

The Ceylon Frostnightly Review

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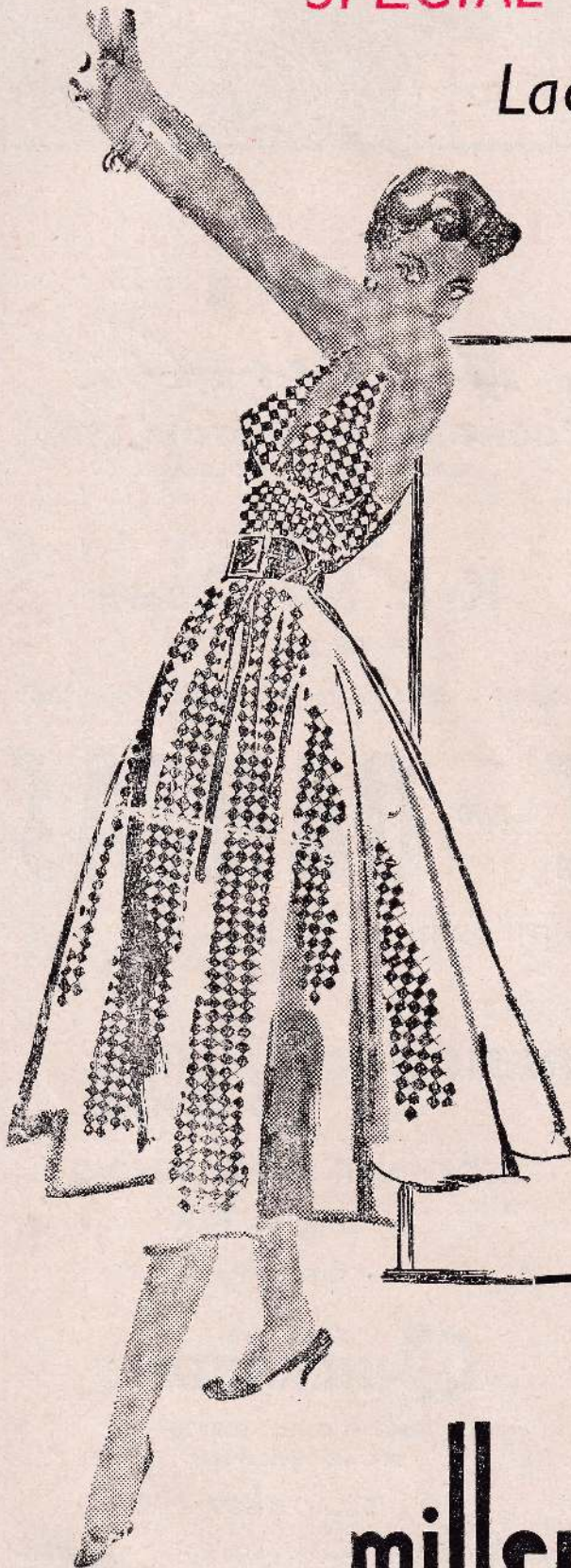
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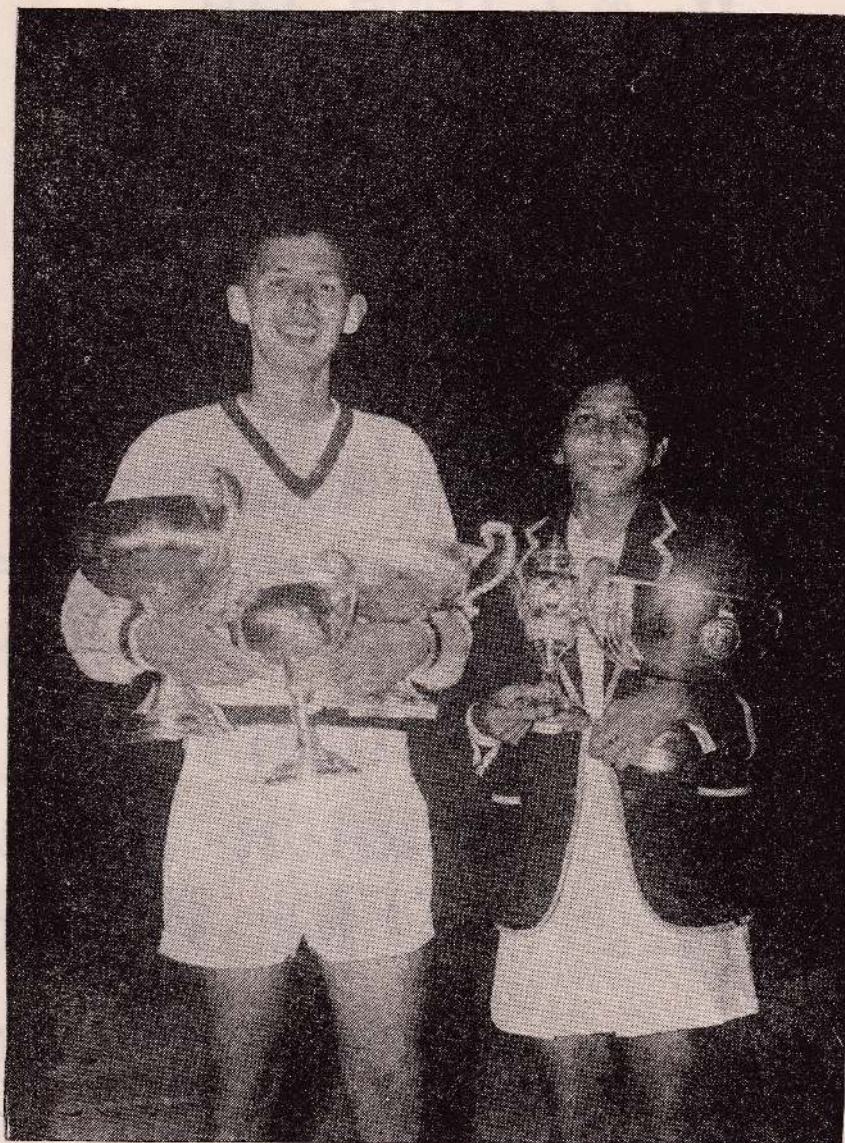
TWIN CHAMPIONS

Photo & Block by John & Co.

Seldom has the triple crown been won at our national tennis championships and perhaps never before by two players at the same meet. Which makes the achievement of Rupert Ferdinands and Ranjini Jayasuriya in Colombo recently all the more noteworthy.

Miss Jayasuriya also had quite a successful tour of South India early this year and recently won the Malayan singles title in Singapore.

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SIR CECIL AND LADY SYERS

HAVING been at the Commonwealth Relations Office when Ceylon attained independence, Sir Cecil Syers was already acquainted with the Island when he was appointed High Commissioner in succession to Sir Walter Hankinson. Indeed when he landed in Colombo six years ago he said he regarded Ceylon as a second home. He can say so with greater justification now after a dual term as Britain's representative in Ceylon.

* * * *

THE extension of Sir Cecil's period of service is significant. With the experience he gained at the Dominions Office and by his proximity to momentous events as Private Secretary to Mr. Neville Chamberlain at the time of the Munich crisis and the early stages of the war, he has no doubt been of singular service to his country in Ceylon.

He has been a witness of historic political changes in the country—from the mature leadership of the deeply mourned Mr. D. S. Senanayake and the acclamation of his successor, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, and the disappointment his retirement caused, to the rise and fall of the dynamic Sir John Kotelawala and the emergence of a socialist government under Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

If his reports to London could be published they should reveal a profound course of instruction to the Commonwealth Relations Office on how to preserve the friendship of Colonial Territories after they gain freedom. At least as far as Ceylon is concerned, Britain's understanding of developments in the country is no doubt in great measure the result of Sir Cecil's advice and his own good relations with successive Ceylonese leaders.

* * * *

A DIPLOMAT has of course to mind his step at every turn, and so we could not have expected to see Sir Cecil as much in public as perhaps we, and he himself, would have wished. But socially and culturally he was not aloof, and he has shared with people of like interests in Ceylon his love of the classics and his hobby of light verse.

In the tradition of British women of leisure, Lady Syers has given ungrudgingly of her time to social service in the country. Her unostentatious work in furthering the Red Cross movement and especially for the CNAPT (she was Chairman of the Home Visiting Service) will be gratefully remembered.

We wish them long life, health and happiness back at home after they leave Ceylon.

