

The Ceylon Frostnightly Review

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WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL

IN the recent history of Ceylon no topic has so occupied the attention of the entire population as the Sinhalese-Tamil language dispute. It obtruded on private conversation and public debate and the newspapers have been full of it for months. Even in the foreign Press Ceylon received more notice than usual on account of the controversy.

More than the merits of the case of each party, what many people have been concerned about is the possibility of extremists in the two camps rousing feeling to a point where racial conflict could occur, with disastrous sequences.

It is a matter for the utmost gratification, therefore, that wiser counsels have prevailed and a climate has been created in which each other's point of view could be calmly considered and the issues involved be soberly discussed.

In the ten years since Independence, Ceylon has been looked upon so much as an example of democracy in action in Asia that, had developments taken a different course, it would have done injury to the prestige the country has gained by the tranquillity that has obtained hitherto. Not only from a purely domestic point of view but for the maintenance of our international standing, it is necessary that the dispute should be settled peacefully and harmony between the communities restored.

We congratulate the Prime Minister, the leaders of the Federal Party, and all those who have striven to bring about the meeting that took place at Horagolla last week on putting the nation before Party, and wish them every success.

They must succeed if they are not to incur the reproach of generations to come for failing to preserve the unity of the nation and impeding the economic development of the country, which is inevitable if the nation is divided.

THE EDITOR

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

STATESMANSHIP prevailed over partisanship and a delegation from the Federal Party met the Prime Minister on Wednesday night, June 28, at his country seat in Horagolla for exploratory talks to resolve the language dispute. The meeting took place behind closed doors and lasted three hours. Afterwards the following statement was issued :

"Representatives of the Federal Party met the Prime Minister and had a discussion in which the points of view of both sides were exchanged fully, frankly and cordially. The discussion did not go into details but was chiefly restricted at this stage to the expression of certain general principles involved in the issues concerned. The discussion will be continued on a later date."

At the meeting, associated with Mr. Bandaranaike was Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, Minister of Finance, who is reputed to have had an informal discussion with the Federalist leaders earlier. The Federal Party was represented by Mr. C. Vanniasingham, M.P. (President), Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, M.P., Dr. E. M. V. Nagathan (General Secretary), Mr. V. A. Kandiah, M.P., and Mr. V. N. Navaratnam, M.P.

It is reported that the next meeting, at which the Federal Party will have a draft formula for discussion, will not be long delayed. There is thus every prospect of the civil disobedience movement planned by the Party for August not being put into operation.

* * *

THE Prime Minister having decided to keep away from the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference on account of the political situation at home brought about by the Federalist campaign against Sinhala-only, the Minister of Justice, Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, left for London on June 22nd to deputise for him. Sir Claude Corea, High Commissioner in London, was associated with him at the meetings of the Prime Ministers and other events.

Accompanying Mr. de Silva was Mr. N. J. L. Jansz, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. C. Suntheralingam, M.P., created parliamentary history when at the concluding stage of the debate on the Speech from the Throne, having been named by the Speaker and refusing to leave the chamber on being suspended, he had to be carried out in his chair. The Police, who were summoned by the Sergeant-at-arms, deposited him on the pavement below the D. S. Senanayake statue. Mr. Suntheralingam continued to sit there and as he was attracting crowds which obstructed traffic the Police had him transported in a van to his home. Mr. Suntheralingam, however, sat down on the Galle road at the turn off to his house and as he was again causing obstruction he was taken to the Bambalapitiya police station.

Mr. Suntheralingam refused to leave the Police quarters where he was accommodated for the night and continued to remain there until his meals were stopped by the contractor. He was finally taken home by the Police after six days and on his again demonstrating on Galle road he was carried away by his relatives.

Mr. Suntheralingam's original grievance was that he was not given time to participate in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. Thereafter he protested that he should not have been manhandled by the Police. Finally he demanded that he be put back near the Senanayake statue from where, he claimed, the Police had no business to remove him. If he had committed an offence, he held, he should have been charged.

* * *

TWO ministers of state have paid tribute to the denominational schools with which they had been associated.

Speaking at the golden jubilee of St. Aloysius' College, Galle, the Minister of Education, Mr. W. Dhanayake, said that he learnt more than he taught during the eight years he was on the staff of the school. Above all, he said, he was inspired to work hard by the example of the great educationist, Father Gaspard, who still continued to give of his best to the College.

Not only the work of men and women but an undefinable something went to make St. Aloysius', Mr. Dhanayake added. Referring to the clamour in some quarters that the Government should take over denominational schools, he said : "I can take over the buildings, but how can I take over their spirit ?"



— "Times" —
The Governor-General and the Prime Minister exchanging pleasantries at Ratmalana Airport with the Minister of Justice, Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, shortly before the latter left Ceylon for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT a farewell dinner to Mr. E. R. de Silva, retiring Principal of Richmond College, Galle, Mr. William de Silva, Minister of Industries and Fisheries, an alumnus of the school, admitted to having been influenced by Mr. de Silva to acquire a sense of values which he cherished. He had been trained, he said, by Mr. W. J. T. Small and Mr. de Silva, to cultivate a spirit of independence.

Recalling that during Mr. de Silva's principalship the ban on the speaking of Sinhalese was lifted, the Minister said that Mr. de Silva's contribution to Richmond would not be forgotten by any impartial historian.

* * *

THE speaker at the Richmond College prize-giving was Sir Cecil Syers, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. His advice to the boys was, "use your good sense in looking for a job."

"A sensible man did not only look for a job which he would enjoy, but also for one he was likely to be able to get, he said. There were jobs for those who wanted them. "So I would ask you, when you are thinking of what career you yourself would choose, to put out of your mind the question, 'what job has the highest prestige?' and put in its place two other questions: 'what do I really like doing?' and 'where are men needed?' These are the important questions not only in Ceylon, but also in other countries."

* * *

MR. R. C. L. Notley, former Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, has gone on retirement after 38 years in the Island.

Mr. Notley's departure further reduces the number of active planters who came to Ceylon around the first worldwar. Joining up at the age of 18 and having served in the Army and the Air Force, Mr. Notley arrived in the Island in 1919, and began planting on Ambatenne, Matugama. He was on Pallekelly, Kandy, and Pathregala, Potuhera, before taking charge of Rajawella, in the Dumbara Valley, where he remained for nine years. In 1934 he returned to Ambatenne

and wound up his career on Usk Valley, Latpandura. He was an authority on rubber and his views on public issues carried weight in planting circles.

Mr. Notley was Chairman of the Kalutara P.A. from 1939 to 1943 and Chairman of the P.A. of Ceylon in 1950 and 1951.

Mr. E. O. B. Lover has succeeded Mr. Notley as Superintendent of Usk Valley.

* * *

IN Ceylon synonymous with Bibby ships is the firm of Carsons, who have been agents of the Line for 75 years. It was in the fitness of things, therefore, that to mark the 150th anniversary of the Bibby Line the Directors of Carsons should give a party in Colombo.

The *Fortnightly Review* joins in wishing that the association will long continue.

* * *

READERS of the *Fortnightly Review* will miss for some time the inimitable series of articles "Seeing Ceylon" from the versatile pen of Mr. R. L. Brohier. We have to explain that the reason is that Mr. Brohier is so busy with his work on various commissions that he is

unable to spare the time to devote to continue them. He will resume the series as soon as he has completed his assignments.

* * *

MUNICIPAL transport in Colombo will advance a further stage on July 8th when another section of the City will be provided with the trolley bus service. The new route is from Victoria Bridge through Prince of Wales Avenue to the present terminus at Armour Street in Kotahena.

The route to the Fort will be through Barber Street, Wolfendahl and Main Street. The surviving Fort-Grandpass tramway service will be gradually withdrawn.

At present the trolley bus service operates between Fort and Borella and Maradana and Kotahena through Panchikawatte Road.

* * *

WORLD Veterans' Day, June 25, was observed in Colombo for the first time with a ceremony at the war memorial at Victoria Park and the Ven. Induruwe Pannatissa Thero, the Army Buddhist Chaplain, dedicated the lamp of brotherhood and kindled its flame.

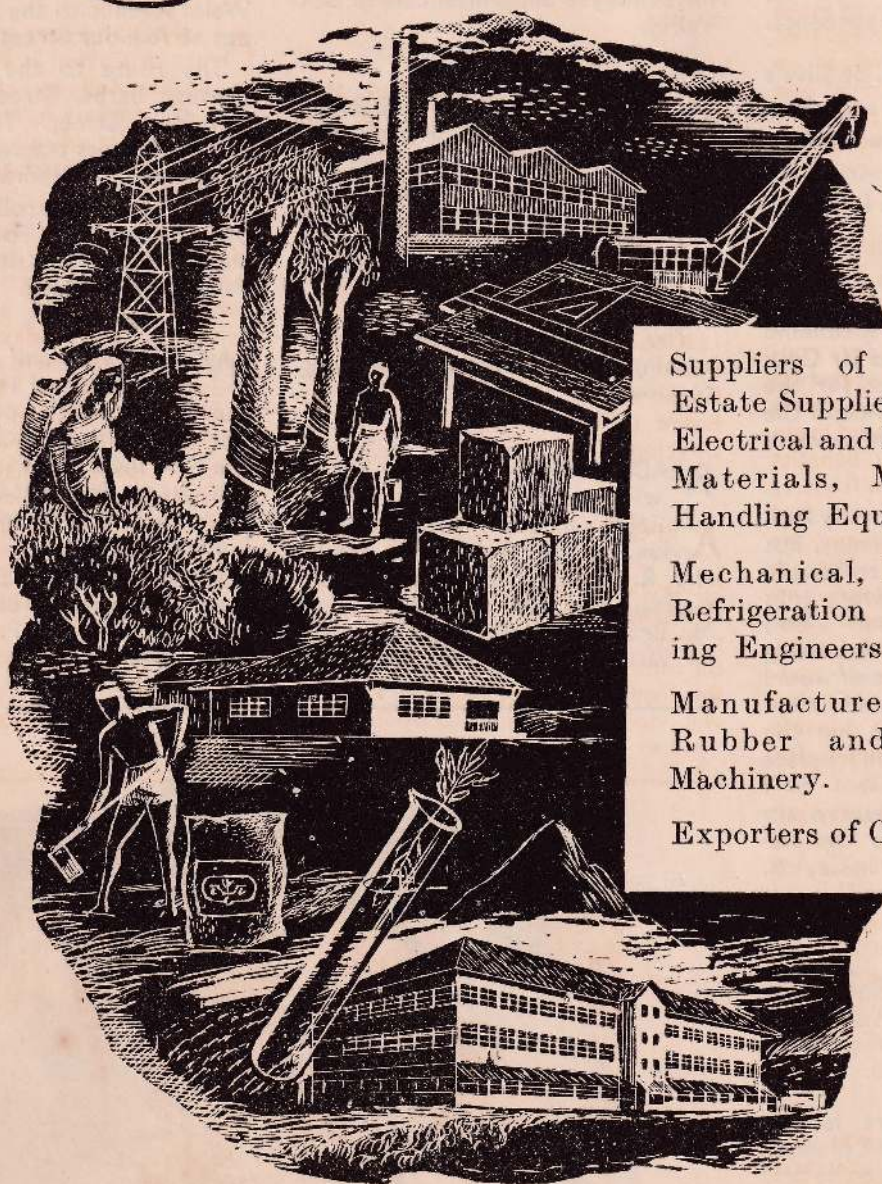
Addressing about 500 ex-service-men who paraded under the command of Col. C. P. Jayawardena, Major Rex de Costa, the Chairman



— "Times" —

A cocktail party was held on 22nd June at the Colombo Club to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Bibby Line. The above picture shows Mr. H. C. Cole-Bowen, Senior Director of Messrs. Carson, Cumberbatch & Co., Ltd., with his wife (left) at the party with one of the guests.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

of the Ceylon branch of the Veterans' Federation, said: "There are rumours and possibilities of war and strife not only in parts of the world further away from us, but also in our own country, at our very doorstep. Let us hope and pray, firstly, that it will never be necessary to use force in the future either in our own country or elsewhere in the world; secondly, that it will not be necessary for any of us or our children to make the supreme sacrifice like our revered comrades whose deeds or valour we are here gathered to remember and be grateful for." He also read a message from the President of the Federation.

* * *

IN a lecture in Colombo, Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena, Ceylon's Ambassador to the U.S. and Permanent Representative at the United Nations, who is on a holiday, condemned as foolish the suggestion that Ceylon should break away from the Commonwealth. It would mean that we would lose many benefits now accruing to us through friendly relations with countries that had identical forms of government, he said. No country could live in splendid isolation, because no country was really independent. Being the meeting ground of various cultures and by its policy of non-alignment with power blocks, Ceylon was in a position to make a valuable contribution to the movement for peace.

Mr. Gunawardena characterised as dishonest, propaganda against America that it was bellicose. If America had aims of territorial annexation, he said, it could have conquered the world when it alone had the atom bomb. Being the richest country in the world, it had most to lose in the event of a third world war.

* * *

THE Galle Face Hotel was the scene of a glittering spectacle on June 22, when the contest promoted by the "Ceylon Observer" for the selection of a Ceylon candidate for the Miss Universe title in Long Beach, California, resulted in Miss Camelia Perera being adjudged winner. Of twenty entrants accepted for the contest, only seventeen finally faced the judges. The runners-up were Miss Aloma Dender and Miss Ayesha Weerakoon.

The judges were Sir Albert Peries (Chairman), Miss (Dr.) S. Chinna-tamby, Mrs. Vivienne Goonewardene, M.P., Mrs. James Grant, Mr. Raju Coomaraswamy, Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardena and Mr. P. D. Finn.

