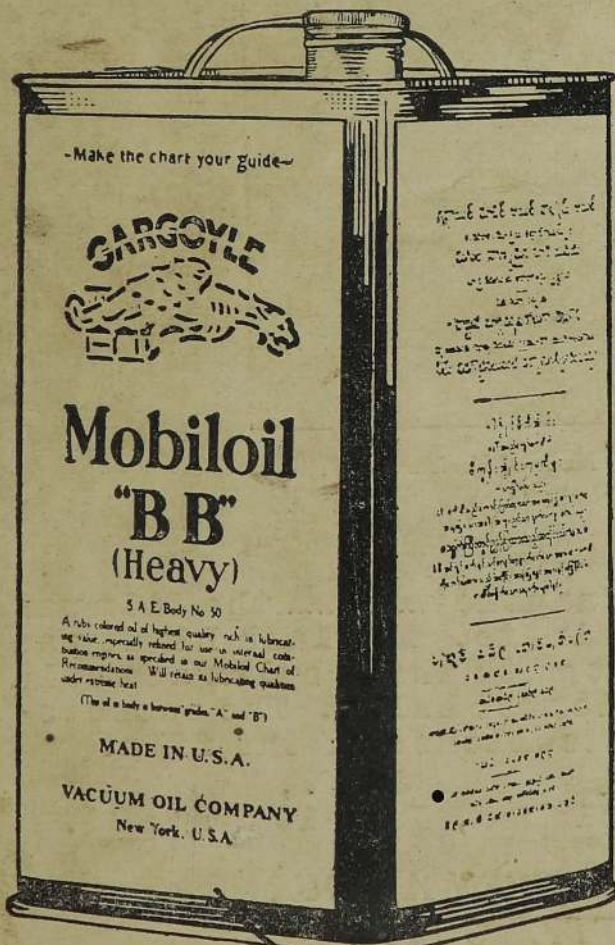
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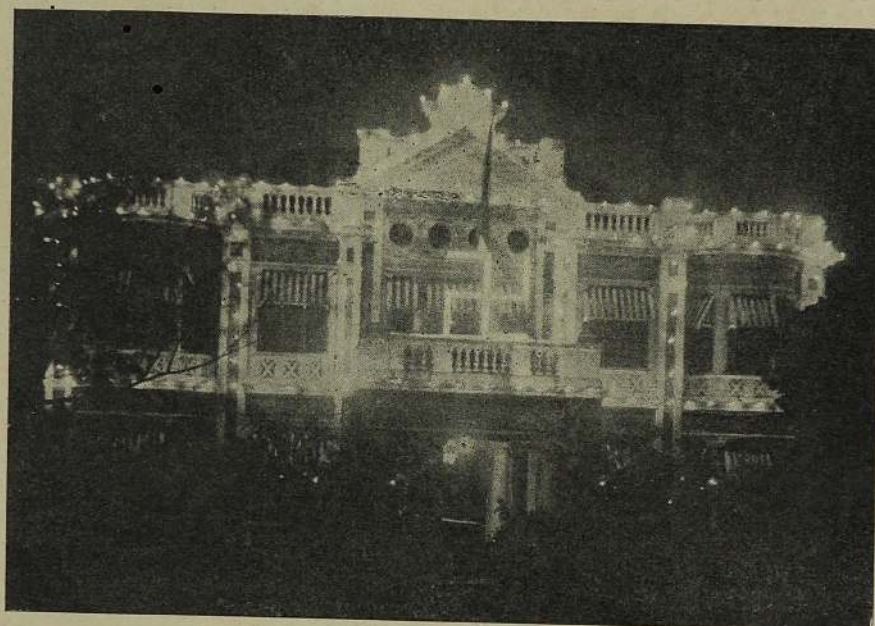
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To Messrs. PLÂTÉ Ltd.,

I am enclosing a copy of a Snapshot.....the film was a Kodak Verichrome : Exposure one minute. No Flash Light was used. The building was lighted not with white bulbs as would appear from the picture but with coloured bulbs. The successful result is no doubt due to the excellence of the film.

J. M.,

Colombo, June 19th, 1934.

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