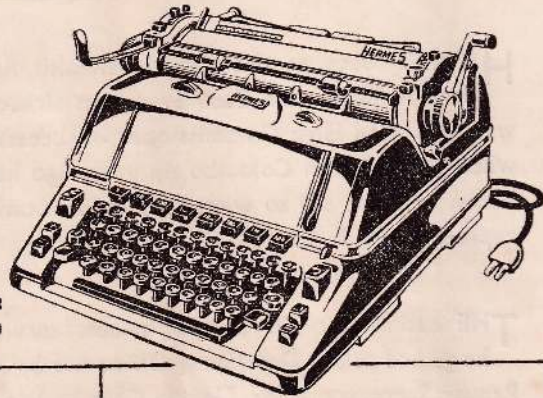
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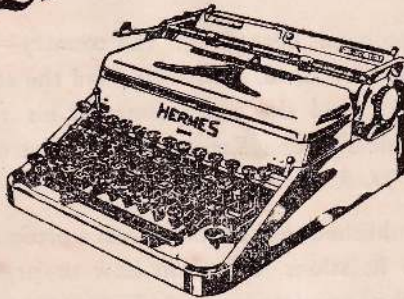
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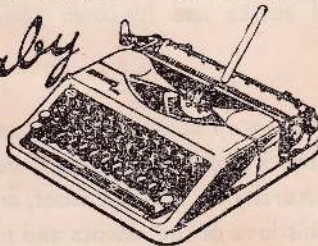
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

A "DAILY MAIL" special correspondent's disparaging assessment of contemporary conditions in Ceylon drew a sharp rejoinder from the Prime Minister last week.

In a statement he issued Mr. Bandaranaike said: "The correspondent seems to think that our economy is tottering. Anybody who knows the facts will tell him that our economy is one of the soundest in South-East Asia, and sounder even than the present economy of Britain."

Referring evidently to a suggestion of the correspondent that the influence of the extreme left is growing, wherefore planters are withdrawing from the country, Mr. Bandaranaike said: "He further makes the usual lament that conservative and reactionary elements are in the habit of making when progressive governments get into power." "Our Government," he declared, "is a democratic socialist government, and the same type of people who predicted in England when the Labour Government came into power that chaos would arise and grass would grow in Piccadilly are making the same lamentation here."

Mr. Bandaranaike described as a libel on the Governor-General or the Minister of Justice, or both, the correspondent's statement, "I am assured I can get a man released from jail for Rs. 1,000," after pointing out that only the Governor-General can exercise the prerogative of pardon and does so on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. He added: "That he should repeat such a wild and irresponsible statement that somebody made to him will cause widespread resentment and indignation in Ceylon."

* * *

THE transition from planning to execution has been reached with the presenting to Parliament of the Bill for the nationalisation of the omnibus services in the Island. The Bill provides, among other things, for the powers and functions of the Transport Board already set up and for the manner of acquisition or requisition of movable or immovable property, the establishment of a Compensation Tribunal to determine the compensation for

property acquired or requisitioned and of a Fares Board to fix maximum fares.

The Bill also provides for the Transport Board borrowing money for its working capital and for paying compensation. The Board is to be further empowered to issue stock to be called "Ceylon transport stock," the principal and interest on which will be guaranteed by the Government. The stock may be used towards the payment of compensation.

Compensation is to be paid on claims to be made for property vested in the Transport Board or requisitioned by it and the claims will be referred to the Compensation Tribunal, whose award will be final.

* * *

THE resolution on economic co-operation and mutual assistance adopted at Bandung and the five principles of pancha seela were the basis on which an economic agreement was signed in Peking last month providing for China giving economic assistance to the extent of Rs. 75 million (not Rs. 15 million as earlier reported)

spread over five years for Ceylon's rubber re-planting programme.

The Chinese delegation to the trade talks was led by Mr. Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade. The Ceylon delegation was led jointly by Mr. C. Wijesinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs. A five-year trade and payments agreement for "the exchange of rubber, rice and other commodities" was signed on September 19 by Mr. Wilmot Perera, Ceylon's Ambassador to China, and Mr. Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade. The new agreement will come into force when the current trade agreement expires at the end of this year.

* * *

THE agricultural industries are to have a competitor in the Government. A proposal has been placed before the Cabinet by Mr. C. P. de Silva, Minister of Lands and Land Development, for the establishment of a State Plantations Corporation, the initial capital of which would come by way of a Government grant. The Minister will also seek approval for opening 30,000 acres of Government land in tea.

For a beginning the Minister proposes to empower the corporation to undertake the planting of



—"Times"

Sir Cecil Syers, U.K. High Commissioner in Ceylon, at a farewell dinner given at the G.F.H. on Saturday, the 21st September, by the Oxford Society. Next to Sir Cecil is Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, Q.C.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

1,000 acres in tea in the Kalutara district. The gross cost, covering plantation, factory, workers' quarters, communal facilities, etc., is estimated at Rs. 8 million.

The Minister's proposals are based on the recommendations made by a committee appointed by him, the members of which were Mr. C. Wijesinghe (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance), Mr. Arthur Watt, Mr. G. K. Newton, Dr. G. B. Portsmouth (Tea Research Institute), Mr. M. Rajendra (Director of Land Development), Mr. Cedric Fernando and Dr. M. F. Chandraratne (Director of Agriculture).

The proposed corporation would function on the lines of a commercial company owning estates, and where plantation projects are concerned it would have its own agency, which may be an existing establishment. Four members, one of whom would be a Treasury representative, would comprise the Board of Directors, and they would hold office for three years.

* * *

MR. Manicam Saravanamuttu, until recently Commissioner for Ceylon in Malaya and concurrently Minister in Indonesia, has been appointed honorary Consul-general in Bangkok.

Mr. Saravanamuttu was on a visit to Ceylon a fortnight ago before leaving for Bangkok, where he has arranged to go into business. A former Sports Editor of the "Ceylon Observer" and Editor of the "Straits Echo" of Penang, he also intends to resume journalistic activity.

Having gained immense popularity both in Malaya—he played a prominent part in arranging for the recent visit of a cricket team to Malaya—and Indonesia, there is no doubt that Mr. Saravanamuttu will make many friends in Thailand. The good wishes of a large number of friends go with this last survivor of the almost legendary cricketing Sara brothers.

* * *

THE passing of that distinguished surgeon and eminent citizen, Sir Arthur Marcellus de Silva, K.C.M.G., will be mourned throughout the Island. To the older generation "Sir Arthur de Silva" was an

unfamiliar name for the old Royalist who was known as "A.M." For it was more than 50 years since he was appointed a Visiting Surgeon to the Colombo General Hospital and nearly twenty years since he gave up the post of Senior Surgeon. Unlike the politician who lives in the limelight, the retired professional man does not preen his knighthood in the sunshine of publicity.

* * *

SIR Arthur was a son of the late Mudaliyar William Marcellus de Silva, a respected citizen of Kandy. At the Royal College Sir Arthur had a brilliant career, losing the Univer-



—"Times"

Sir Arthur de Silva, K.C.M.G.

sity Scholarship in the year 1898 to a Thomian competitor by two marks. Perhaps it was just as well that he did, for it is by no means certain that he would have become a doctor had he gone to Oxford or Cambridge, as the majority of University scholars did at the end of the century. It is more likely that he would have become a Civil Servant and in due course a District Judge.

His work in his life and his contribution to the cure of disease cannot be computed in terms of money or honours gained. His work honourably done Sir Arthur de Silva found the time and energy to give of his rich experience to the country as a Member of the Public Service

THE passing of Mr. Donald Obeyesekere at his residence in Rajagiriya last Tuesday removes from the scene one who was widely respected in the Island. Donald Obeyesekere had admirable qualities and academic learning, but did not possess a flair for the hustings. However, he had political ambitions and many years ago contested Mr. E. W. Perera for the Kotte seat. He was a model Urban Council Chairman and a public-spirited citizen who did more for the poor than many a politician.

Donald Obeyesekere was educated at the Royal College and took his M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Barrister-at-Law and Advocate. While at Cambridge took a keen interest in Boxing. He did much for the fistic art in Ceylon. He was 77 years old.