The last Ceylon candidate for the Miss Universe contest, Miss Maureen Hingert, who was placed third, and stayed on in the United States to act in films, has become an American citizen.

* * *

IT is officially announced that Mr. Maxwell H. Gluck is to be the next Ambassador of the United States of America to Ceylon, in succession to Mr. Philip Crowe.

Mr. Gluck, who is 58, was born in Commerce, Texas, and was associated with a number of large department stores from 1919 to 1930. From 1930 to 1956 he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Darling Stores Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the World Development Corporation.

* * *

A PORTRAIT of the eminent Colombo doctor Sir Frank Gunasekera was unveiled by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, at the CNAPT headquarters on June 28th. Sir Frank was in the forefront of the fight against TB and was vice-Chairman of CNAPT from 1949 to 1952.

The occasion was the annual general meeting of CNAPT, held for the first time in the hall of the new building, which Sir Oliver named Frank Gunasekera Memorial Hall.

Sir Cyril de Zoysa was elected President for 1957 and Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya was re-elected Chairman of the Council.

* * *

A UNIQUE event in the world of art in Ceylon is the exhibition, to be opened by the Governor-General, on July 6, at the Colombo Art Gallery, of a collection of reproductions of the graphic work of Rembrandt.

The Netherlands legation, which has organized the exhibition, in announcing it, states: On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of Rembrandt's birthday a number of exhibitions were held in the Netherlands and elsewhere. Unfortunately, it was not possible to hold these exhibitions in all countries as, amongst other reasons, climatic conditions precluded sending original works to countries in the tropics. In order to give these countries at least some of the benefits of the commemoration, the Netherlands Government have prepared a representative collection of reproductions of Rembrandt's works.

The exhibition will be on till July 15th.

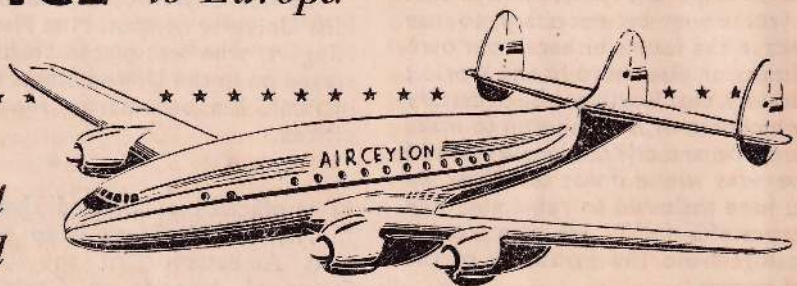


—"Times"

The Shell Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., held a meeting of motor enthusiasts and leading members of the motor trade last week at the Galle Face Hotel to mark the introduction of Supershell with I. C. A. petrol to the Ceylon market. In the picture (left to right) are Mr. A. E. Filby, Mrs. Nina Whitfield and Mr. P. D. Finn, General Manager

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TEN YEARS YOUNG

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

CENTENARIES crop up almost every other day in Britain. There is rarely a dull moment for lovers of garnered memories—an old battle, perhaps, or the birth or death of some bygone hero or pioneer, or a victory in sport, or even a colourful disaster. Recent history, on the other hand, lacks the romantic glow which in the passage of years is shed on good and evil alike, and this must be why we do not normally toss around the cakes and ale for anniversaries of less than, say, 50 years.

All the more remarkable, then, the Maytime festivities over the tenth anniversary of Harlow New Town. Only ten years old is Harlow, and yet it has made history of the sort that even the most rabid of antiquaries would not exclude from his album.

* * *

A Bold Scheme

HARLOW, 25 miles (40 kilometres) from London, is one of eight New Towns set up in the last decade well beyond the Capital's outer fringe. Their purpose has been to put a check on the never-ending spread of London by taking a quarter-of-a-million of the citizens and re-settling them in self-contained communities well away from the jumble and congestion at the centre.

It has been the essence of this bold scheme, dating back to the New Towns Act of 1946, that the inhabitants should work in the town itself, and not use it as a "dormitory" while earning their living in London. They have had to bring their industries with them, hence the migration of factories and offices to the New Towns.

Where Harlow differs from its counterparts such as Crawley, Stevenage and Hatfield, is in being entirely new. Whereas the others have been grafted on existing townships, Harlow has sprung up in the midst of fields and woodlands. The old village from which it takes its name is two miles (3.2 kilometres) away.

Today in Harlow 30,000 of the ultimate population of 80,000 are already there, dwelling in a pleasantly designed pattern of mainly two-storey houses, Garden City style, splayed around a community centre. Buildings are grouped into broad zones for housing, industry and business. There are 9,000 houses and flats, 62 factories and 150 shops. Up to £27,000,000 has already been

spent on Harlow, but it celebrates its tenth birthday with a profit of about £50,000 on its revenue account.

Traffic there is swift. The main roads run into the landscape, clear of the built-up areas, and there are no cross-roads and no traffic lights.

* * *

BUT Harlow's most fascinating feature is the structure of its population. Nearly one-fifth are under the age of five. The perambulators make traffic problems of their own. Britain is an old country, but where in the world will you find a town as young in every sense as Harlow?

Talking of youth, the surprise this month has been the revelation in a big book census that boys prefer reading war stories to "Westerns," and girls choose crime and adventure before romance. The survey, conducted over a year among 8,000 school children in England and Wales, showed that space fiction has a very small following. War stories, it was emphasised, must be true, or based on fact.

Television, as might be expected, had less influence on children at boarding schools than on day pupils who got home to the silver screen at nights. There was no question, however, of television conflicting with the reading habit; the indications were the other way, confirming what was said the other day by the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, at the 400th anniversary dinner of the Stationers' Company.

* * *

Commonwealth Tour

"THE duties and the power of the printing and publishing trade," said the Prime Minister, "continue to grow year by year in spite of radio and television. I do not believe that the new methods of communication will ever supersede the printed word."

The circulation of books and journals is rising year by year. Britain, went on Mr. Macmillan, took from books alone last year £21,000,000 in foreign currency.

Liaison between television and the printed word was never better exemplified than with the Duke of Edinburgh's recent television broadcast on his Commonwealth tour. On the morning after, newspapers were packed with off-the-screen pictures of the Duke and his souvenirs. Long, vivid accounts were given of his racy talk, which was intended for children

but—repeated by tele-recording late at night—also had millions of grown-ups engrossed in his travels through New Zealand, Australia, the South Pacific and the islands of the South Atlantic.

A winning performance, this, done informally from notes and sparkling with unforced humour. And, at the end, with a smile, perhaps the most telling remark of all. "All these people," said the Duke, "belong to one Commonwealth. They stick together not by force, but—because they all like each other."

* * *

Geophysical Year

ACCUSTOMED by now to the cameras, the Duke is to act as linking narrator in one of the most ambitious programmes yet televised. Costing around £20,000, it was to be presented on June 30 by the British Broadcasting Corporation in association with the Royal Society on the eve of the start of the International Geophysical Year. In his 60-minute programme the Duke will describe how the scientists of 57 countries will be uniting to make special observations of our planet, including the interior of the Earth, its surface and the outer atmosphere.

He will have at his disposal live outside broadcasts from Britain and the Continent, filmed material from different parts of the world, and special exhibits in the studio. Already film units are busy collecting items from places as far apart as Africa, India and the Far East.

The programme will be tele-recorded and copies will be flown to other Commonwealth countries as in the case of the Duke's talk to the children.

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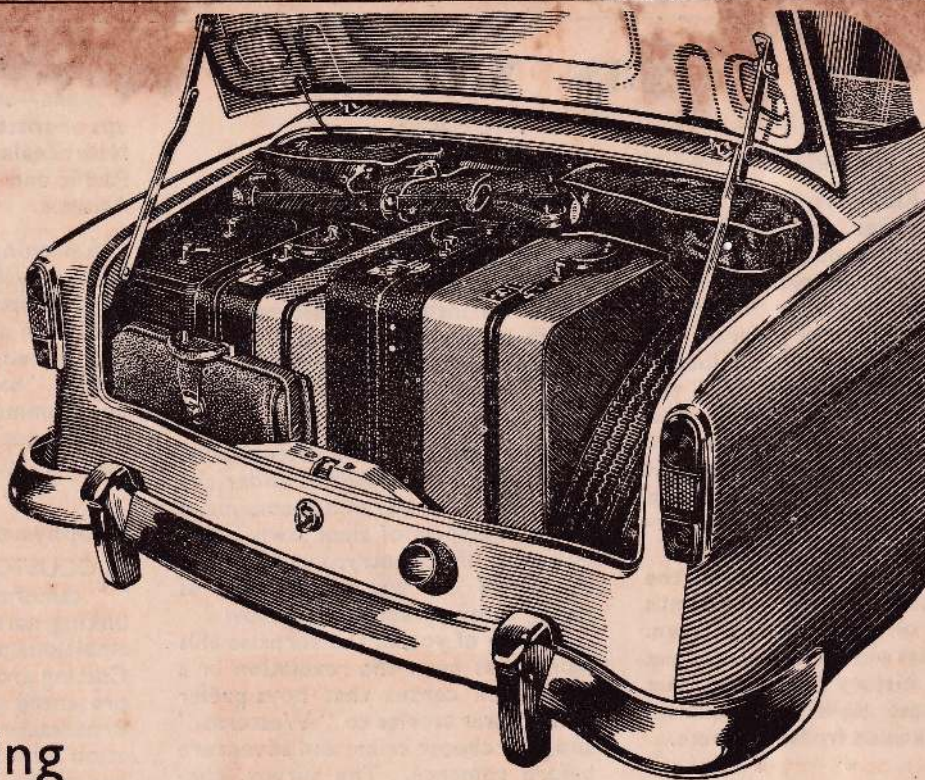
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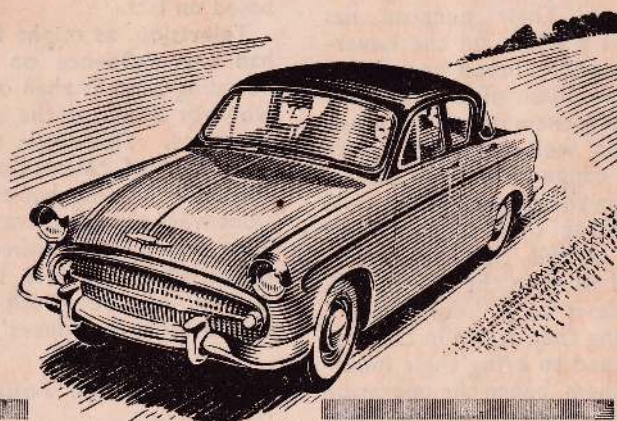
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SIR THOMAS VILLIERS

In His Eighty-eighth Year

EIGHT years ago when Sir Thomas Villiers resided in his palatial home "Adisham", in Haputale, the writer accepted an invitation to spend a week-end with this remarkable man, now living in retirement in London, and at the age of eighty-eight, still quite hale and hearty as a friend from Ceylon found a short time ago.

As you climbed the staircase of Sir Thomas Villiers' former house, perched on a peak in the Uva hills, you would have noticed two rows of portraits of men and women belonging to an earlier time than ours. One need not be an ancestor-worshipper or a snob to be able to take an interest in one's forbears. Some people spend their leisure hours with their stamps. Others contemplate their hunting trophies, usually the heads of savage beasts. It is only the fortunate few who can take quiet pleasure in examining the features of their great grandparents who played a significant part in the history of their country.

* * *

THE rows of faces confronting the staircase at "Adisham" belong to the Clarendons and the Russells, the two families which produced Sir Thomas Villiers, in many ways one of the most remarkable men of our time in Ceylon. His father, Prebendary Henry Montagu Villiers, belonged to the Clarendon family, while his mother, Lady Victoria Russell, came from the famous Whig family. Through the Clarendons and Russells, Sir Thomas would be related to, or connected with, all the former ruling families of England.

Had he been content with a business or political career in England, Thomas Villiers would have reached the top rank in either field. But the son of the Vicar of the fashionable London church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, had the adventurous spirit which is often found among the younger sons of aristocratic families.

* * *

SIR Thomas was brought up with his cousin, the philosopher and scientist, Bertrand Russell, now the third Earl. He had some good

stories of young "Bertie" Russell, whose brilliant intellectual gifts were set off by an unconventional code of conduct. Thomas Villiers arrived in Ceylon in 1887, with about ten pounds in his pocket, as a lad of eighteen to "creep" on Elbedde Estate, Dickoya, with Alfred Tabor, an old Etonian who had played cricket for his school and Middlesex. Tom Villiers had the normal planting career of the public school boy who, according to A. P. Herbert, alone



—Times Photo

Sir Thomas Villiers

can grow and manufacture tea of the finest flavour.

He was a prosperous planter before he came to Colombo in 1906 to become an even more prosperous merchant. But there was a brief interval when wanderlust seemed to get him in its grip. In 1896 he accepted an engagement with the Dumont Coffee Company in Brazil, but resigned after a few months' stay on the Company's property at Sao Paolo, on finding the conditions there unsuitable. Back in Ceylon, in due course he became part proprietor of Dickoya Estate, his planting career having already covered employment from time to time in Tillyrie, Scrubs, Yoxford and

THE public is more familiar with Sir Thomas Villiers' career as a merchant and partner of the agency and banking firm of George Steuart and Company, during which he took a full part in civic and national affairs. Nurtured as he was in an atmosphere of politics, it was inevitable that he should not only become a public man but should find satisfaction and pleasure in being one. He represented the Fort Ward in the Colombo Municipal Council when its prestige was high. He was elected to represent his community in the Legislative Council and was later nominated to the State Council.