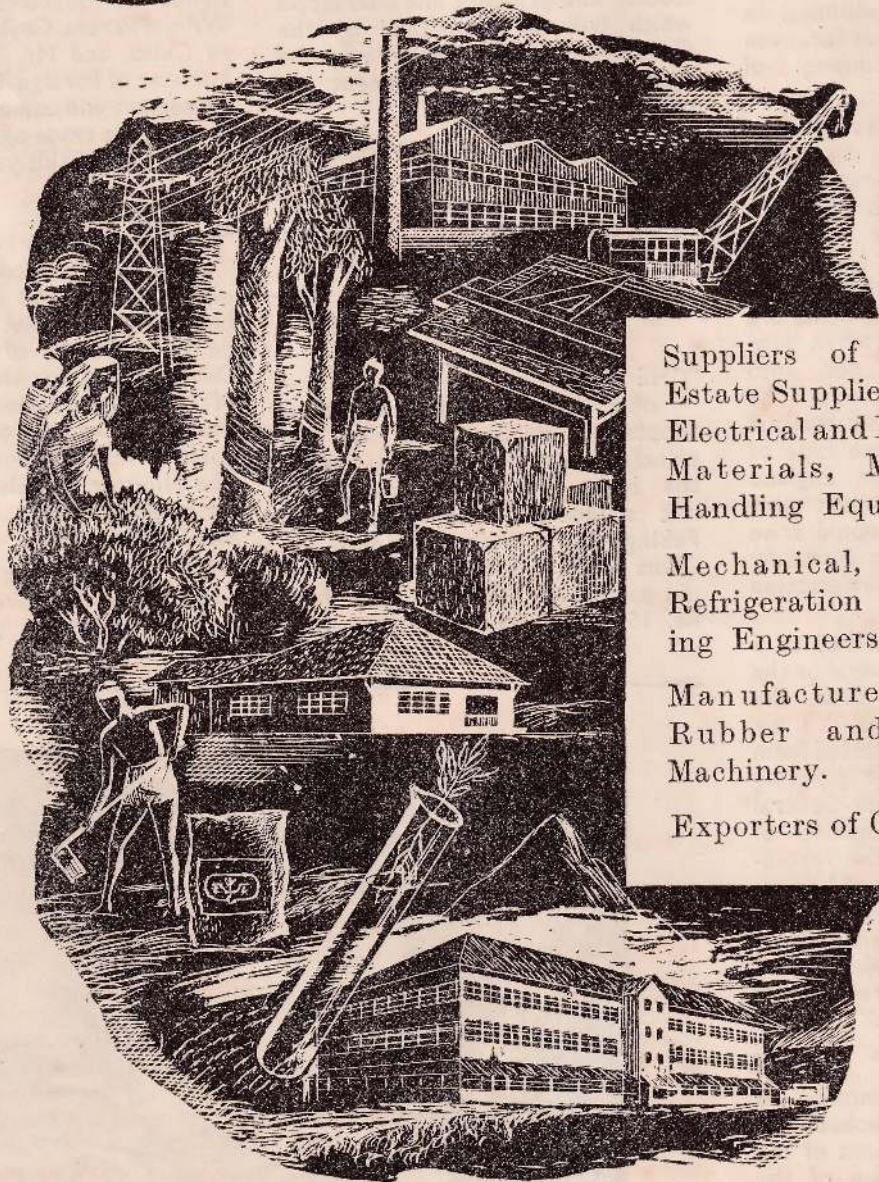
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THE order of Kandyan chieftains lost one of its outstanding members by the death, in the General Hospital, Colombo, on September 21st, of Barnes Ratwatte Dissawe, for many years Rate-mahatmaya of Kadawatte and Meda Korles of Sabaragamuwa. With his headquarters at Balangoda, he wielded great influence in the province and was held in high esteem by the planting community. When the town of Balangoda was brought under a town council he was its first chairman. He was a member of the Senate in the first Parliament. The late Sir J. C. Ratwatte of Kandy, first Adigar, was his brother.

Two famous Kandyan families were united by his marriage to Rosamund Mahawalatenne, daughter of S. D. Mahawalatenne, R.M., and granddaughter of Mahawalatenne Adigar. A union of greater significance was the marriage of his daughter Srimavo, to Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the present Prime Minister, son of Maha Mudaliyar Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike.

Ratwatte Dissawe was educated at Trinity College, Kandy, and trained at the Kandy Kachcheri before being posted to Balangoda as R.M. and President, Village Tribunal, in 1912. He was invested with the rank of Dissawe in 1932. During the malaria epidemic of 1934-35 he worked with tireless energy to bring the outbreak

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under control and relieve the distress among the people. Balan-goda benefited by his philanthropy : he set up a maternity home in the town and donated the land for the maternity clinic.

The funeral took place at Maha-walatenne on Monday, September 23, and was attended by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, and ministers, members of Parlia-ment, and representatives of all communities.

* * *

MR. Oliver Weerasinghe, FRIBA, MTPI, head of the Town and Country Planning Department, was elected President of the Ceylon Insti-tute of Architects last week on the eve of his retirement from the public service. He has accepted a United Nations assignment.

The Institute was inaugurated on September 11th with Mr. N. Wynne Jones as President.

Mr. Weerasinghe studied architec-ture at Liverpool University, where he was a pupil of Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the famous Town Planning consultant. He was in private practice in Ceylon as a chartered architect from 1933 to 1938, when he joined the Local Government Service as Town Planner. He was appointed head of the Town and Country Planning Department on its creation in 1947.

During the war he worked in the Civil Defence Department in plan-ning evacuation camps and fire gaps. In 1951 he was secretary of a committee appointed to report on the reclamation and utilisation of swamps in and around Colombo and in 1953 chairman of a committee appointed to report on the supply and output of dwelling houses in rural and urban areas. The new town of Anuradhapura was laid out by him. He was also adviser to the Recreational Activities Committee which investigated the provision of playgrounds throughout the Island.

In 1954 Mr. Weerasinghe was away for four months in Sweden and the Netherlands on a United Nations Fellowship. From July last year he was for a year Social Affairs officer of the Housing and Community Development Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations.

* * *

THE death occurred on September 25 of Mr. H. A. Wijemanne, Commissioner of Assize, in a private

hospital in Colombo. He was 50. He had taken ill suddenly when presiding over an Assize trial, the previous day.

Mr. Wijemanne was the eldest son of the late Mr. S. R. Wijemanne, advocate. From Royal College, Colombo, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar from King's Inn, Dublin. He joined the Attorney-General's Department in 1936 and held the substantive post of deputy Solicitor-General. He was appointed Commissioner of Assize last year.

* * *

EDUCATION continues to benefit from private munificence despite the obligations undertaken by the State. On September 7th the Minis-ter of Education, Mr. W. Dahanayake, declared open a new school building for the Buddhist mixed school at Walpola, near Imaduwa, in the Southern Province, built at a cost of Rs. 80,000 and donated by Mrs. Simon Hewavitarne of Colombo. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. C. Wijesinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and Mr. S. S. Perera, superintendent of Korahila-goda estate, Matara, nephews of the donor.

Mr. Dahanayake thanked Mrs. Hewavitarne on behalf of the Govern-ment, calling her "Visakha Maha

Upasikawa" and appealed for public support to improve education in the way of donations of buildings. He also unveiled a marble tablet commemorating a former manager of the school, Mr. E. W. Gunatilaka, brother of Mrs. Hewavitarne.

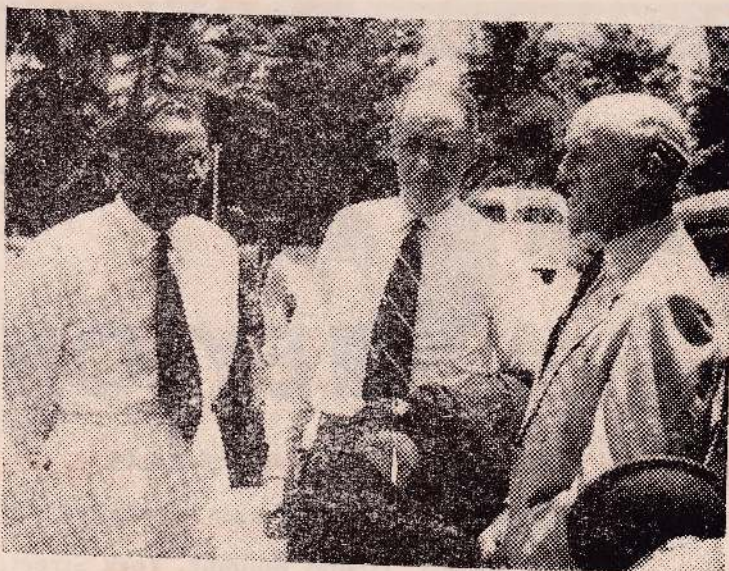
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THE Burgher Education Fund has recorded another period of useful work in the twenty-third year of its existence. The annual report, however, expresses concern at the expenditure on scholarships and allowances exceeding the contribu-tions, leading to reserves being encroached upon. Often grants or allowances had to be reduced and "frustration and disappointment were the result and much talent went to waste."

A service rendered by the Fund is the free tuition in Sinhalese given at several centres, the necessity of which is emphasised by the fact that of 140 Burgher pupils from a cross section of 24 schools who took the S.S.C. examination as many as 107 failed in Sinhalese.

To Mr. E. de la Harpe in particular goes the thanks of the community for his indefatigable efforts to keep the Fund going in the face of depressing experiences.

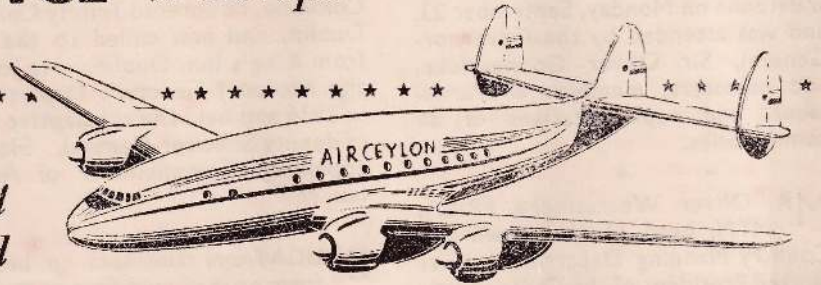
(Continued on page 40)



— "Times" —
Mr. G. E. W. Ramsden, a director of the Shell Company of Australia Ltd., who will act as General Manager of the Shell Co. of Ceylon when Mr. P. D. Finn goes on leave early this month, arrived in Ceylon on the 25th September by Qantas plane. Mr. Ramsden (centre) was met at the airport by Mr. Finn (right), and Mr. Sathi Coomaraswamy (left).

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FINDING THE FACTS

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE sight of a well-stocked library always makes me humble. So many books unread, so many I shall never read.

Judge, then, the daunting effect of the new international library in Liverpool, opened the other day by Mr. Jacob Blukoo-Allotey, a Liverpool University medical student from the new independent State of Ghana. With 100,000 volumes in 150 languages, the library is the first of its kind in the United Kingdom.

Such profusion of words, in so many tongues, would drown the ordinary man in a sea of wisdom were it not that so much is necessarily repetitive, and so much, too, has been mercifully condensed and distilled by commentators and the noble army of digest-writers. We cannot be too grateful to those gifted folk who, out of a pyramid of volumes, can produce the facts in a nutshell.

* * *

SUCH a feat has been accomplished by experts who recently sent me "Fifty Facts About Britain's Economy." With Government blessing they have packed into 16 small pages fifty of what I would call multiple facts. Each contains a number of truths wrapped around a central core, like luxury assorted chocolates.

For example, Fact One is that we have in our islands 550 people per square mile (eleven times as many as the United States), making the United Kingdom the fourth most densely populated country in the world (after Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands). Fact Two compresses yet more information—that 80 per cent. of Britain's 50 million people live in towns; 40 per cent in the seven urban areas whose centres are London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow; 8 million (16 per cent.) live in Greater London.

Many of the facts, I dare say, would come as news to the natives. It is a truism that Londoners rarely visit the Tower of London, though this 1,000-year-old treasure house on their doorstep is embraced in the itinerary of almost every visitor from overseas and the provinces of Britain. By the same token I would wager that few of the thousands crossing London Bridge daily to their work in

the City would have swift answers about, say, our standards of living. For instance, how many would know that, if countries are grouped by national income per head, the United States and Canada form the top group, while Britain (at about £300 per head) is in the second group with Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries?

* * *

LAST year the average weekly earnings of an adult male worker in Britain's industries were £11 15s. 4d., and the average weekly hours of work 48.6. Nearly two-thirds of personal incomes are, after tax, in the range of £250 to £1,000 a year. The share taken by the largest incomes has declined. Before World War II, 6.5 per cent. of total income, after tax, was taken by incomes of over £2,000; now the percentage is only 4. And the 3 per cent. taken in 1938 by incomes over £4,000 has today shrunk to 0.5 per cent.

Expectation of life at birth is longer in Britain than in any other country in the world except Norway and Sweden—over 67 for males and 72 for females.

It would be pleasant to trace such longevity to healthy toil on the soil. In truth, only one-twentieth of the working population are occupied in agriculture; five-sixths are concerned with manufacturing, mining, building, transport and power.

Yet the farmers, thanks to mechanisation, have increased output by 40 per cent. since before World War II, despite 30,000 fewer permanent workers. Half Britain's 60 million acres of land produce food.

What a lot of energy we consume in the United Kingdom! Next to the United States and Canada, ours is the highest per head anywhere—equivalent to a total fuel consumption of 250 million tons of coal each year. Of this, 86 per cent does in fact come from coal, and almost all the rest from oil, with only a tiny fraction from water power. By 1975, however, our new nuclear power stations will be taking at least a third of the strain, though our energy consumption may then be nearly doubled.

Why we are such gluttons for energy is made clear in these 16 fact-

packed pages. In ten years from 1946, industrial production shot up by 60 per cent. Not that the man-in-the-street, or the housewife in the kitchen, benefited much in the early stages. The first claim was reconstruction after World War II, then the rebuilding of the exports which are Britain's lifeline in order to pay for essential imports. Only in the last few years has the personal consumer begun to enjoy the benefits of increased production.

* * *

ENCOURAGED partly by loans from the United States and Canada, Britain has rebuilt the international trade by which she lives and is now the world's second largest exporter of manufactured goods. Of the Fifty Facts, none is more impressive than this recovery, remembering that in 1944, because of the war effort, exports had dropped to only a third of those in 1938. As early as 1947 all the lost ground had been regained then, in less than another decade, the 1938 figure had been nearly doubled.

How has the conjuror produced so many rabbits out of the hat? Apart from coal, and iron-ore deposits supplying half her needs, Britain has few natural resources. She grows no cotton, rubber or jute, lacks economically workable deposits of bauxite, lead, copper, tin, zinc or uranium, and has to import six-sevenths of her wood and wool and nearly all her crude oil and wood pulp.

Few natural resources? Are we forgetting 24 million of them—the 16 million men and 8 million women who make up Britain's working population? In a sense they are the finest natural resources of all.

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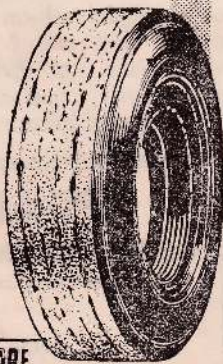
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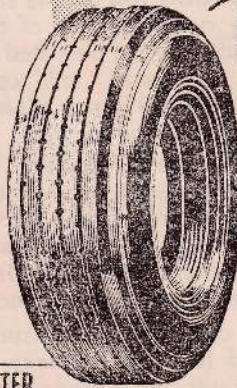
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CEYLON CELEBRITIES

BLAZE OF KINGSWOOD

LOUIS Blaze, like his two life-long friends, Christopher Drieberg and Andreas Nell, was a distinguished scholar. He and Dr. Nell were contemporaries in the earliest days of Trinity College, Kandy. Born on 29th September, 1861, Louis Blaze would have been ninety-six years old had he been alive—he died six years ago on the eve of his ninetieth birthday. Old boys of Kingswood College, Kandy, which he founded in the nineties, reverently remember his birthday.

* * *

IT is wholesome, and not a little humbling, to reflect that our schools of eighty years ago produced more scholars of the first rank than a system of education which costs the State at least a hundred times as much as it did then.

L. E. Blaze was one of the original pupils of Trinity College, Kandy, when the school was founded by Richard Collins for the Church Missionary Society. Collins did not remain long but he left the impression of his personality on one who might well be called the most cultivated Ceylonese.

Eighty-nine years old at the time of his death, Louis Blaze was a recluse, living with his books and the fragrant memories of a long life well lived, but also visited by numerous friends from far and near who were stimulated by his genial wit and lively anecdotes.

Blaze's brother, the late J. T. Blaze, was a scholar who distinguished himself at Oxford. He was a lawyer, editor of a newspaper and wrote the best leading articles during the early years of the "Ceylon Daily News." L. E. Blaze was the most versatile member of the family.

* * *

IN January, 1880, having passed the Calcutta University First Examination in Arts he was appointed Headmaster of the Lower School of Trinity. He resigned this post to become a Proctor student. Fortunately he tired of legal studies, which had little interest for him, and proceeded to Calcutta in 1882. Two years of teaching in that great city inspired in him a desire to start a school of his own. He had been

reading Stanley's Life of Arnold, and something of the Rugby life was suggested to him by what he saw in St. James' School in Calcutta. "Anecdotes of Eton, Harrow and Winchester, which I eagerly read and remembered, revealed much, and their school songs stirred me deeply," he has written. "What disturbed me most in Ceylon schools was the strange distance between teacher and pupils. It is not now, perhaps, as it used to be. Ten years' work as a school-master convinced me that it was quite possible for a school to be carried on without these hostile or even strained relations between teacher and pupil. The experiment was worth trying and as events turned out it proved a success."