Sir Thomas had a full knowledge of and deep insight into all matters connected with agriculture and finance. His criticisms of the Budget were always well informed and penetrating and delivered in an earnest and impressive manner. But his interests did not end with those which specially concerned his community or his constituents. He was interested in Ceylon and the Ceylonese because, as an Englishman and a Christian, he had a sense of trusteeship. He worked hard to find a suitable site for the University and was disappointed when the Dumbara Valley site was given up.

* * *

SIR Thomas was critical of the Government's marketing schemes because he said that the villager and his children should consume the eggs and milk and vegetables which he produced instead of selling them. He had been a keen supporter of the movement to stop the exploitation of children in domestic service. He was in fact interested in every constructive proposal to make the Ceylonese a happier and healthier race.

As a business man he helped out many Ceylonese capitalists who found themselves in difficulties. He was sometimes sardonic in his comments when they borrowed money on the security of their estates and spent it on dowries for their daughters instead of improving their properties.

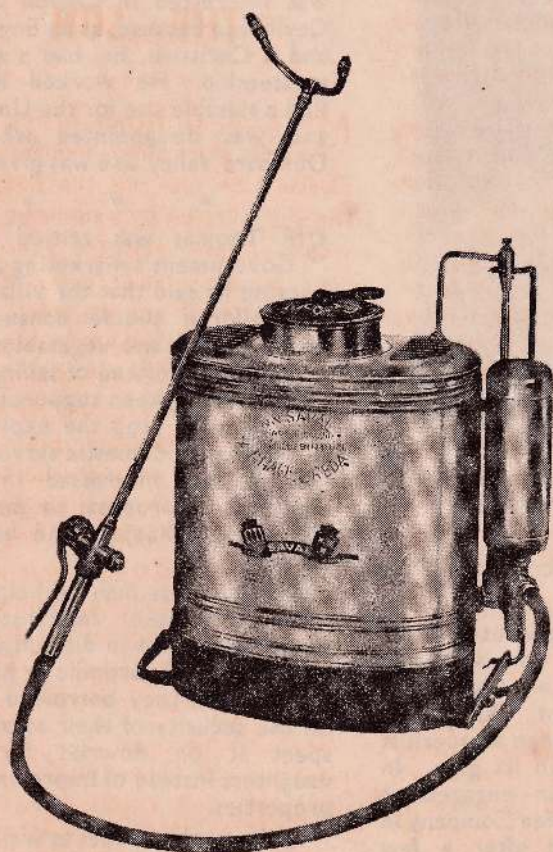
He knew the virtues as well as the weaknesses of his Ceylonese friends. In his study he had a priceless set of note-books and cuttings given to him by the late Mr. Reginald John in which could be found information about leading Ceylonese families which members of the families themselves do not possess.

(Continued on page 42)



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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

THE whole country breathed a great sigh of relief when the morning papers last Wednesday carried the news that a meeting had taken place the night before between the Prime Minister and leaders of the Federal Party at Mr. Bandaranaike's country residence.

The first sign of conciliation on the part of the Federalists was the appointment, at a meeting of the working committee of the Party in Jaffna during the previous week-end, of a delegation to carry out negotiations to resolve the language dispute in the event of an opening presenting itself for such proceedings. Subsequently there had evidently been preliminary talks in private in which the Finance Minister, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, took a prominent part and during which the plans were laid for the meeting on Tuesday night. From all accounts the exchanges at Horagolla were exploratory and took place in a cordial atmosphere. It is expected that the next meeting will go into concrete proposals.

* * *

THE tension caused by the months of bitter debate and recrimination has markedly eased with the prospect of the civil disobedience movement being called off. There had been definite fear of widespread violence breaking out when the satyagraha campaign was launched by the Federalists: it is no secret that many Tamil households in Colombo had made arrangements to move the women and children to Jaffna against a possible repetition on an intensified scale of the events of a year ago when the Official Language Bill was passed. Anxiety has now given place to universal good-will for the success of the discussions that have begun.

There is great faith in Mr. Bandaranaike's appreciation of democratic principles and his ability to convert recalcitrant elements within his Party. For their part the Federalists cannot ignore the moderate opinion among the Tamil community itself which is for hammering out a *modus vivendi* in view of the difficulties Mr. Bandaranaike himself faces. The

first meeting has left it to the Federalists to prepare a formula for discussion and there is a sanguine feeling that an honourable settlement acceptable to both sides will emerge from the final negotiations.

* * *

THE decision of Mr. Bandaranaike not to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London if by remaining in the country he could help avoid the situation growing worse, if not bring about a settlement, has been vindicated. At the same time, there is no doubt that his absence from the events in London is a loss to the country as well as to himself personally.

The influence of the Commonwealth on world affairs as colonialism recedes is receiving greater attention outside the Commonwealth, to judge from comments in the foreign press. By its policy of non-alignment with power blocs, Ceylon, with India, occupies a special position in the Commonwealth, and it is no reflection on Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, who is deputising for the Prime Minister, to say that Mr. Bandaranaike would have made a notable contribution to the conference. However, should the negotiations between him and the Federalists result in a satisfactory settlement of the language dispute, it in itself would be an accomplishment which would serve as an example to countries which are yet to be admitted to the Commonwealth. Malaya, for example, has a language problem which is capable of erupting after independence, and is watching the course of events in Ceylon with keen interest.

* * *

MEMBERS of the parliamentary delegation to Soviet Russia have brought back impressions which are in striking contrast to what is often written about that country. Although how much reliance is to be placed on the experiences of visitors who in a brief sojourn made a rapid tour of the country is questionable, the changes in Russia since destalinisation have apparently brought about conditions which makes previous criticism of the Communist State out of date. At

least one member of the delegation, a Senator, has publicly asserted that Soviet Russia is truly a socialist state. Whether it is democratic as understood by those who are familiar with the parliamentary system is, however, a different matter.

A noteworthy fact is that the delegation found perfect religious freedom, to all appearances at any rate. At least Muslims and Christians speak of mosques and churches attracting greater numbers than is often the case in Ceylon. However, what is of immediate interest is that there are prospects of Russia buying some 750,000 lb. of tea a week in Ceylon and in return supplying wheat flour on more favourable terms than other countries.

BOMBARDMENT BY THE SUN

MR. L. A. H. Arndt writes: "It still gives me immeasurable pleasure to pick up the image of the Sun, thrown by a sunbeam, on a white surface, and see there the now acknowledged causes of our discomforts—if not disasters. This is something the sophisticate misses, whether through offhandedness, or modern architecture and its sealed ceilings! On Monday, June 24, a casual glance galvanised—there were no less than three sizeable pairs of spots, with a seventh on the very rim: said to be, from our point of view, the most disadvantageous position. Readers can make their own associations: they are now mundane text-book matter.

My point is, these cosmic phenomena serve to throw nuclear explosions and their effects into proper perspective. Here we are, perpetually being bombarded by the Sun, and nobody—or hardly any, for I have met, this year, an eosinophilic case who was warned by his doctor against excessive sunlight—cares a hoot! Recently, even the scientists turned and ran. Sunbeams give us the danger signal would we but look. Then we too can run for shelter!"



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DIVERSIONS OF A DIPLOMAT IN CEYLON

Mr. PHILIP CROWE'S LATEST BOOK

with a foreword by Viscount Soulbury

WE have received from the well-known publishers, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., an advance copy of Mr. Philip Crowe's latest book, "Diversions of a Diplomat in Ceylon," which we heartily commend to our readers as an intensely interesting volume dealing with the fauna of Ceylon, village life, the caste system, history, archaeology, the veddah, and the economics of tea planting. The writing is bright and unaffected, and often amusing, and the reader is quickly beguiled into an enjoyable companionship with the author in the pleasures and excitements he so genially describes.

In his foreword Viscount Soulbury says: "At the beginning of this book the author describes our first meeting in September, 1953, at Queen's House, Colombo, where, as Ambassador of the United States of America to Ceylon, he presented his credentials to me as the Governor-General of Ceylon and the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. That was, of course, an extremely formal occasion, but it was the prelude to a very warm personal friendship.

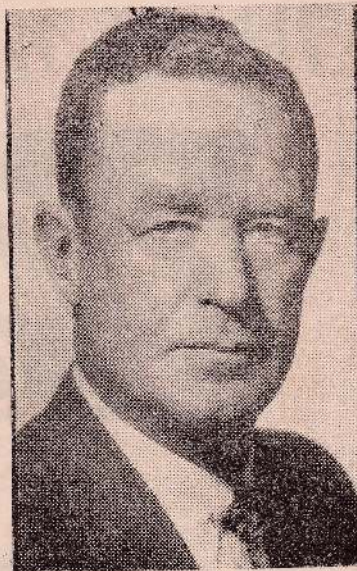
* * *

DURING my residence in Ceylon and after I had left in the Summer of 1954, Mr. Crowe was kind enough to let me see from time to time accounts which he had written of his expeditions to the jungles and game reserves and his notes upon various historical and social features of the Island. They seemed to me to be so interesting and informative that I was delighted to learn later on that he proposed to collect and publish them and, needless to say, I was much flattered by his request that I should write this foreword.

Rather more than half of this book deals with the wild animals of Ceylon: elephant, bear, leopard, boar, buffalo and deer; with the fish in the rivers, lakes and sea and with the birds. The author has shot and fished in many parts of the world and there can be few men better qualified to describe the pursuit of game. His sporting activities have

ranged almost literally 'from China to Peru' and, incidentally, he has hunted with the Pytchley in England and been master of his own pack of beagles in Maryland, U.S.A.

Whilst we were together in Ceylon, I was unhappily never able



—Times

Mr. Philip K. Crowe

Former U. S. A. Ambassador in Ceylon

to accompany him upon his expeditions, but I had made trips to the two game reserves that he visited and his vivid account of them has brought back to my mind the memory of some of the loveliest scenery in the world and of the best companions, for I note amongst the names of those who accompanied him, several friends who went with me.

* * *

MY own first visits to the jungle were, of course, tame affairs compared with the Author's; I had not sufficient skill or experience or stamina, or indeed nerve, to emulate his adventures. My chief pleasure was to find some quiet shady

spot from which I could watch the wild animals through field glasses and at a reasonably safe distance.

"Ceylon is a naturalist's paradise. The variety and beauty of the birds, butterflies, trees and flowers are indescribable. There can be no happier hunting-ground in the world for the ornithologist and botanist. Every student of the animal and bird life of Ceylon will be delighted by this book, and those who are interested in the history, traditions and customs of the Ceylonese people will get from it a clearer and more intelligible conception than from many a formal treatise on those subjects, and a more readable one. Edward Gibbon, in his great history, makes mention of a Chinese Emperor who 'describes as a poet the pleasures which he had often enjoyed as a sportsman.' Mr. Crowe has not employed poetry to describe his pleasures, but his readers will enjoy the agreeable and attractive prose in which his descriptions are written."

* * *

IN his preface the author writes.—
"As American Ambassador in Ceylon, it was one of my most pleasant duties to meet and get to know all types of the Ceylonese peoples, and the inhabitants of that lovely Island being scattered over some 25,000 square miles this entailed a good deal of travel. In the past three years I have flown over much of the Island, travelled its railroads and motored on virtually all the motorable roads; I have jeeped hundreds of miles across the trackless jungles, canoed down the Mahaweli Ganga, the Island's longest river, and visited some of the remotest islands off the coast, including the Maldives, the Moslem Sultanate lying some four hundred miles South-West of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean.

"Often fatiguing but always rewarding, these journeys have given me an insight into the minds and customs of the peoples and have permitted a close study of the Island's wonderful fauna and flora... The fact that I like to shoot and fish and was able to enjoy these pursuits at the same time made my journeys to the out-of-the-way places even more interesting, for it is easier to get to know the hunters of the Wanni if you hunt with them and easier to understand the fishermen of the coast if you sail with them in their fragile outriggers."

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THE MEDICINE OF NACHCHAMALAI

By A. F. A.

THE Eastern Province has its singing fish; so perhaps the fact that this very interesting part of the Island also remains to cure all ills of the flesh may not be a great surprise! The stories which the local villagers told about the powerfulness of this specific were, however, sufficiently interesting to warrant investigation: with the result that the author arrived at the Salapai-arū ferry, complete with guides, just as the signs of dawn were appearing over the sea.

Salapai-arū ferry is 19 miles north of Trincomalee and from the middle of the lagoon, into which several rivers empty their waters, a peculiar pinnacle of rock stands out above the jungle. This is Nachchamalai—the mistress's hill—and out of this rock the mysterious fluid, which turns everything it touches into stone, is said to flow into the stream below.

THE party embarked and distributed its weight along the centre of a frail mango wood canoe. A nice balance having been obtained, the canoe headed across the lagoon in the direction of one of the streams. It was a beautiful morning and the colours of the sunrise were reflected in the smooth water, which was hardly disturbed by the primitive paddles of the boatman.

In a few minutes the broad lagoon had been left behind and the canoe turned into a stream and glided under tangled masses of mangroves. In places these almost touched overhead; then the river widened again; the mangroves were left behind, jungle trees and bushes taking their place. Birds, flowering trees and plants now attracted our attention. Green pigeon passed overhead, a solitary crane flew across the river and a large hawk lazily watched the canoe from a tree. The jungle woke to the calls of animals and birds.

THE waterway twisted and turned until a long stretch of river was reached and Nachchamalai was seen very near. After an hour's journey the boat was beached and the party clambered ashore to walk the remaining half mile. Elephant tracks abounded on the bank of the river and, before many steps had been taken, a large herd of spotted deer was seen very close in the low bush.