Mr. L. E. Blaze

BLAZE founded Kingswood College, Kandy, which, during its career of more than sixty years, has grown to be one of the leading public schools in Ceylon. It was an achievement which could be compared to the work of Thring of Uppingham, Arnold of Rugby, Sanderson of Oundle or Fraser of Trinity. He was on the friendliest terms with the Principals of other leading schools: Stone of St. Thomas', Hartley of Royal, Highfield of Wesley and, more especially, with Fraser of Trinity.

* * *

GREAT schoolmaster though he was, Blaze had other interests. He was primarily a scholar and litterateur. The annual Kingswood Prologue is well known but he wrote

and published much fine verse which deserves to be better known than it is. He wrote the first and, in the opinion of good judges, the best written popular history of Ceylon. He contributed often to periodicals and the popular press. He edited an anthology of Ceylon verse. He sketched the history of journalism in Ceylon in a long and well-documented article which he wrote for the Centenary Number of the "Ceylon Observer." He could adapt his style to his subject was shown in an article he wrote on his friend, the late Leigh Smith, for the Fortnightly Review. With Leigh Smith, Blaze shared a keen interest in the activities of the English Association of which he was President for many years.

* * *

L. E. Blaze collected books, pamphlets and newspaper cuttings about men and matters and was never at a loss for accurate information when writing an article or giving a lecture. His passion for accuracy was born of the scholar's respect for truth. His life was indeed a dedication to truth.

A short spell as Editor of the "Ceylon Independent" taught him that in politics, and a certain type of journalism, the contours of truth are somewhat blurred. But all good journalists sought him out. For a visit to him was like a bath after a ball, as Arnold Bennett wrote of the effect of reading Tchekov's plays. Meeting him for a short talk in his quiet study had a soothing and purifying influence.

* * *

WHEN Mr. Blaze was eighty-five he was asked by a Sunday paper what advice he would give to those who wished to live as long as he and enjoy good health. His answer was: live simply, naturally and reasonably. Read and paraphrase Sir Henry Wotton's "Character of a Happy Life." These lines from that famous poem may aptly be quoted here:

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought
And simple truth his utmost skill!

* * *

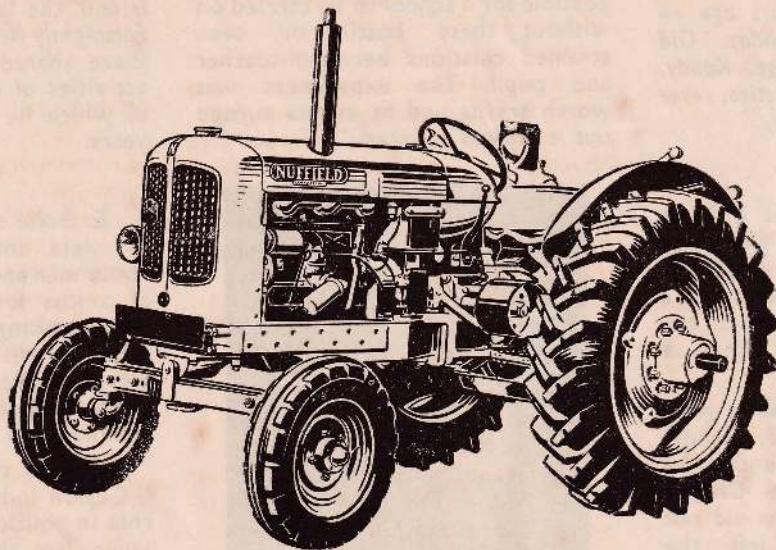
Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen book or friend.

* * *

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Of hope to rise or fear to fall;
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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

WHILE the crisis threatened in August by the preparations for Satyagraha of the Federal Party was obviated by the agreement arrived at between the Party and the Prime Minister, the country has been alerted to the possibility of another by a "pilgrimage" the United National Party, led by Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, propose to make from Colombo to Kandy on the full moon day in October.

The object of the pilgrimage is said to be to invoke the protection of the sacred tooth relic of the Buddha against the division of the country by the establishment of a separate Tamil state as a result of the Bandaranaike—Federal Party pact. The pilgrimage is declared to be in response to an invitation by the Mahanayakes of Malwatte and Asgiriya to "all citizens of Sri Lanka" to assemble in the Dalada Maligawa premises on that day.

The Mahanayakes express themselves as perturbed at the implications of the pact and the possibilities of the Tamil state that might eventually penetrate the Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces. They thus bring themselves into the current controversy over the official language and the allocation of land to Tamils in colonisation schemes, also over the problem of the status of Indian residents, particularly labourers on estates, who have failed to acquire Ceylon citizenship. A feeling of misgiving is again abroad at the likelihood of violence breaking out when the UNP "pilgrims" encounter followers of rival political parties during their journey to Kandy.

In the meantime the Prime Minister has launched a campaign in defence of his agreement with the Federal Party as a democratic approach to the solution of the language issue. He addressed the first of a series of public meetings all over the country at Kandy last week. The more conviction he brings to his audiences the greater appears to be the danger of "clashes" during the UNP pilgrimage.

MORE than ordinary interest is centred on the impending changes in the Senate this month, when ten of the thirty members go out of office. Hitherto the Government has been in a minority in the Upper House, which accounted for the Bill for the suspension of the death penalty being rejected at the last session of Parliament.

The Government is evidently confident of being able to replace not only the five nominated members but most, if not all, of the five members to be elected by the Lower House. An indication is the introduction of the Bill for the nationalisation of the bus services, the second reading of which will take place in the House of Representatives this month.

While this Bill will probably have a comparatively easy passage through Parliament, a controversy is raging over the Food Minister, Mr. Philip Gunewardene's Paddy Bill. The Prime Minister has wisely decided to let it be discussed fully outside before it is presented to Parliament.

* * *

THE renewed pact with China, while serving to maintain trade between the two countries, is not of such advantage to Ceylon financially as the first five-year pact, which expires at the end of this year. No details have been published, but from unofficial information the quantities of rubber and rice to be exchanged are less—30,000 tons of rubber, as against 50,000 tons the last time, and 200,000 tons of rice, as against 270,000 tons under the previous agreement—and the prices will be the ruling market prices, whereas China has been paying a premium on world prices for Ceylon's rubber hitherto.

Making up for it is the simultaneous economic aid agreement that was signed. Of interest is the wording of the official communique regarding this agreement. It reads: "On the basis of the resolution on economic co-operation and mutual assistance adopted at the Bandung conference, and the five principles of pancha sila, an agreement on economic aid was also signed. The agreement provides that the Government of

the People's Republic of China will grant economic assistance for Ceylon's rubber replanting programme of Rs. 75 million, spread over a period of five years."

That the replanting programme can be continued without interruption although the premium on rubber will cease is of course a matter for satisfaction. But this is the first declaration of Ceylon's adherence to the pancha sila, which was first enunciated in the agreement over Tibet between India and China, more than three years ago.

* * *

THERE has been much criticism of late of the number of ministers and members of Parliament (specially of the party in power) going abroad. During the recent parliamentary recess there were as many as eighteen of them spread out across the world—from London, where the Inter-Parliamentary Union held its annual session, to Russia and China, right over to the American Hemisphere, at the Moral Rearmament Conference.

While the Minister of Posts, Broadcasting and Information, Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar, is facing opposition to his projected trip to Japan, not a word has been said against the visit to Australia, at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government, of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa. From all accounts he had a strenuous time before going on to Washington for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting but reports from Australia show that he has been an excellent one-man goodwill mission.

A report from Canberra speaks of Mr. de Zoysa's visit having had a stimulating effect on trade between Australia and Ceylon. The report says: "A significant contribution that the visit has made is to dispel some misgivings that had arisen in Australia as to the general trends and orientation of the Ceylon Government in the context of its relations with the rest of the world."

There are signs, it is said, that the reactions in the field of business and trade promotion have already begun. The Ceylon Trade Commissioner is reported to have received a number of enquiries from leading Australian businessmen and financiers who are interested in promoting business and investing capital in Ceylon.



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THREADS OF GOLD

By H. LUDOWYK

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WHEN all over the world today politics, from being an honorary avocation has become one of the best-paid professions, it is refreshing to turn to some examples of men of the old school who give evidence of as much patriotism, talent and unselfish endeavour as we find in the representatives of a much more popular choice of today. They were mostly officials appointed by the British Crown, members of the Legislative and Executive Councils appointed by the Governor, or members elected on a narrow but competent franchise of three to five per cent. of the people.