The walk to the hill was through prickly scrub, but on the lower parts of the hill itself, the usual jungle trees and bushes had to be cut through. The way led up a rough slope and, after a scramble, the base of the enormous rock, which is seen from the ferry, was reached. To our left was a cell, or cave, similar to those which are so common at Vessagiriya and Anuradhapura, with drip ledge above the entrance and the usual inscriptions, indicating the name and standing of the occupant, cut out of the rock above it. Ruins of the rough stone boundary walls still remain in the condition that they must have been in the time of the last occupant.

* * *

CUTTING through a tangle of thorny bushes and creepers beyond the cave, and passing through a small opening between two rocks as large as houses, the party stepped out on to a flat rock terrace of considerable size, from which a magnificent view of jungle, hill and river was obtained. The old hermits had extremely good taste in the matter of choosing sites to retire to and, although the country beneath this wonderful terrace may have been thickly populated then, the calls of the birds, the scents of the flowers and the colours of the sunrise and sunset must have contributed in no small part to their worship and to their solitary meditations.

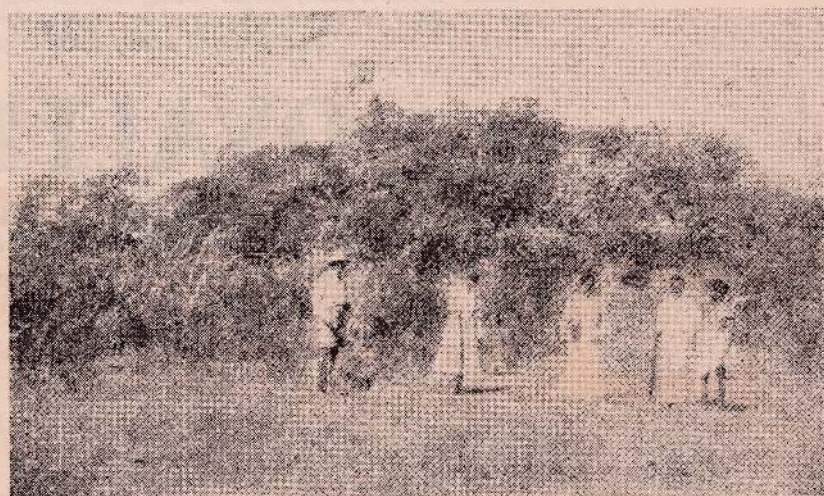
TWO hundred feet below, the jungle spread out to the horizon; isolated hills rose from a sea of trees and here and there a small paddy field marked the last efforts of a receding civilisation to hold its own. From left to right wound the Maddi-arū; in front was a sandbank at the water's edge, across which a wide track marked the recent passage of a herd of elephants. To the right, a number of deer moved along the bank, occasionally halting along to drink. Behind us, two miles away, was the sea, Salapai-arū ferry, and the large tank, Periyakavachchikulam, all glistening in the morning.

The guides, who had left us to rest and admire the view beside a water-hole, in the terrace, filled with lotus flowers, had been searching for the source of the mysterious stream. Calling us to follow them, they led the way down the hill, over fallen trees, past bear caves and hornet's nests, up the hill again and stopped at the base of another immense rock, towering fifty feet into the air.

* * *

FROM a fissure at the bottom, a whitish deposit lay across the slab rock at our feet. This was evidently where the petrifying liquid poured out of the rock. To reach the fissure it was necessary to scramble up the slab. A short crawl inside, with a handkerchief tied round one's face to prevent entire asphyxiation from bats, disclosed the fact that the rift ran upwards towards the top of the rock. The faces of the rift were also coated with the deposit. The rock mass then must contain a compound of calcium which, forming a solution through the

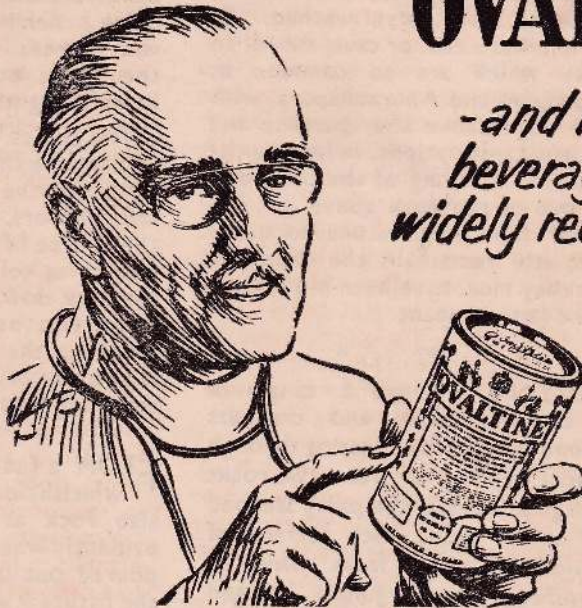
(Continued on page 42)



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SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION OF CASHEW

By E. N. NAIR, B. Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.

(Fortnightly Review Special)

CASHEW can be cultivated in the arid zones of the Northern, North-Central, North-western and part of the Eastern Provinces, from the seashore right up to mountainous regions. It grows well in where there is little or no rainfall. Due to the presence of clouds in mountainous parts, the flowers wither and get charred. Hence, lower or coastal regions are ideal for cashew cultivation.

One of the most important points to which the cultivator should pay special attention, is the selection of seed and this has to be done by the cultivator himself or under his direct supervision. Otherwise the defects will not be readily perceptible, but can be realised when the trees begin to yield.

The trees are of various types but they can be classified into five main varieties :—

1. Those which begin to yield quickly. This variety flowers and bears fruit earlier than the specified time. So there is the possibility of damage caused by bats, birds, insects and due to other reasons.

2. Those which begin to yield and bear fruit every year, regularly, and at the correct time. The seeds for seedlings should be collected from this variety.

3. Those which yield late. Though this variety yields and bears fruit, the flowering is delayed occasionally. When there is excessive rain the seeds get blackened and damaged and wasted.

4. Those which do not yield. There are many trees which flower but do not bear fruit and seed. The existence of such trees in plantations from where seeds are collected for purposes of seeds (for propagation and not for nuts), is itself undesirable. This affects the distribution of flower dust (done by bees) for the bearing of fruits and nuts in the flowers.

5. Those which have no oil content. In this variety, we do not find the shell oil. The nuts can be extracted from the green seeds themselves. Such nuts should be consumed then and there, as they cannot be preserved.

Plantation Area.—All trees and plants in the garden where you

propose to cultivate cashew, should be removed. Big trees, if any, should at least be cut to ground level.

The seedlings should be planted at a spacing of 25 to 30 feet. The line of plantation can be either square or triangular. If it is triangular all the plants will have equal spacings. If a line is maintained, just like the case of coconut and rubber plantations, it facilitates clearing the wild or jungle growth and also collecting the seeds and in maintenance.

If seedlings are not planted in pits, they are likely to fall during heavy winds. Hence they should be planted in pits $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The earth removed from the pits can be used for refilling, after the seeds are planted. The refilling has to be slightly above ground level and the earth should be kept in the shape of a cone. If so, the seed or seedling may not get spoiled or decayed. After some time the bed will assume its normal level.

The seed nut should be soaked in water and sown a few inches below the cone. Alternatively, before the starting of the monsoon, seedlings can be obtained from the seeds in a separate bed (or seedlings can be obtained from a private nursery or from the Department of Agriculture). If seeds are sown, at least two seeds should be put in one pit, to compensate for the loss of a few seedlings when they come up. If both the seedlings are lost fresh seedlings have to be planted in the pit. As far as possible the seedlings in the pits should be firm and out of the damagable stage, before the start of the next monsoon.

Weeding.—Weeding should be done two or three times during the first year. If not, there will be unwanted growth of grass, weeds and creepers over the plant, which will affect the growth of the plant. This process should be continued at least for the next 2 or 3 years. At the end of the first year, the bottom should be dug and the soil made loose, for the roots of the plant to go deep and sidewise to obtain a firm grip and foundation. The loose soil will protect the bottom of the plant from excessive heat, during summer.

If the plantation is in the Eastern or Northern and Uva Province where there is rainfall and some kind of irrigation, the possibility of double crops can be examined. During the first year, paddy cultivation can be taken up in the same area, excepting 2 square feet around the plants. This is highly advantageous to the plants as well as to the farmer. During the next year, ginger, Tapioca plantation and bananas (of the very big variety which is rarely seen in Ceylon. Some of these will be a foot long and 2 inches in diameter) can be cultivated. Lemon grass from which a certain kind of oil is extracted can also be grown. This is a very high cash crop and is in great demand in the western countries.

* * *

Fencing.—Though the young plants are not eaten by cattle, yet it is advantageous, with some kind of fencing, to protect the plants for the first three years. The cattle at times trample upon the plants and destroy them. At the harvesting season, animals eat the seeds along with the fruits. So it is better to have a permanent barbed-wire fencing around this plantation in the same way as you do for coconut and rubber estates.

There is a general belief that cashew plantation does not require any manuring at all. The plants will grow quickly and give better and greater yield if they are manured properly. Cowdung and compost manure will be sufficient. If it is a question of more yield, better and quicker yield, then artificial manure (phosphate or sulphates) can also be administered to some extent. The size of some seeds obtained out of a scientifically manured garden may be up to that of an arecanut.

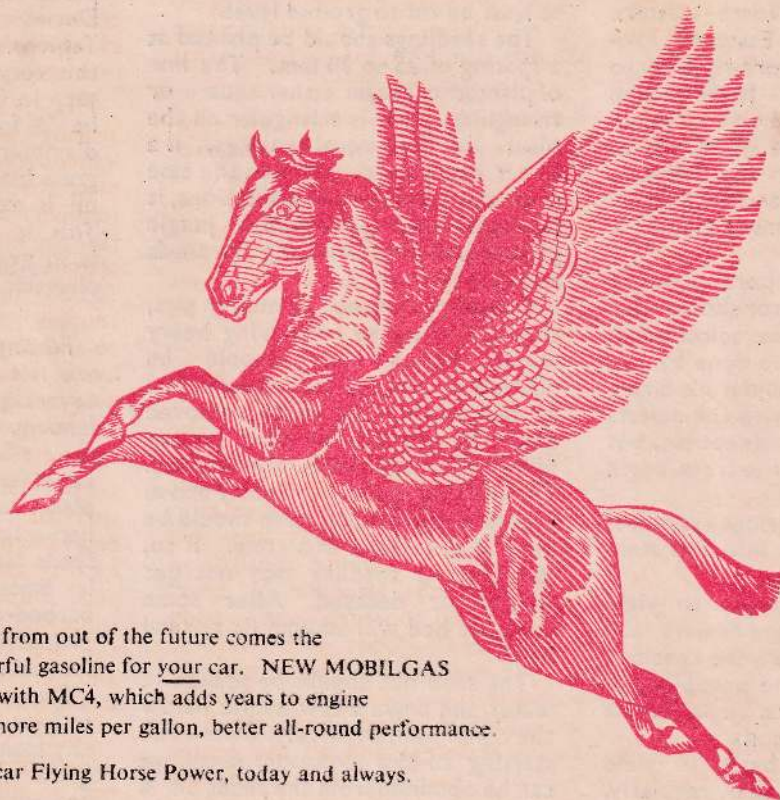
It is important to save the plantation from accidental fire during the summer season. In North Kerala, several plantations which were about to yield, have been destroyed by fire. This may happen especially during the first year, due to ignorance and carelessness or overconfidence on the part of farmers.

Harvest.—Simply collect the seeds which fall from the tree along with the ripe fruit. If unripe fruit with the seed is plucked, the nut will get spoilt or will give a bad taste. If not daily, the seeds may be collected once in three days.

In Ceylon we have vast barren lands where nothing is grown

(Continued on page 42)

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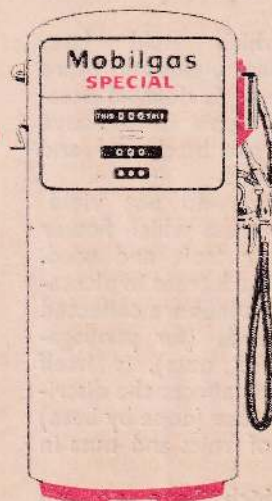
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COMMENT FROM CANADA

- - - By Felicity

IT is always difficult for me to realise that my *Fortnightly* jottings on life going on around me—frequently, it would seem to me, of the most trivial nature—are likely to be seen and commented upon by readers on the other side of the globe.

This week's mail brings me a renewed reminder of the fact, in the shape of a most welcome letter from Mrs. Denham Till (formerly Madeleine De Zilwa) who has read my story of a Ceylon family's brief adventure in Canada and the reasons given for their return.

Mrs. Till writes from British Columbia, where she tells me she has now dug in roots:—

"I feel I must rise in defence of my adopted country, Canada, after reading your article . . . I don't think the young couple gave Canada a fair trial. Six months is a short time in which to form a judgment of a country. Then, too, Toronto has extremes of climate. If they had come to the West Coast they would probably have found it more to their liking."

Having just finished reading Dr. Lucien De Zilwa's vivid story, in the last issue of the "*Fortnightly*," of his own early struggles and achievements in a far country, it seemed entirely appropriate to receive, at that moment, his daughter's account in her letter to me, of her early experiences in Canada.

Commenting on the impression Mrs. Winter had gained, of the "false standards" in Canadian living, Madeleine Till writes: "Generalisations are dangerous . . . One can find such people anywhere. And nobody forces you to have so-called luxuries and pay on the never-never. We didn't! I waited eight years before we bought our Frig., paying for it outright. We find life very simple and sane in B.C."