More important and revealing than glowing accounts of what they initiated and executed is an insight into the minds and hearts of some of them as revealed in self expression. The memory of Charles Ambrose Lorenz is revered by the Burghers less for what he did for them than for his general striving and for his sterling qualities of heart as revealed, for instance, by his sympathy with and will to save such despised people as the class of mixed Portuguese descendants known as the Mitchos, a thriftless lot too fond of drink, song, and dance, whose care-free, joyous disposition and pathetic plight won for them Lorenz's support. Lorenz did much for them privately and even offered the Government a large property as a home for the destitute among them if the Government would run and support it. The Government's refusal is now seen to have been prudent.

* * *

LORENZ toiled for his country in Council, fathered and helped in the Currency Ordinance, the reform and development of education, the codification of laws, the inauguration of the railways, the inauguration of the first Municipal Council, of which he was an original elected member, and he founded the first Ceylonese journal. Yet, while his sense of duty tied him to a life full of public activity, together with the social engagements entailed as a politician, lawyer, and writer, the real Lorenz, and what he had relinquished for a life of service, is

revealed to us in his poem "The Wishing Well" :

Fair fountain of the valley lone,
That falling with a ceaseless plaint,
Into thy cup of sculptured stone,
Speakest of fairy and of saint,

If there be still a power in thee
To grant the wishes we conceive;
If it avail implicitly
The old traditions to believe;

Give me, fair stream, not gold not love—
Nor fortune high nor wealth of days,
Nor strength to rise the crowd above,
Nor the deceit of human praise.



Charles Ambrose Lorenz

But this: that like thy waters clear,
Though creeds and systems come and go,
Unvexed, within a narrow sphere,
My life with even stream may flow.

May flow; and fill its destined space,
With this, at least, of blessing given;
Upward to gaze with fearless face
And mirror back the truths of heaven.

* * *

OUT of the rough and tumble and sometimes even sordid strife of politics there emerge such other gleams of gems and threads of gold in the lives of many others, such as that of Sir Richard Morgan, who combined qualities of greatness in spheres difficult to reconcile—the interests of the patriot, of the family, and of trusty confident adviser to the Government. "Thay haf said," "Quhat say they?" "Lat tham say." That motto of the University of Aberdeen, of which one of our first great surgeons, Dr.

Original Editor: Noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

J. W. S. Attygalle, was an alumnus, was the guiding principle of Morgan, who always did his duty as he conceived it, and did not care to advertise the cares attendant upon his doing so. Like Lorenz, he was a great lover of literature. The prose style of his diary has a rare charm, and the little sonnet quoted below is a fair expression of his poetic soul :

'T was night, and silent on the deck I lay,
And thought of home and those I left behind.
The lovely moon shot forth her silvery ray,
The vessel gaily moved before the wind;
Star-spangled there above me lay the skies;
Their heaving might restrained, the washing
surges wailed;

The transient moon-beams glittered in my sight,

Recalling joys no longer mine.

On sudden, leaden clouds obscured the moon's pale light;

But not for long: forth quick she shot

Her gleams more clear, more lustrous, bright.

Thus might it be with me, though now in sorrow clad,

Joys yet may beam: rejoined soon to friends, I may

Re-union true enjoy, as sweet as was the parting sad.

* * *

COMING closer to our own times, we find such worth and beauty of soul revealed in that great genius of many facets who, however, best excelled in the profession he relinquished, and particularly as a bed-side physician, Sir Marcus Fernando; we find them in the courageous firmness and fair-mindedness of the wise counsellor and silver-tongued orator, Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, and in his just as eminent brother, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam; and we find it in the wide sympathies and "knowledge" and plain and scholarly pointedness of expression of Sir James Peiris. From Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam's book, *Studies and Translations*, I pick a little gem which, in his style, and the philosophic thought his language clothes, are harmoniously apt:

Light and bliss of knowledge supreme
That swallowest religions as oceans rivers,
O Stillness, the Veda's goal,
Thy form seen where vibration ends;
O Wisdom, consumer of me and thought.

Other than in the mine of Hansard and in the many addresses he gave in America, we find in his *Soul Culture Among Western Nations* some of the best examples of the classic prose, philosophic thought and deductive analysis of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan.

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THREADS OF GOLD

THEN there is the plain, blunt, matter-of-fact patriot and watchdog of the Legislature, Mr. E. W. Perera, who sometimes barked also at a friend who put over his beneficence crossly. To know the heart of this great liberal, whose forgotten unselfish services were twice spurned by the present generation, one has to read the account he gave of his mission to England in 1915, and also appreciate his monumental industry and concise expression in his account of Ceylon History in *The Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon* and in his now very rare work, *Ceylon Banners and Standards*. His translation of Sri Rahula Totagamuwa's *Message of the Sea Bird* fairly represents his ability as a writer of verse:

Hail, wondrous bird, whose wondrous power elate

Yields not to that of ministers of state.

Bird of the sweet and richly varied lay,

Long may thou flourish 'mid thy flowers gay.

Have not young goddesses made thee their care,

And fixed thee fluttering in their jetty hair?

And have not bees, who take their nightly rest

With the water-lily's fragrant breast,

Around thee circled in their swift career

In search of honey through the fields of air?

And have not Dryads bright in charms divine

Taught thee as pendants in their ears to shine?

Friend of my soul, say, hast thou ever been prest

With pangs so fierce as those that wound my breast?

No! Happier in thy love, thy life is peace,

And rolling years but bring thy bliss increase—

Such bliss as, searching the wide world around,

Save in thy presence, friend, is nowhere found.

* * *

SIR Hugh Clifford wrote much, many novels and short stories, amid a life filled with business and adventure. His short stories *In Days That are Dead* are among his best; but what keeps haunting my mind often is the sentiment of two verses he published shortly before he left Kandy for the last time. Some other reader may recall the verses. I fail to do so. The last line only I remember:

"Blest vale beneath Hanthane."

One of the greatest of English gentlemen to step our shores was Sir Cecil Clementi. In the light of the gallant unaided fight he put up, after his retirement, for the Malay sovereigns whose treaty rights had been trampled on in the formation of the Malayan Federation and Union, we may trace in Sir Cecil Clementi's words, acts and attitudes the guidings for a true national revival and the achieving of a freedom that would mean freedom for all. He published in the *Times Literary Supplement* in 1930 an exquisite gem of verse on Hong-Kong. My cutting of it perished in my first great holocaust of despair. Later I obtained from Sir Cecil Clementi a copy in manuscript, which I reproduce:



—“Times”

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam

Lamp-bestarred, and with star-shining gleaming

From her midnight canopy or dreaming,

Mirrored in her fragrant fair lagoon:

All her streets ablaze with sheen and shimmer,

All her fire-fly shipping-lights a-glimmer,

Fitting, flashing, curving past Kowloon:

Oh, to see her thus. Her hill-recesses

Bright with the household glow that cheers and blesses

Weary men and guides them home to rest:

And the criss-cross streams of light ascending

Round the Peak, a-sparkle, circling, ending

Where the roadways touch the mountain-crest:

Ending? No! For human aspiration

Passes here to starry consummation,

Mountain roads into the Milky Way.

Earth is strewn with Danae's golden dower.

Grandly here the Master Builder's power

Crowns the work of England in Cathay.

Sir Cecil Clementi wrote as much as Sir Hugh Clifford and published as

much, but too much of his great talents and meagre leisure were diverted in the way of writing handbooks and manuals. It was a treat to read his public utterances as reported in the Press, whether it was about "turning the telescope of research" on the Sinhalese language for the making of the Sinhalese Dictionary, which he proposed and had instituted, or in appeals for saving the bare land from the effects of erosion heightened by the pattering down of heavy tropical showers.

Much of the bitterness and harsh words engendered by the critical aspects in constitutional affairs was softened by the effects of Sir Cecil Clementi's good faith, candour, courtesy and grace. These same qualities stood by when the stern soldier, Sir William Manning gave to Ceylon the very best Constitution it ever had. Among the things resisted was the presence of the Governor at Council meetings. The bureaucracy too found their position difficult to maintain as the Governor would not add the weight to be got with his reserve powers, for what would, by the rule of one man, make the constitution null and void. So, while the unofficials pressed, the bureaucracy had to resort to subterfuge.