* * *

ALTHOUGH I am happy to publish this tribute to a great Dominion, from another of Lanka's daughters, I still can appreciate the feelings of the young couple who had made great sacrifices to go to Canada on their children's account, and who quickly made up their minds that they had been mistaken. As Hazel Winter stressed, it was not the hardships imposed by climate or city life,

but the feeling of insecurity induced by labour conditions in that great metropolis which made the Winters decide to cut their losses quickly and return, with the resolve to bring up their children to be good Ceylon citizens and to profit from what they had learned abroad.

Judging from Mrs. Till's own description, given in a broadcast over Radio Ceylon in 1954 (the text is before me as I write), her first experiences of life in Canada were far happier than those of the Winters. Describing how, nine and a half years earlier, she had first set foot on Canadian soil, she said:

"We landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the depths of winter. It was bitterly cold outside, but the hotels and shops enveloped one in a comforting warmth, thanks to their efficient system of central heating . . . We had a five-day trip by train across the continent, sleeping at night in Pullman berths attended by courteous negro porters, and eating heartily of the foods which were so scarce elsewhere. The dining-car stewards took a delight in plying us with jugs of cream, large plates of bacon and eggs and all the butter we could eat." (This towards the close of the world war must indeed have made an indelible impression).

After describing the happy hours of her first Christmas in the new land, the broadcaster continued:

"As time went on I discovered that a wonderful community spirit existed among the people in all walks of life. In our own small country district round Sidney on Vancouver Island (Mrs. Till still writes from there) there have been many instances of this.

"A tomato grower was ill for several months after a serious operation: to help him the neighbours came in and planted up his field. Then there was the garage which burnt to the ground one winter's night. The owner, a young ex-serviceman, was not fully insured. Everyone, young and old, helped to rebuild the place. Someone supplied material for the roofing, another gave cement blocks for the foundations. The milk and bread delivery men would stop for half an hour or so and help with the building."

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SEVERAL more such instances were given by Mrs. Till, who went on to describe the farming district "reminiscent of England" in which she and her husband live. If I take space to quote her words now, it is in order not so much to atone for any false impression previously given, as to impress on intending emigrants that Canada does offer widely varying prospects, all of which have to be carefully taken into account.

Mrs. Till confirms what I had already heard, that Victoria and Vancouver Island can boast of a climate that is almost ideal, with long summers and mild winters. Income tax, she informs me, is not levied on incomes below 2,000 dollars (about 10,000 rupees) a year for married couples. Schools are compulsory, co-educational and free. The cost of living is fairly high, but for country dwellers eggs, fruit and vegetables are plentiful and cheap, and land-taxes are low on farm property.

Mrs. Till also mentions that Victoria has a full concert-season with top-ranking visiting artists, while the local symphony orchestra, art society and music and dramatic groups supply all that could be desired in the way of artistic entertainment. She herself, it will be remembered, is a well-known concert pianist.

After carefully comparing such widely contrasting reports, it should not be difficult for those who feel they can afford to do so, to choose the more gracious life of British Columbia. Whether it would offer the same amount of "opportunities" for those who have their living to make in a new country is another matter. The subject of emigration is, unhappily, still one of so much moment to many people in Ceylon today, that I feel sure Mrs. Till's viewpoint will be eagerly welcomed and soberly considered.

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PEOPLE

SIR William Murphy, formerly Mayor of Colombo and later Governor of the Bahamas, who retired some years ago and made his home in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, spent his 70th birthday on May 4th visiting polio patients in the Wilkins Infectious Diseases Hospital in Salisbury.

It will be remembered that in a recent issue of the *Fortnightly Review* it was stated that Sir William was called upon to act for the Governor-General, till the new Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, took up duties. Our good friend, Col. Victor Thompson, till three years ago Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army in Ceylon and presently in Southern Rhodesia, writing to us recently says: "Sir William and Lady Murphy have done a wonderful job in their heavy responsibilities, for not only has he been acting Governor-General but also the Officer administrating the Southern Rhodesia Government.

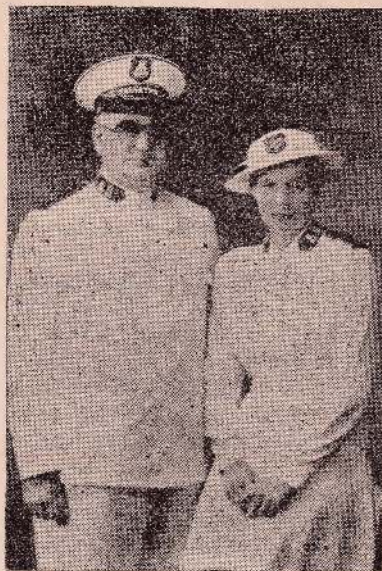
* * *

SIR William and Lady Murphy have both travelled extensively throughout the Federation, ready to identify themselves with every good cause and have been most appreciative of that which is being done. When the Governor of Southern Rhodesia comes back at the end of this week (Whit Monday), Sir William will hand over to Sir Robert Tredgold both the important assignments he has held for, with the

Queen Mother's visit to Southern Rhodesia in July, Sir Robert Tredgold, as Federal Chief Justice, will take over the reins of Office till the new Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, arrives next October; while Sir William Peveril-Powlette assumes office as Governor of Southern Rhodesia."

* * *

COL. Victor Thompson, who left a very fine record behind him as Salvation Army Chief in Ceylon for



Col. & Mrs. Victor Thompson

four years and identified himself wholeheartedly with the Ceylon Rotary movement, sends us greetings, and wishes to be remembered to his friends in the Island. In the

course of a lengthy letter he says that he keeps fit, even though seldom able to take things quietly. When he returned from leave, which he spent with Mrs. Thompson in England, he was given a new car with a mileage of fifty-six only. Now, he says, he has passed 25,000 miles, and that does not give the full picture, for he has travelled well over a thousand miles in Land Rovers, as also flying to Northern Rhodesia five times, Bulawayo thrice. There is so much to be done, and he is not satisfied with all that he does.

* * *

COL. Thompson writes as follows: "I have had another big scheme go through—a new Teacher Training Section at Howard, costing £16,500. This was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, on March 27. I have many new schemes to face but wonder how long I shall be here! But so much must be done. My wife had a nasty fall at the end of April—slipped on a very highly polished floor—and broke her right arm. It was a compound fracture and for the first two weeks she had a very sticky time. However, with her usual dint of perseverance, she typed the letters to the youngsters each week and her mother, too, with one finger on her left hand. It is now coming up to six weeks since the fall, and she hopes that soon the plaster will be removed."

* * *

MR. H. M. Thomas, after being in charge of Midford Estate, Hatton, for several years, has just taken up duties as Superintendent of New Peacock Group, Pussellawa. A keen sportsman, Mr. Thomas in his earlier days in Ceylon was a rugger player well above the average and appeared for Up-country in representative matches. As a full-back he was very safe and could find touch with strong and well directed kicking as few backs could do. He is the father of Miss Shirley Thomas, who has done so well in Ceylon athletics.

Mr. Thomas was President of the Ceylon Rugby Football Union in 1933 when he was in the Kandy district, being at the time Superintendent of Relugas, Madulkelle. He has been planting in Ceylon for more than thirty-five years.

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P E O P L E

THE Revd. John Schuring, the Pastor in charge of the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwela, retired and left Ceylon recently with his wife and family for America. Mr. Schuring's departure is widely regretted by the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, who accorded him and his family a farewell function on the eve of his departure, at the Manse, Dehiwela. The reason for Mr. Schuring's retirement is that Mrs. Schuring has been in poor health for a long time, the climate not agreeing with her.

* * *

THE death occurred in Colombo on June 22 of Mr. J. Arthur Piachaud, Deputy Chief Engineer, Way and Works of the Railway, son of the late Mr. J. A. Piachaud and of Mrs. Piachaud of The Retreat, Kandy. He was 52 and had been ill for some time.

Mr. Piachaud was educated at Trinity College, where he was in the College Rugby XV and Cricket Eleven, and qualified as an engineer in

England. After his return to Ceylon he played more tennis than cricket, turning out only for the Railway in the Government Services tournament. At tennis he participated regularly in the early years in the championship meets and was runner-up twice for the singles title.

Besides his mother, wife and two sons, Mr. Piachaud leaves two sisters, Mrs. A. E. Keuneman (snr.) and Miss M. Piachaud, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., and two brothers in England, Dr. Robin Piachaud and the Rev. Frank Piachaud.

* * *

A SERVICE of remembrance and thanksgiving was held last week for Miss Faith Parmelee, for ten years General-Secretary of the Colombo Y.W.C.A., who died last month in America.

Miss Parmelee served in the Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon from 1927 to 1934, was national General-Secretary of the region for two years and General-Secretary of the Colombo Y.W.C.A. for ten years from 1924.

MR. E. Turner Green of Messrs. Turquand, Young & Co., Chartered Accountants, and last year's Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, has left for the U.K. on a holiday. He expects to return to the Island about December next.

* * *

NIMAL Jayawardene (20), second son of Mr. N. U. Jayawardene, Managing Director of Messrs. Vavasour Trading Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Jayawardene, has passed the Law Tripos (First Class) at Cambridge University. His elder brother, Lal Jayawardene, last year passed his Economics Tripos with a First Class.

Both were at King's College. They had their secondary education at Royal College, Colombo.

Mr. N. U. Jayawardene recently spent five weeks in the U.K., and doubtless saw his two sons frequently between business engagements.

(Continued on page 27)



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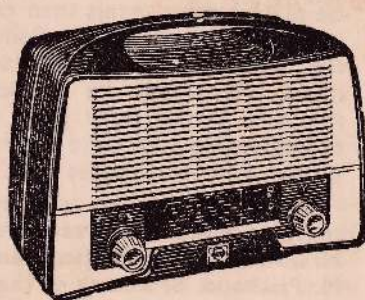
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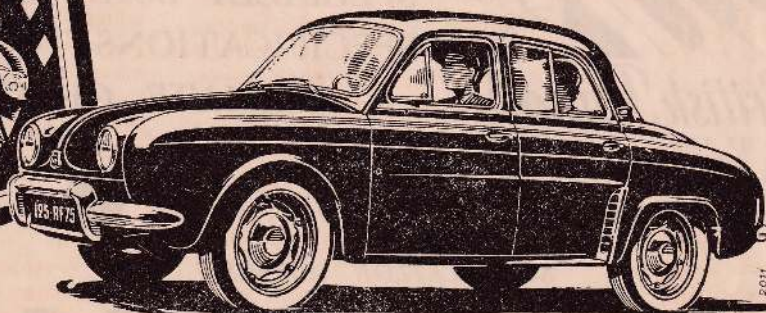
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WARDEN DE SARAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IT was on S. John Baptist's Day, June 24, 1932, that the Warden of S. Thomas' was installed. By his express wish, the celebration of his Jubilee began with the Celebration of the Eucharist on that same Festival. The Bishop of Colombo was Celebrant; the Archdeacon of Colombo, Principal of the Divinity School (part of the original foundation of S. Thomas), was Deacon; and the Rev. J. Y. Barnabas, sub-Deacon. The Chapel was filled with present boys, Old Boys and well-wishers. The *Te Deum* was sung as an Anthem.

When the boys had assembled in the Hall, the Bishop opened proceedings with a short speech in which he expressed appreciation of the welcome he always received at S. Thomas', and the privilege given him of presiding at that ceremony. He eulogized the great worth of the Warden, the reward of which was the affection and regard of his boys.

The Head Prefect, W. T. Ellawala, extolled the Warden's foresight and determination to preserve S. Thomas' from ultra-nationalistic extremes. He acknowledged that behind the stern exterior the Warden often presented in their midst, lay a heart full of human kindness. He asked the Warden to accept a token of the boys' regard, a silver coffee set.

* * *

THE Warden in reply thanked those who had for all these years been kind to him. He had ever been fortunate—in the fact that forty-seven of his years were spent at S.T. C., in his teachers, in his Staff, in his boys. He let the boys into a secret: though many would say that earlier generations were better, he would say this the present boys—they were not so bad! He asked them to ensure that S. Thomas' would go on for ever. One other fact he re-

vealed. He had spent two days in another school, Kingswood. Then Mr. L. E. Blaze had asked him to leave, because he was too young and childish! Proceedings ended with the day being declared a holiday.

In the evening the Staff Club entertained the Warden at a Garden Party. The Rev. J. Y. Barnabas recalled the multitudinous activities that made up the Warden's work, and expressed admiration for the way the Warden had carried them all out, and kept the discipline of the School so high. He asked the Warden to accept from the Staff a Radio-set and Record Player.

The Warden in reply thanked the Staff for their loyalty, forbearance, charity and good humour, which alone made it possible for him to carry on. The years had sped by, he said, and he announced that his days as Warden were drawing to a close.

* * *

THE Old Boys of S. Thomas' College entertained the Warden to dinner at the Galle Face Hotel, on which occasion they presented to him a cheque for Rs. 25,000. A substantial sum in excess of the amount they hoped to collect will, it is intended, be set aside for the award of a Prize in his name.

The Bishop of Colombo, The Rt. Rev. Archibald Rollo Graham Campbell, presided at the dinner, which was attended by more than three hundred old boys and their wives. The Warden's toast was proposed by the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, a class-mate of Canon de Saram and a contemporary at Oxford, and supported by Mr. E. G. Wikramanayake, Q.C., and Dr. N. A. de S. Wijesekera.

He was proud of being a Thomian, Mr. Banadranaikie said, and recalling that two of his predecessors as Prime Minister had been Thomians (the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his son, Mr. Dudley Senanayake), said: "As long as Sri Lanka lasts Thomians will be to the fore in all walks of life. Make no mistake about it."

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PEOPLE

(Continued from page 25)

THE Revd. Basil Jansz is back in Ceylon, recuperating after an illness. He has spent thirty years ministering to the people of East London, from the date of his ordination in 1926. He has been at Shadwell since 1939, as Rector of St. Paul's. In the tercentenary year of this dockside parish, he was offered, and prevailed upon to accept, a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. This is a rare honour, given to few. Perhaps as much as this is due to his long service and sterling qualities—so well displayed in the War years—it is due to his qualities as a fighter: he loudly fought the State for the retention of properties of the Church of England in this area—a seemingly hopeless cause.

* * *

MR. Jansz played cricket regularly for the Southgate C.C., and the "Church Times," in a "Portrait of a Personality" described him as "the best and most exciting bat in the London clergy cricket team in its vintage years before the War." Perhaps he always remembered his record-breaking 103 runs in the Big Match of 1917! That was the year he shared with his two closet friends Dr. F. J. T. (Choicey) Foenander and Canon (Reggie) de Saram, the title 'leaders and saviours—of lost causes,' bestowed in a passage the whole of which reads like prophecy. These two friends—the third is abroad—must have had much to share on the occasion of the Warden's Jubilee. Perhaps it was not mere change that brought them together again!

* * *

MR. S. C. Banker was inducted President of the Rotary Club of Colombo at the annual banquet of the club in the G.O.H. on June 27. Rotarian past President K. Somasuntheram presided in the absence of the President, Mr. David Hutcheson. Among the guests were the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, and Ceylon's Ambassador to the United States of America, Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardena, and Mrs. Gunewardena.

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NATURE STUDIES

— By Rev. P. T. CASH, M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.) —

IT was at about three in the morning many many years ago that I heard a splash that sounded prodigious in the silence of the night. There had been some heavy showers and, underneath a wide gutter, a bath-tub had been left; it had become full of rain water from the roof.

The sound of the great splash emanated from this region. I rose to investigate and the cause of the disturbance was soon evident—in the bath-tub two rats were busily swimming and they were working hard and making good time. I left them to enjoy this form of exercise and returned to bed. In the morning one lay drowned at the bottom of the bath-tub, the other was still feebly swimming, its efforts were over by half past six, and by eight o'clock both these rodents had been incinerated, and the bath-tub had been disinfected.

* * *

WHY this sudden plunge, this nose-dive into the water?

The gutter is very slippery; evidently these two rats were either pursued together by some nocturnal foe, or they were fleeing—the one from the other; on the wide and slippery gutter they had accelerated too much and thus had plunged to their tardy doom.

As far as I could make out the creatures were both the common type of Ceylon house rat (*Rattus Rattus Kandianus*), and they both possessed the darker coloured belly which is common in the rat that lives on the unwilling bounty of man in our bungalow roofs. Likewise they had the long tails of the common type. The house cat and its black kitten were greatly interested in the bath-tub in the early morning of that day and looked fondly over the side as if to promise to either of these rodents, if they should emerge, a welcome that would at least be hearty.

* * *

THE house-rat is so well known as a potential menace to human life that it was cheering to know that there were two less on the premises, even if there is no plague within 150 miles. Without plague being in the question indeed, I have had enough

of the house rat. He danced on my chest when I was in bed long ago in Matara, made nests from devotional literature from my shelves in Galle, leaped out on me from book almiraes in Colombo, and made the neighbourhood malodorous from time to time here. Even in his passing he had been troublesome, for his last squeaks, issuing from above the ceiling and probably from the throat of a rat-snake, have been sufficient to drive away sleep.

* * *

WE have a long bill against him. Kurunegala and Colombo know this only too well. He spends time at the top of coconut palms—one ran along a palm on the night of the double tragedy and entered the window of a dwelling nearby; he too met a well-deserved fate.

If he were to stay at the top of coconut palms, he might be less dangerous to human life, but here the coconut planters will take issue—he is not a welcome visitor even up there.

This rat is very prolific and can produce eight families in one year, each family consisting of four or five members. A little calculation will furnish formidable facts; if two rats furnish the world with even six families in one year, each of only four members, what is the possible rate of increase of rats in your bungalow—provided that they all survive, after three years. The data is not given but the problem may nevertheless be tackled, and perhaps commended to a local examiner in arithmetic. Bishop Hatto's fate might be repeated; the Pied Piper would be badly needed if all individuals grew to maturity.

These families are found in the roof.

* * *

I WELL remember one occasion, when tiffin had been laid a little too early and a custard pudding was staring with open eyes at the ceiling, when we gathered round the festive board, a baby rat was reposing in the midst of that custard pudding—it had fallen from above. We did not desire meat and pudding together, so presented the mixture to the cat who purred an encore to the arrangement.

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The rat reminds me of the rat-snake; the former occupier of this bungalow was bitten by one. He was descending the steps close to the frogger (that is the place where our frogs cluster, hiding by day behind the steps for fear of the fowls, and coming out at night to take the air) when he passed one of these bad-tempered reptiles and was attacked, though with no very serious result.

Like the rat, the rat-snake is a roof-roamer. A little while ago I saw what seemed to be a thickish piece of string hanging from the underside of the tiles of the front verandah. I went to investigate and pulled "the string": it was the cast skin of a snake, and—as far as I could ascertain from a skin only—a rat-snake.

* * *

If you want to know which the rat-snake is, please learn the following by heart:—

"Identification—The castals are 17 two heads-lengths from the body; 17 in mid-body, and 14 or 12 two heads-lengths before the vent. This will suffice to declare its identity.

Now you know. The rat-snake may be more than eight feet long, and is usually of a greenish colour, but by no means always; some are yellow, others very dark coloured. It is not a nocturnal snake, we have probably noticed it on the prowl during the daytime. I well remember looking on whilst a large specimen investigated my bicycle which was leaning up against the wall of the porch in the full light of mid-day. I do not, however, mean to state that the creature never roams at night, quite probably the scurrying that is heard above the ceiling and the dying squeaks of rodents as referred to above, are parts of an incident in which the rat-snake is a prominent actor, and this sound is frequent enough "in the stilly night."

* * *

BUT man is so hostile to snakes that a rat-snake may prefer to hide by day when living in close association with man.

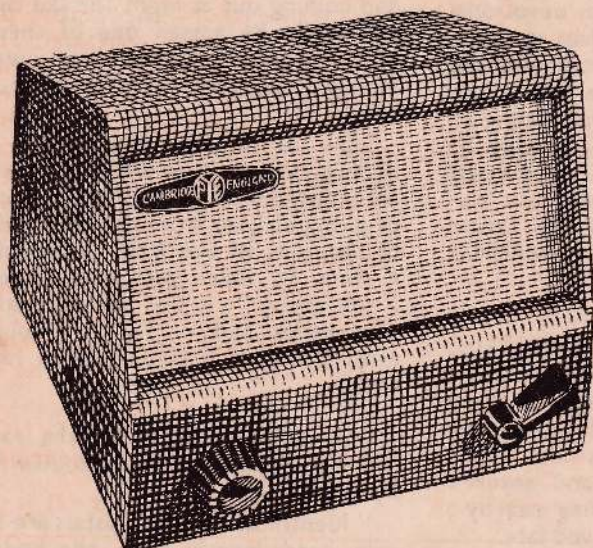
It is reputed to be fierce when brought to bay and to attempt to strike at the face, a very unpleasant wound can be inflicted, but it is non-poisonous as everybody knows, nor does this reptile wed with the cobra as some credulous folk aver—it contracts no such misalliance.

(Continued on page 42)

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ACTING FOR TELEVISION

— By ALAN MORRIS —

(One of Britain's leading Television and Radio Correspondents)

TELEVISION has flown, submerged, travelled across several thousands of miles, linked countries overseas, and penetrated deep into the earth. Yet problems of studio presentation remain. Most artists accept them as a fresh challenge to their ability.

In British and American TV studios thankful sighs have heralded the arrival of a device called Tele-Prompter which can prevent performers making their greatest blunder—forgetting their lines.

This device is simple. Several rolls, placed out of camera range, unwind a script in time with the play's action and can be seen by an artist from any position. However, this ingenious but still scarce aid to memory is not available for every production when, as in Britain, 49 hours of programmes are televised each week. Which is one reason why a TV actor needs plenty of courage.

During the transmission he will be surrounded by technicians, camera-men, microphone boom, attendants, dressers, and floor managers. The paraphernalia has little effect on the nerves of cinema-trained players. But they suffer when long speeches have to be memorised, for they have been used to filming sessions during which they have probably spoken only five lines.

* * *

ACTORS reared in radio, too, suffer in strain. They cannot read scripts front of a camera. Still, they usually adapt themselves to the medium because they don't mind working without the stimulus of a visible audience.

Even long speeches hold no fears for the theatre-bred artistes when on TV. Of all actors they are the luckiest, the best suited to the medium. Nevertheless, they are conscious of the fact that they face the biggest audience of their careers and that every twitch of a muscle, every bead of sweat, will show more clearly than if they were being scanned through opera glasses.

A quick "prompt" may escape notice in a theatre but never in the intimate TV production which is born not only of dramatic art but of bewildering technical gadgets.

Some top artistes feel disinclined to risk their reputations in an operation which has been called "an artistic exercise, and administrative manoeuvre, and an electronic miracle."

Suppose an actor takes the plunge. He will probably find himself rehearsing for two or three weeks in a draughty clubroom or hall, miles from a TV studio. On the floor will be chalk marks representing furniture and cameras. A pile of books or a broken down chair will represent a railway booking office or a New York gambling den.

The producer or director, and sometimes both, will flit around the actor as he plays the scene, peering through a "viewfinder" made by joining thumbs and raising fore-

fingers. And woe betide the performer if a gesture takes him beyond those fingers which are simulating the edge of a camera lens.

* * *

FROM this cheery abode—employed because studios are needed for transmission—the actor progresses to a camera rehearsal. Then he first meets the writhing cables, booms, canvas and wood scenery, microphones, and monitor screens—showing pictures for his guidance—which make a TV studio look like an engineering jungle. Racks of powerful overhead lights reduce him to a sweating jelly.

Comes transmission night and our actor suddenly finds his face, his voice, and his art in millions of homes. Should he survive the ordeal he will almost certainly try again.

Why do performers risk TV? One of Britain's leading actresses tried to

(Continued on page 42)



A general view of the B.B.C. studio during a rehearsal of "Eurydice". On the set are Lawrence Payne and Jenette Sterke.
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A LONDON LETTER

—By ERNEST C. THOMSON—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE first people we met at London's Olympia the other afternoon were—ourselves. Not reflections in a mirror, but ourselves as others see us.

After the initial shock, I discovered the perpetrator of the trick. It was a remote-controlled "Pye" television camera, one of a number deployed round the Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition, which was focussed on visitors arriving at the main entrance. Confronting us was a television screen picturing our astonished faces.

This gadget typified the light-hearted approach of an exhibition which, though highly technical, made electronics intelligible to the ordinary man and helped to show how Britain has become one of the world's principal centres of automation.

The 200 or more stands included staggering arrays of winking neon lights, switches, gauges and dials, not forgetting control desks for nuclear power stations; but what struck me was a quite surprising air of gaiety about the place. Hundreds of devices, while demonstrating fundamental principles of electronics and automation, succeeded in entertaining us, too.

* * *

Fantastic Instruments

THE measuring instruments were, to the lay mind, fantastic. I saw scales which can weigh the ink in a full stop, and an ultra-sensitive clinical thermometer used in the new surgical technique of "freezing" the patient before operations on the head, heart or circulatory system. And there was an artificial heart and lung to circulate and oxygenate the blood outside the body, by-passing the patient's heart and, for the first time in history, making it possible for the surgeon to operate deep into its interior. Electronic control equipment maintains the blood pressure and the rate of pumping at carefully measured levels.

Instruments were on view that could measure within an accuracy of one-millionth of an inch and detect an escape of gas at the rate of one-fiftieth of an ounce a year.

Most amazing of all the measures, it seemed, was an entirely new fuel meter inserted in a rocket-propelled

missile and, of course, fired with it. Its readings, and those of other instruments in the missile, can be radioed back to Earth during flight.

New British electronic computers were offered for every purpose imaginable—research, mathematics, office operation and factory control, and even the swarming of bees. The "Apidictor" gives the bee-keeper warning of the swarming of a hive several days before the event. Fish-curing can be done electronically with a device controlling the volume of smoke.

* * *

Electronic Games

FOR science without technical headaches, the best spot in the show was "Electronics at Work and Play," a sort of vast amusement arcade where, instead of pin tables, the clients enjoyed themselves with scientific contraptions geared down to entertainment but enshrining a serious purpose.

We could pit our wits against a machine in the Noughts and Crosses game, in reality an electronic computer which nearly always won. There was Nimrod, or the match game, an infuriating product of the Admiralty Signal and Research Establishment, in which the player tried to leave the machine with the last match but was almost invariably beaten.

In a kind of sheep pen I played with electronic tortoises, apparently living creatures which worked their way round obstacles and shied at electric light beams—a practical demonstration of Britain's target-seeing missiles with similar control mechanics, though sensitive to heat and radar signals rather than light.

There was an automatic card dealer which would select any card asked for, shuffling with inhuman accuracy. This illustrated the principle of the punched card analysis machines widely used in stock control and office accounting and the pre-setting of electronic computers.

Perhaps the most maddening of devices was the Mullard disappearing ball, which emerged from a hole in a table only to vanish again when one tried to grasp it. Operated by the electric capacity change as the hand approached, it showed a principle used in safety devices with dangerous machinery and in protecting property from thieves.

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Mechanised Postman

AUTOMATION was demonstrated as I have never seen it before in the new General Post Office £10,000 electronic sorting machine, which enables one man to do the work of six. It will soon be installed experimentally in about 20 Post Offices in the United Kingdom as part of a big new mechanisation programme.