* * *

The tune *Love Will Find a Way*, struck up by the band just as Sir William Manning was entering the Council Chamber, was in a way significant of what was to come. The 1924 Constitution was accepted by a majority vote, with the emendation that though the Governor would continue to be President of the Council, an elected member of the Council, as Vice-President, would normally take the chair at the meetings. As a result of the financial powers vested in the non-official members holding thirty-seven seats as against twelve officials, their attempts to break through the barriers of the administration other than by means of the question and motion, and the extraordinarily effective representation of non-officials in the Executive by Sir Marcus Fernando and Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, and the moves to replace the British element in the administration and the allegiance of officers to the Secretary of State,

(Continued on page 40)



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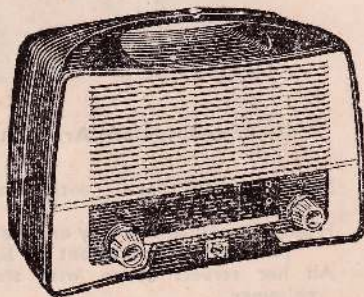
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THE PASSING SHOW

By RAPIER

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

WOMEN have taken a beating these days, poor dears. In one case, literally and with the full blessings of the law.

A pretty 20-year-old girl appeared the other day before an outstation magistrate claiming maintenance from her husband, a humble shoemaker. She got no money. "Go back to your husband," said the magistrate instead. He said he was satisfied the man genuinely desired to have his wife back and dismissed her allegation of assault by her husband.

The magistrate went further. He called the girl's parents into court and told them they should take her to a bedroom and give her a spanking, as a truant school-boy is given. So that she might be brought back to a sense of her duty towards her husband.

Her parents dutifully agreed to administer the prescribed punishment and send the truant wife back to her husband. I hope they will live happily ever after.

* * *

AN unmarried woman with a penchant for elopement fared equally disastrously when she appeared before another outstation magistrate, but she got off with only a verbal lashing.

The girl, who was adopted by an outstation Deputy Mayor and his wife, was produced in court in connexion with a charge of elopement with a fellow-servant. It seems the man had joined the household some eight months earlier and his master suspected they were in love. He tried to give her away in marriage, presumably to another man, but she would have none of it. She eloped, with her lover instead.

But any tinge of romance in the affair was rudely erased when the Probation Officer submitted his report on the girl. It appeared she had eloped with a carter on a previous occasion and the master had brought her back.

And the magistrate commented dryly: "Do not believe women who refuse marriage—unless they become nuns or upasikas."

ALTOGETHER the stock of women has not stayed high recently. One recalls that the other day the chairman of the Divorce Commission said that a wife ought to put up with a slap or two administered by her husband without rushing to file her divorce papers.

Which reminds me that a friend of mine says that a husband has in law the right to reasonable chastisement of his wife—by striking her. He assures me that it is recognized under the Roman-Dutch law, which, of course, is part of our law.

I don't suppose wife-beating is altogether absent in any society, but it seems strange to find that there is legal sanction for the practice—in reason.

* * *

IT shouldn't be strange if one's thoughts run naturally from women to radio, and the commercial radio at that—which is so difficult to "shut up."

Our commercial radio is not popular at home but it seems unquestionably popular abroad. Recently the Indian Minister of Posts thought he had reason to complain that the cheap music broadcast by the commercial services debased India's cultural and moral tastes, which the Indian Government as a matter of policy was trying to uplift.

A correspondent of a daily newspaper, reporting from Moscow the other day, about the increasing popularity of Western jazz music in Moscow, said that he was seated with some students in Tiflis, capital of Georgia in the Caucasus, when they tuned into a "disc-jockey" programme from Ceylon "where a Ceylonese announcer introduced record after record of Rock 'n' Roll and Calypso in the most up-to-date American jargon."

What our Minister of Broadcasting will have to say about the American jargon I can't imagine. But I remember that he once strongly objected to the "American accent" of an announcer on the Sinhalese Radio.

The commercial radio has been the target of criticism for quite a long while from many quarters, not

excluding high-brows, with little effect. Whether anything will be done on the recommendation of a committee which the Minister has decided should investigate both the National Service and the Commercial remains to be seen. Not that I find the latter altogether objectionable myself.

* * *

WITH the wanderlust so much in evidence these days—witness the hordes of politicians and others going abroad on tours and fellowships and goodwill missions of one kind or another—it was refreshing to hear that the Director of Education has declined a fellowship to travel in Europe and the UK to study educational methods.

Mr. S. F. de Silva, the Director, has said that he has too much work here to be able to spend three months abroad, which in any case was too short a period for such a purpose; it would leave him with only a few days in each country he would visit. He has suggested that a younger man be selected, if it is considered imperative that somebody should go out.

Mr. de Silva follows in the footsteps of his Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, who turned down two invitations to foreign countries—one to Moscow, I think, and the other an invitation to a UNESCO conference in Paris.

Mr. Illangaratne, Minister of Labour, Social Services and Housing, similarly declined an invitation to an ILO conference in Geneva some time ago. He said that he would not go, in deference to Press criticism of ministers' tours abroad. But he went abroad once. That was last year, soon after he assumed office, when he attended an ILO meeting and spent a short time in England before his return to the island.

It is not every trip of a Minister or M.P. that is criticised by the public or the Press. But those that are strictly, and obviously, unnecessary.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

WILL BE

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RADIATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE

By A. W. HASLETT

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THERE is nothing new in being radioactive. Even our most remote ancestors must have had small quantities of radioactive forms of potassium and carbon in their bodies, as well as much smaller quantities of radium. From this radioactivity which they carried round with them, they were exposed, as we are, to high-energy radiation.

In the bricks, mortar, and wood of our houses, there is further natural radioactivity; and from outer space there bears down on us a sparse but steady hail of still more penetrating radiation.

To these natural sources, man has added others in the present century—X-rays used in medicine and industry, the luminous paint of watch dials, and television screens. Beside them, atomic energy in its peaceful uses contributes, at the present time, a source of additional exposure for groups of specialised workers in industry.

* * *

In Proper Perspective

THESE were some of the points made in an exhibition arranged last spring by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Its purpose was to explain the nature of this high-energy radiation; to show its effects in materials and living cells; and to place the extra exposure from peaceful atomic energy in its proper proportion.

From one section of the exhibition, the visitor might learn that his house—so far from protecting him against natural radiation—adds to it by just over 50 per cent. A typical indoor rate of irradiation in Britain is 0.078 roentgens a year; but that out-of-doors is only 0.048 roentgens.

Radioactivity within the human body is probably highest in bone; it is here that radium—contained in minute quantities in food and drinking water—tends to accumulate. In an adult of average age, it amounts to roughly half the indoor rate of irradiation from outside the body. But all parts of the body are radioactive; for instance, radioactive potassium, present in all tissues, contributes a relatively large amount.

At Home and In the Laboratory

OF man-made contributions to radiation, the most important has been the increasing use of diagnostic X-rays. But in most countries this is still well below the natural dose-rate; the effect in Britain is to add over a quarter to the natural dosage. Television, already mentioned, is not a very serious offender. Averaged over the whole population, it adds less than one per cent. to the total.

More recent sources of radiation illustrated in the exhibition include examples from the atomic energy industry and research. These affect only comparatively small groups of workers, not all of them concerned directly with atomic energy. For example, in the laboratories of industrial firms as well as universities, there are many machines which accelerate nuclear particles to high energies. Their uses range from research on the forces that hold atoms together to the experimental preservation of foodstuffs.

In atomic energy proper, the main sources of radiation arise from the fuel elements used in nuclear reactors. Not only do these fuel elements become highly radioactive during use, but it is necessary to process them after use. Both while in the reactor, and in subsequent treatment, there is need for stringent health precautions at all stages. But in all these cases, those responsible for the work are familiar with the problems of radiation.

* * *

Simple Protection

THE extent of protection that is required depends on the nature of the radiation in the particular case. Radiation is taken for this purpose to include the particles that are emitted when atoms break down radioactively, as well as X-rays and radiation of the same kind as X-rays that some radioactive materials give out.

The simplest of all means of protection is to keep as far away from the source as possible. At double the distance, the intensity of radiation is reduced to a quarter; at

four times the distance, to a sixteenth. The other general rule is that protection by intervening material depends on the sheer mass of material used. Neutrons, produced in the working of nuclear reactors, and, on a small scale, in laboratory preparations for research, are a special case; specific absorbing materials are available.

* * *

Effects and Precautions

THE last section of the exhibition showed the types of damage that are produced by radiation in human beings, and in living cells in general. The effect that is produced at the smallest dose-rate is probably a slight reduction in the number of white cells in the blood; it is the one, at any rate, that is most easily detected. More spectacular are the effects produced in the chromosomes, or bearers of hereditary qualities, in individual cells—later photographed under the microscope. It is in changes of this kind that genetic effects originate.

There is probably no lower limit of dose below which no genetic effects are produced. On the other hand, we are exposed to natural radiation in any case; and the practical policy is to keep every source of exposure to high-energy radiation to as low a level as possible.