We saw the operator press certain keys as each letter came to him through a window. The letter moved through a set of rollers, first to a place where it was diverted to the correct row of pigeon holes, and then into the right position in the row. The machine "remembered" the coding given to each letter and adapted itself to the operator's speed of working. Incidentally, this complex apparatus, weighing two tons, can be packed up easily and set up again in a different office in two or three hours.

Much of the main exhibition would have daunted even a technician. But I found that many complicated contraptions repaid a second glance. For an amateur photographer like me, how lucky not to have missed the "Cintel" Electronic Photoprinter. It enables the most ham-handed cameraman to take a good picture. Whether over or under-exposed, a negative produces a satisfactory print after being scanned by the Photoprinter's cathode ray tube.

* * *

Calder Hall Model

THE full impact of automation, and the wonders of remote control in Britain's factories and engineering plants, hit the visitor most forcibly in the complete reproduction of the control desk at a nuclear power station.

This instrumentation panel, controlled by one man like the console of an immense organ, could have been applied to any big production plant, but the example chosen was Britain's new nuclear power station at Calder Hall, the first in the world to turn out electricity on a large scale for the national network.

From the desk we could gaze proudly on a scale model of the station and have at hand the whole press-button mechanism for cooled gas flow, heat transfer, positioning of control rods, adjusting steam pressure—yes, all this, and an electronic computer, too.



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CRICKETANA

By W. T. GRESWELL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

RECENTLY Old Trafford, Manchester's famous Test ground, which deservedly or not is the target of many jests prompted by the watery weather peculiar to that corner of England, celebrated its centenary. The occasion was marked by a match between Lancashire and M.C.C., a happy and unusual compliment by the Premier Club to a county. Old Trafford pavilion is full of the ghosts of many Red Rose cricketers famous in their day and has witnessed many a great cricket exploit dating back from Laker's brilliant bowling feat in last year's Test of recent memory. History conjures up names which were household words and will ever remain in cricket's records. Hornby and Barlow, Mold and Sharp, MacLaren and Spooner, the Tyldesleys and many more. So M.C.C. in spite of the demands of county cricket sent along a "near" England XI under the captaincy of the genial and popular Freddie Brown.

This team must have been a colourful band as they took the field, for they were, as the occasion demanded, M.C.C. caps. This red and gold adornment is rarely seen in action, though thousands, by right of membership, are entitled to wear it. It needs a strong man with some self-assurance to sport that rather violent head gear!

THE highlight of the occasion was a very happy and charming innings of 76 (out of 340) by Sir Leonard Hutton, who was persuaded into wearing flannels once more after two years' absence from the first-class game. He played with all his old ease, elegance and mastery. Every bowler was out for his blood and there was no "pulling of punches" out of compassion. Eventually Hilton claimed his wicket but only because the old master had had enough and gave himself up. The start of the match was delayed by rain and the game was finally washed out altogether, which, in a particularly dry Summer to date, would imply that the joke is still on Manchester's weather. By the way Ceylon was represented in their game in the person of the Cambridge captian Goonasena and, statisticians may like to note that Hutton in his

innings made his 40,000th run in first-class cricket, a total exceeded by only nine cricketers in history.

WE are coming up to the second Test which commences at Lord's next week. The West Indians have not altogether maintained their impressive form against the counties, for there was a temporary break in the weather recently, more welcome to gardeners than to batsmen who came from a region where the sharply turning ball is a rare event. Their bowlers responded to the extra help but their batsmen were in difficulties. Also several members of the team are being rested so as to recover from minor strains contracted recently. The Lord's Test may hold the key to this series. As I wrote in my last letter much, if not everything, depends on Ramadhin. After the severe grinding down he received in the last Test at the hands of May and Cowdrey, the little man's bowling may have lost its edge. I hope to be at Lord's to see.

THE England Selectors have not yet published their team for the Second Test. A change in the bowlers should not be expected unless Bailey is left out, but this veteran of many Tests continues to inspire confidence. Batting is a different question and there may be surprises, for England's batting is uncertain and unstable. A reliable build up is required compatible with the order of batting.

Without indulging in prophecy I would mention two aspirants. One as always in recent years is the monumental and mysterious Graveney, England's finest County but most disappointing Test batsman. I have just watched this phenomenon give of his riches at Taunton for Gloucester vs. Somerset. He made only 99, a score which in his case must be regarded as almost a failure. For Graveney is a three figure man and nearly always punishes Somerset to the tune of 150. Graveney made his runs with his usual artistry and force and that nonchalant command peculiar to this wrecker of bowlers averages. Graveney at present is at the top of his County form, but so he was last year until he faced the Australians at Trent Bridge and placed a noose

round his neck for the remaining Tests! Graveney must be a real headache for our Selectors, who must surely pray that he will run out of form and so solve this nagging problem. It will be recalled he was chosen amongst the 13 to report for the First Test and then was discarded when everything was in his favour as a batsman. But who can blame the Selectors for thinking twice? If they now choose him for Lord's his confidence, which seems in any case to fail him in a Test match, is not likely to be any the greater for this fast and loose treatment.

The other aspirant (a purely personal estimate) is D. W. Richardson of Worcester, brother of Peter Richardson, England's opening batsman. D. W. is now turning out centuries in County Cricket as if he were trying to beat Graveney at the practice. Unlike his more cautious and defensive-playing brother, he combines adequate defence with a very powerful scoring tendency. His strokes are beautifully timed and executed. He is left-handed, like his brother. If he does not play at Lord's next week he should get his England cap soon. If he does, and if Peter keeps his place, is there another cricket record in the offing! Two brothers, both left-handed batsmen on the same Test side.

[Derek Richardson is in the team for the Third Test—Ed.]

TALKING of records, Stewart, Surrey's opening batsman, has just established a new one for first-class cricket by taking seven catches in an innings against Northamptonshire. Six of these were made at backward short leg and one in the "gully." No fielder other than a wicket-keeper has ever achieved this feat, though W. R. Hammond, the old England Test player and great slip field, took six catches on three separate occasions. Such catching, in a position so close to the bat, is of course tribute to the accuracy of the bowlers. In the case of Stewart, needless to say, these were Loch and Laker.

IT was interesting to note the inclusion, in the Free Foresters Cricket Club team playing Cambridge of the recently elected captain of Australia, young I. D. Craig, who must be over in England this Summer on a business or pleasure visit. Craig, as may be expected, made 127 and 44.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

RACING

A BRISK shower of rain which made the going heavy, put paid to Owen Grange's chances in the Mordennis Stakes (1 mile), the feature event on the final day of the June Meeting, but the champion was not disgraced and will now go for the Queen's Cup to be run on July 20th, where given better conditions, he should make no mistake, despite the opposition he will have from Joshua, Adamant and Shell Pink.

Revelling in the prevailing conditions, Mr. Jayaprithi's Nomad Star left his previous week's bad form far behind, to make a start-to-finish affair of the main event. He was followed in by Way to Paradise and Briggs.

Surety II's easy victory which takes him to the top class to be a contender for the Roberts' Cup in August, Wineway's second successive victory at the meet and Tyrrell's splendid riding on Quam Celerrime, were highlights of an otherwise dull afternoon's sport.

With two wins in his bag, Tyrrell took the riding honours for the June Meet, having earlier booted in two winners on the first day, but it was pleasing to see the Ceylonese riders to the fore, for they won 16 of the 23 races run during the three-day meeting.

And for the notebook—Half Blue, Arc de Triomphe and Naseeb.

* * *

H. G. C. Championship

HISTORY was made on Sunday, June 23rd, when for the first time in over fifty years and indeed, for the first time since the club's inception, the Havelock Golf Club championship was won by an Englishman, John Moss, who in doing so prevented an eighth win by "Pin" Fernando, the reigning champion. It is interesting to note that had "Pin" won again, he would have broken B. E. Weerasinghe's record of seven wins.

Moss, who won the Ceylon Championship seven years ago at Nuwara Eliya, beating "Pin" Fernando after a gruelling final by one up, came up against the holder on the H.G.C. course in this year's Championship final and succeeded once again in emphasising his greatness as a golfer by beating his redoubtable opponent in convincing fashion, 5 up and 4. To have achieved such a success Moss had to be playing at the top of his form and this he did in a way which won for him the hearty plaudits of those who watched two of Ceylon's finest golfers in action.



—Times

J. O. Moss

The first non-Ceylonese to win the H. G. C. Championship

Moss was 2 up to Fernando at the end of the first 18 holes, played in the morning, taking 40 and 36 to Fernando's 39 and 40. In the end Moss had done the 32 holes in 6 over fours.

* * *

THERE has been no more consistent golfer in Ceylon in the past, fifteen years than "Pin" Fernando and rarely does he go off his game. I have yet to see him showing in different form whether in competition golf or in a friendly game. In this latest Championship final Fernando was by no means displaying patchy form but lost to a golfer who has always given little away and who on this occasion put everything he

knew into his golf. His success over "Pin" was the result of a grand exhibition of golf.

It will be interesting to see how Moss fares in the R.C.G.C. Championship, which is due to begin this week end, with the final taking place on July 14.

* * *

Rugby Football

THERE was no let-up from start to finish when the C.H. and F.C. met the Havelocks in their return Clifford Cup fixture, at the Police Park last Saturday. All those present will remember the encounter as a ding-dong struggle with first one side and then the other putting on the pressure only to be checkmated when a try seemed certain by some resolute tackling or uncanny anticipation by the opposing defence. And this state of affairs continued right up to within five minutes, or thereabouts, of the final whistle, when the ball swung down the C.H. and F.C. line to Wishart . . . tackled . . . ball went loose, adroitly picked up by the tireless and hitherto unlucky Leefe, who went over to score . . . unconverted . . . C. H. leading 3-0.

It was just such a situation, however, with the odds and time against them that really brought out the terrier in the Havelocks. They swarmed all over their opponents and their tenacity was rewarded when a long throw-in, followed by a loose scrum saw Arendtsz in possession and over the line for the equalizer. Then followed a few anxious moments of breathless expectancy as Ephraums lined-up his sights for the difficult, angled kick . . . a splendid effort and a near miss, followed by sighs of relief and wails of dismay—in equal measure!

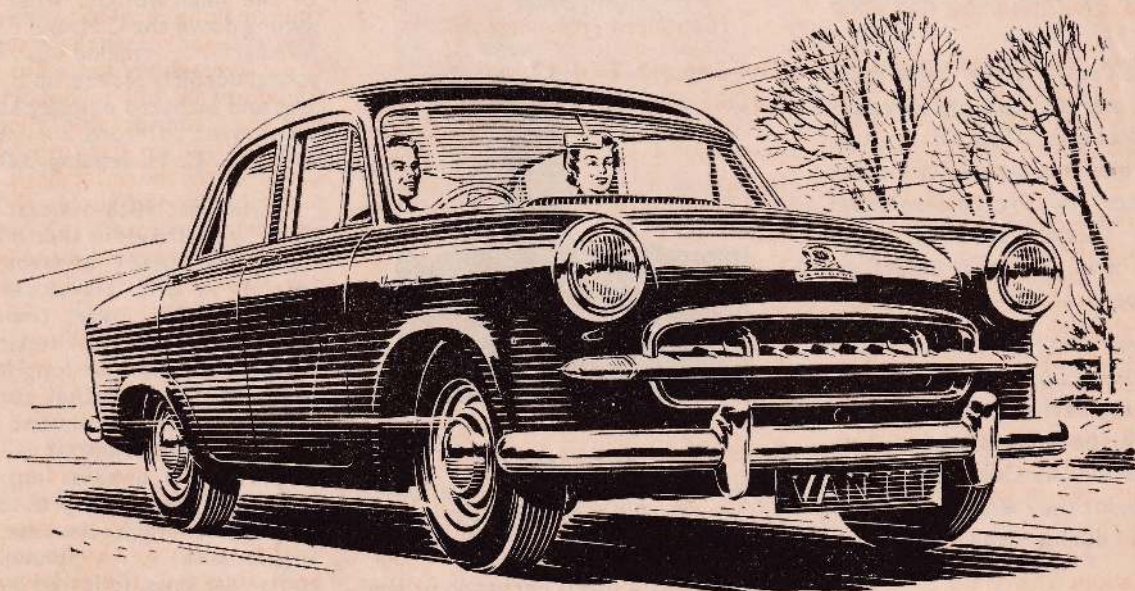
* * *

THREE matches in the Clifford Cup were played last Saturday, Kandy making a creditable draw—3 all—with the C.R. & F.C. at Nittawela; Dimbula and Dickoya springing a surprise on the hitherto unbeaten C.H. & F.C. fifteen by 16 points (2 goals and 2 tries) to 3 (a try); and Havelocks winning as they liked against the K.V. by 34 points (5 goals, 1 try, 1 drop goal and 1 penalty) to 6 points (1 try and 1 penalty).

(Continued on page 39)

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FOR THE MOTORIST

By KING-PIN

IT rained that Saturday night, here in Colombo . . . cats, dogs, and little fishes. So much so that one's thoughts strayed to various primitive parts of our beautiful island where such weather could make things quite beastly for a man, particularly if he were on a motorcycle and, worse still, had been on the beastly thing for hours. A car too could be a wretched contraption if one had to keep it running on a night like that and on a strict schedule, particularly on a road that made one conscious of too much width at the wheels and too little clearance at the sump.

Nevertheless, we were relieved to hear from one who had been and seen, or 'gone and come' to be idiomatically correct, that the weather had been notably kind to those hardy knights who had gone out on a dog like that (many we are sure would have used the feminine appellation).

To those of you who are perhaps, still mystified by all this nonsense, let us say that we are attempting to describe the sort of conditions that are to be met with on a Monsoon Reliability Trial; for one such has but recently been run by the Ceylon Motor Cycle Club.

To many of us, the object or purpose of such events remain, to say the least, elusive. But we are not ashamed to say, having taken part in some ourselves with quite gratifying results, that they are a remarkable test of skill and endurance for man and machine, nerves and inner fortitude. Grand fun in fact—in retrospect.

* * *

ROUND about the time that we in Ceylon were preparing for our big annual motoring event, racing motorcyclists in Britain and on the Continent were keyed up for the most popular and gruelling event on the motorcycling calendar, the Isle of Man Tourist Trophy races. The big prize in the T.T. is, of course, the Senior event for 500 cc. machines, which this year was won by that comparative newcomer Bob McIntyre, riding the famous snarling, streamlined Gilera Four. The intrepid Scotsman also goes down in history as the first man to lap the hazardous island course at over one hundred miles per hour.

Our personal feelings, however, are tinged with regret that an un-

fortunate shoulder injury had put paid to the chances of the debonair, smiling champion Geoff Duke, whose skilled handling of the big Gilera Four has delighted thousands of enthusiasts all over the world and who came so very close to beating the magic "ton" a few years ago. It is strange also that the Guzzi star Bill Lomas should have been incapacitated by a similar injury, which kept him out of this famous race. However, there is consolation in the thought that next year should see perhaps the greatest T.T. ever, with all these famous stars in the saddle again and battling for the "blue riband" of motorcycling sport at the Isle of Man. In passing, it was interesting to read the other day that the clannish Scotsman is already referring to Geoff Duke as England's Bob McIntyre.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 37)

The Second Test Match

MORE than ordinary interest was aroused in the second Test match between England and the West Indians as a result of the historic first Test at Birmingham, when so many Test records were broken and the cricket witnessed was better than anything seen for many years. As in the first Test, the side batting first—this time the West Indians—fared like tyros, collapsing for a total of 127 on a wicket which favoured the fast bowlers, of whom Trevor Bailey had the excellent figures of seven wickets for 44 in 21 overs. From the outset of the innings Bailey exploited the pitch, which had a tendency for the ball to come through at uneven height. Bailey bowled with great shrewdness, summing up the strength and weaknesses of each batsman that opposed him. It will be recalled that he performed an even better feat in the fifth Test match of the 1953-54 series in Jamaica, when he took seven for 34. Altogether the West Indians gave a lamentably poor batting display, Kanhai being the only one to show any resistance to England's bowlers.

England made a poor start, May, Graveney and Smith, who was making his debut for the side, in a Test, being out with only 34 runs on the board. They then took the lead without further loss. Gilchrist, who had had a great over in which he dismissed

both Graveney and May without scoring, returned just before the end to bowl Richardson, who had batted superbly for 76. Cowdrey again batted extremely well to remain unbeaten with 38. England had totalled 134 for the loss of four wickets at the close of the first day's play.

* * *

ALTHOUGH England met with an early disaster when they continued their innings on the second day—Bailey being bowled by Worrell for a single, Brian Close helped Cowdrey to put up a very useful stand for the sixth wicket before he was caught by Kanhai off Goddard. The total had been advanced from 134 to 192 when Evans joined Cowdrey. These two batsmen sparkled from the outset of the partnership, scoring with delightful freedom, Cowdrey shaping in majestic style and Evans, as is his wont, slashing at everything. They were together for 115 minutes during which they added 174 runs, thus making England's position as firm and secure as their supporters could have wished for. Evans scored 82 before he fell to Sobers. Evans enjoyed a considerable slice of luck being missed no less than five times. Cowdrey on the other hand, in compiling his second successive century against the visitors (152) was rarely troubled, even though the ball lifted disconcertingly at the most unexpected times.

England's first innings realised 424, Trueman once more rising to the occasion with an unfinished 36. The bowling of the visitors could not be described as ineffective, but the fielding was the most disappointing seen in a Test match for years. Were even half the catches given by the home batsman been accepted, the tale would have been very different. Gilchrist and Worrell bowled very well but Ramadhin could only get one wicket for 83.

The West Indians batting a second time allowed the situation to slip completely out of control, losing Kanhai, Smith and Walcott for 45 runs, Statham getting two of them for only seven runs.

* * *

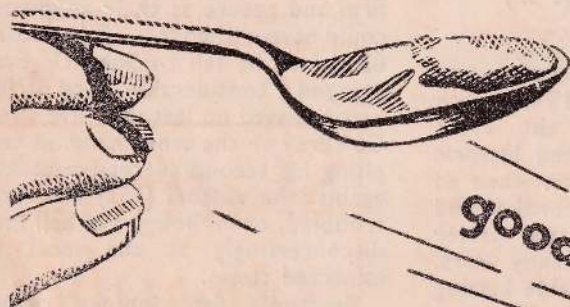
THE West Indians were in a precarious position when the second Test was continued on the third day, requiring 252 runs to save them from an innings defeat, but England were in the same plight at Edgbaston and made such an amazing recovery that

(Continued on page 42)



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A WOMAN'S DIARY

OUR WOMEN VISITORS

CEYLON has been "hostess" recently to two important World Conferences—the World Peace Conference held in June, and the 8th Triennial Conference of the Associated Country-women of the World this month, for the first time in an Asian country.

Amongst those who attended both these Conferences were women who have distinguished themselves through service to others, and who carry on the work they have chosen along channels which have made them world famous.

One of the first to arrive as a delegate to the Peace Conference was Miss Marie Rosa Oliver from Argentina. This very striking personality is one of Argentina's foremost leaders of its women's movement. It was difficult to realise that this lady with her sparkling eyes and vivacious face, who was typing away so energetically at her desk, spends most of her time in a wheel chair, and has done so for some forty years—the result of an attack of polio when she was a child. Her spirit is such that being a cripple has not hindered her at all from travelling nearly all over the world to work whole-heartedly in the cause of peace. Of Spanish origin, Senora Oliver can talk fluently not only in her own language but in English, French and in German; she claims that she has "acquired her education in a disorganised, disorderly, happy way as she has never been to school!" Both her father and her grandfather have served their country as its Ministers of Finance. Senora Oliver has been awarded the 1952 International Peace Prize. What she values most is that her work has brought her into contact with people of all types and of all classes, and has won her many friends.

Belgium's representative to the Peace Council was Madame Isabelle Blume, former socialist member of the Belgium Parliament, and a Vice-President of the World Peace Council. This is not Madame Blume's first visit to Ceylon. She tells me she was here last year to obtain the Prime Minister's permission to hold the Conference in Ceylon, and is very grateful that in spite of many difficulties it had been possible to hold it here. They were all very impressed, she added, by the

well organised arrangements made by the Ceylon people for the Conference, and by the generosity and collaboration of the Ceylon people in the struggle for Peace and security in the world.

Madame Farge, widow of the famous Peace worker for France, has now taken over her husband's work in the movement. He was a journalist who had helped the people greatly in the Korean war, and his work for the Peace Movement has been on an international basis.

The simultaneous translating machines installed for the first time in Ceylon in the Conference hall were a source of considerable interest, particularly to local residents, and to Mrs. Helen Ward, who, though she makes her living as a translator, had given her services free to the Peace Conference. Mrs. Ward has been on peace assignments to Berlin, Stockholm and to Finland. This is the first time she has been out East.

* * *

Associated Country-women of the World

MRS. A. M. Berry, elected President of the A.C.W.W. in 1953, is no stranger to Ceylon. This is her third visit; she was here in December for the annual general meeting of the L.M.S. on her way to Australia, and is now back again in Ceylon to welcome delegates from all parts of the world to the 8th Triennial Conference of the A.C.W.W. to be held for the first time in an Asian country.

As President Mrs. Berry has travelled many thousands of miles during the last three years, visiting country-women's associations throughout the world. She has been a member of the Queensland Country-women's Association since 1927 and has held every office from Secretary to State President. It is reported that in her earlier days she often rode her horse to association meetings, sometimes finding it necessary to swim it across swollen creeks when the rains made it impossible for her to travel by car—conditions which often occur in Ceylon, with which our local organisers find it quite impossible to cope!

Mrs. Berry's special interests are holiday hostels for mothers, (she is a mother herself!) the Red Cross, and the work being done for crippled guides.

She is to be returned, unopposed, to a second term of office.

Enquiries may be made at
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MRS. E. Kleyn-Menalda van Schouwenburg from the Netherlands was the Director of the A.C.W.W. and UNESCO sponsored Seminar held in Kandy from the 24th June to the 1st July. She is an area Vice-President of South Europe. Mrs. Kleyn holds a Master's Degree of Law of the Amsterdam University; she is a member of many organisations in the field of home economics, schools and women's voluntary services, and speaks fluently not only in her home language but in German, English, French and Spanish. She has travelled nearly all over the World but still thinks Ceylon one of the most beautiful places she has visited, and means to see as much of the island as possible before her return.

Miss Ruth Lazarus, Chief of Fundamental Education, U.N.E.S.C.O., came all the way from Paris to represent U.N.E.S.C.O. at the A.C.W.W.-U.N.E.S.C.O. Seminar at Kandy which was attended by delegates from South East Asia. Students from Singapore, Siam, Burma, India and Pakistan.

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THE MEDICINE OF NACHCHAMALAI

(Continued from page 19)

percolation of rain water from the top of the rock and along the fissure, is deposited on reaching the open air on objects with which it comes in contact. Such petrifying streams are well-known in other parts of the world and deposit carbonate of lime on shells, twigs or any other article placed in them.

* * *

A "PETRIFIED" crab was found and examined. The outer shell remained but it was very brittle. The entire interior of the shell was filled with the whitish deposit. The local name for it is "Senthuram," but its origin is certainly calcareous, such seams being found occasionally intruded into the gneiss of Ceylon.

For medical purposes the crab, or fish, as the case may be, which looks like stone, is ground down to powder and administered, in milk, to people suffering from diabetes. For those suffering from dysentery, it is given in lime juice, and so on. It is the base of many medicines compounded by the villagers.

So far this very interesting hill has not been examined by the Archaeological Department, but it is proposed to do so in the near future when, no doubt, another page will be added to the interesting story, now being pieced together, of ancient civilisation in this wild corner of the Island.

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

(Continued from page 13)

SIR Thomas' personality, his position in the community and his wealth, brought to his house all the leading men—visiting British statesmen, Governors, commercial magnates and politicians. Sir James Peiris was a particular friend; both worshipped at the same Church, worked in the same legislature and had their country houses only a few miles apart. But, in spite of a formidable presence, Sir Thomas could be a kindly friend and a charming host to smaller folk, whom he loved to take round his beautiful garden at Adisham and show the views of the Uva and Nuwara Eliya hills from the bedroom windows.

NATURE STUDIES

(Continued from page 29)

Wall informs us of its voracious habits. A full meal for a rat-snake may be a Gorgantuan feast, it will eat twenty-two fair-sized frogs at a meal and looks upon the frog as a dainty. Bats, chickens, and young birds, lizards and tortoises are all welcome on the menu-card of *Zaocys mucosus* (which is the rat-snake's most respectable name).

The young emerge from eggs and are willing to bite as soon as they are hatched. They may be seven or eight inches long on their emergence into the light of day: 9-14 eggs are found in a clutch. Feeding, fighting and fecundity—these seem to be rather prominent qualities of the rat-snake.

ACTING FOR TELEVISION

(Continued from page 31)

explain to me while she mopped sandbrown powder—TV cameras hate shiny skin, rouge, and big noses—from her cheeks. "I don't really know," she murmured. "It's not the money, certainly. Working conditions are often difficult. But in the cinema the audience sees you as though behind a veil; in the theatre it sees you at long range as an overpainted marionette. On TV the personal impact is much greater, much more thrilling."

A well-known stage player stressed the intimacy of TV. "It's a 'real life' theatre because a flick of an eyelid can convey more than all the extravagant gestures one uses on the stage," he said. "I don't have to shout a soliloquy so that people at the back can hear. Naturalness is essential to modern acting and one achieves that in television."

The challenge of a new, difficult, intensely satisfying craft is here. What artiste can resist it?

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 39)

the West Indians had to fight desperately to avoid defeat. Could the visitors do likewise? After losing Asgarali soon after the resumption, Sobers and Weekes came together to raise the hopes of the West

Indians. They both batted extremely well and fought back valiantly. But after a great stand which produced 100 most valuable runs, Sobers was out, caught May, bowled Bailey for a finished innings of 66. Then came a complete change in the game, the last five wickets producing 76 runs. Weekes played a remarkable innings of 90 before he was snapped up behind the wickets by Evans off Bailey. England thus won by an innings and 32 runs. The bowling honours were shared by Bailey, Statham and Trueman. It was a great match for Bailey who in the two innings captured 11 for 97.

* * *

CEYLON has created a record in Cambridge University this year with P. Ian Pieris being awarded his cricket blue. There are thus two Ceylonese in the Cambridge team this year, the other being Gamini Goonasekera, the captain.

Ian Pieris is a former captain of St. Thomas'.

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION OF CASHEW

(Continued from page 21)

except jungle growth and Palms. Government should therefore give a subsidy to the cultivator for the initial clearing of the jungle or felling of trees. In the Kerala State, Rs. 150/- is paid per acre, though this sum is not sufficient. Then there is expenditure towards the cost of seeds or seedlings. This should be supplied free by the Agricultural Department or Agricultural credit society, by arrangement with any private nursery. Money has again to be spent for weeding and fencing. Though an initial subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre may be sufficient, even then funds are required for maintenance for the next two years which may be another Rs. 100.

Proper yield can be obtained within two to three years, though there are special varieties and grafted plants which flower within 18 months. Thereafter or after three years, there is no expenditure and an income of Rs. 1,500 per acre from the seed alone, can be guaranteed.

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