The exhibition also presented methods which have been adopted by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority—which can point to an impressive health record since 1945—as examples of readily adaptable techniques which could be adopted as the basis for achieving comparable results. Equally important, it also shows the steps which the Authority has taken to protect the public.

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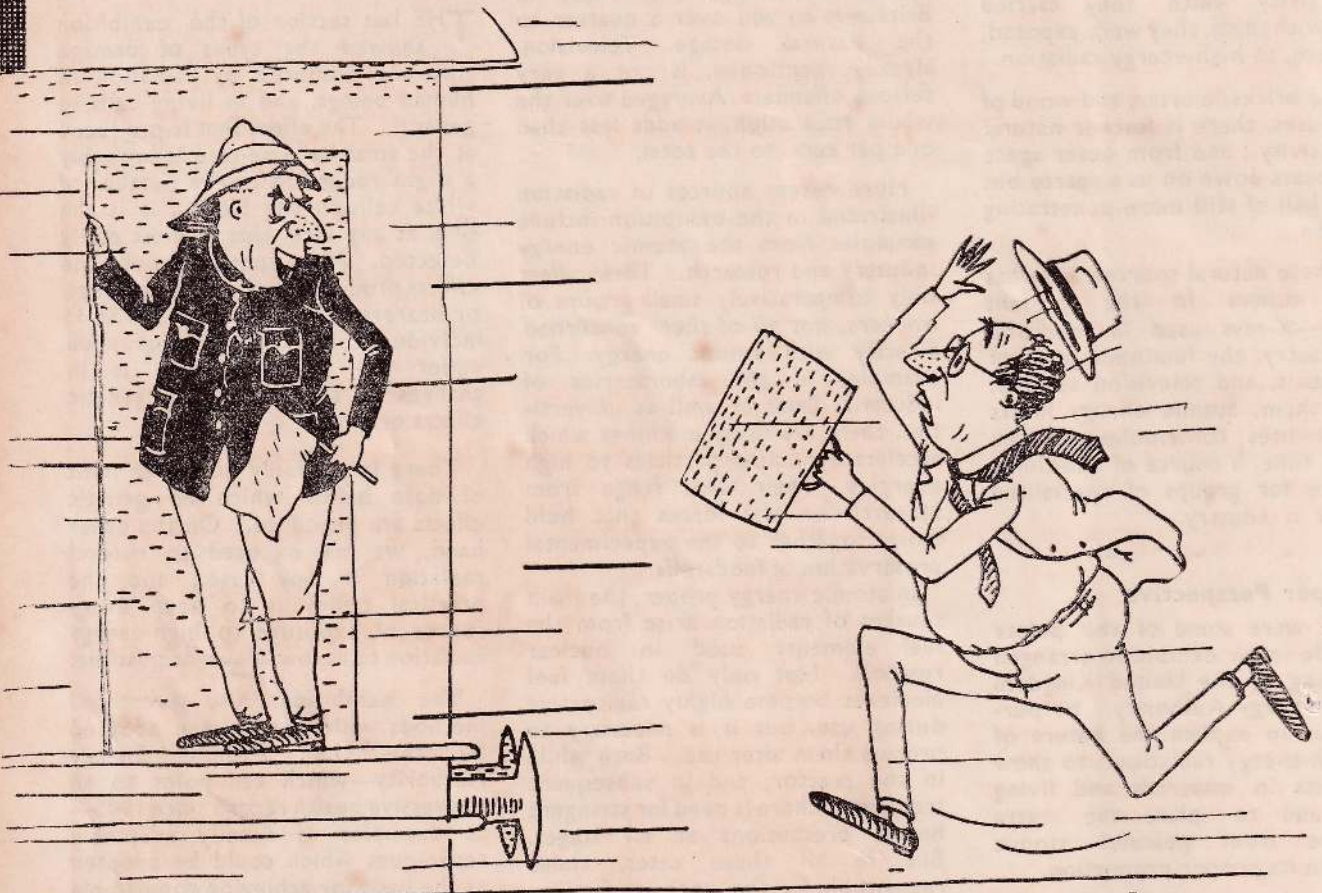
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NO SILENCE RULE IN THIS MUSEUM

By GUY RAMSEY

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

THE Science Museum, in Exhibition Road, London, S.W. 7, is perhaps the least silent of all collections, for the majority of the exhibits "work" by pressing buttons or turning handles, and it is so favourite a resort of children that the clatter of running feet and high-pitched cries of pleasure provide a constant ripple of sound.

But sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the afternoon, this spacious, daylight-filled building is struck suddenly and frighteningly into silence . . . by sound.

A million-volt transformer generates an artificial lightning-stroke; and the resultant explosion is shattering even at a distance. Small boys and girls, even in distant galleries, are struck dumb; hands fly to ears; and elders, who remember only too vividly, wonder if the blitz has come again.

* * *

A New Gallery

THIS transformer is set in the corner of a new gallery, opened on May 20 by Viscount Hailsham, Britain's Minister of Education. It cost £75,000, and forms part of the plan for rebuilding the Museum, whose original house is 100 years old, although some extensions date only from the 1920s. The plan, designed before the war, was intended to cost £1,000,000 but this is now—owing to increased prices—likely to require more than double that sum.

As the new gallery is devoted almost entirely to exhibits of electrical power, part of its cost was defrayed by Britain's Ministry of Works, part by the Central Electricity Authority and part by contributions from manufacturers of electrical equipment.

Here, as in most of the great exhibition, there are innumerable buttons to press and levers to pull; motors turn, dial-indicators circle their discs, various impressive judgerings and whines rise to frenetic speed and high-pitched screams as the models gyrate and revolve; a vacuum-cleaner adds a steady high-pitched whirr as its various operations are demonstrated by models with a side removed to show the working.

No Overcrowding

NOT only is the new gallery admirably designed, with vast windows and wide spaces—so wide that even the children have room not to jostle one another—but the individual exhibits are constructed with an eye to beauty as well as effective demonstration. One model of a hydro-electric power-station on view is set in grass-green papier-mache with a sheet of tinted glass representing the lake.

In another corner of the ground floor is a room devoted to the International Geophysical Year. Dominated by a slowly-rotating illuminated globe, this houses photographs of the various activities to which the

scientists of the world will devote themselves between July, 1957 and 1958.

Although it was a Saturday of brilliant sunshine when I visited the Science Museum, it was still thronged with children who could not be induced even to play in nearby Kensington Gardens.

Plunging through a superbly-constructed artificial coal-mine, running back and forth through invisible rays which set off a burglar alarm, pressing knobs, tugging handles, they explored everything—until their exhausted parents dragged them to the upper floors to spend a quiet half-hour before tea looking at the exquisite models of ships. Then one glance at the replica of Stephenson's famous "Rocket"—one of the earliest steam-engines (which, like the 1,000,000-volt transformer, also works at set intervals)—and an exhaustive (and, for a father, an exhausting) visit came to a glorious end



Modern children are becoming progressively interested in knowing how things work, and Britain's Science Museum, in Exhibition Road, London, S. W. 7, is an ideal place for them in this respect, for it contains working models of most of mankind's inventions through the ages.

The latest addition to the Museum is a new Electric Power Gallery opened recently by Viscount Hailsham, Britain's Minister of Education. He is seen here pressing a button to release a flash of man-made lightning—accompanied by a matching crash of thunder—at one of the exhibits in the new gallery.

This year's Christmas Number of the Ceylon Fortnightly Review will be well up to the standard of previous years, if not better.

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NATURE STUDIES

— By Rev. P. T. CASH, B.Sc. (Lond.) —

I TRUST that no exception may be taken to the extension of the Household Zoo to include the "tribes on the frontier"—those uncaged monster-kings which haunt the outside edge of the verandah.

It is worth while to go out after dark, sometimes with an electric torch, and to examine the plants here and there. Under this fierce and sudden light the ways of the night-folk will sometimes become evident.

There is a little shrub close to the verandah known to the initiated as *Tabernaemontana coronaria* which may some day produce white and fragrant flowers if only some nocturnal enemy will cease from nibbling off the flower buds as they appear. This shrub has been of interest lately chiefly as a dragon-flies dormitory. Night after night the dragon-flies have perched upon it and have appeared to sleep there the whole night through.

Some weeks before they have come from the "wells where they did lie", after a lengthy and sordid existence as the predatory terrors of the underworld, have clad themselves in coats of shining mail, and have basked in the sunshine all day. Well-tired they come to rest on the twigs of *Tabernaemontana*; there they pass the night in repose, wings outstretched and in perfect immobility of pose. The position adopted does not look restful but neither perhaps does that of the hen balanced on her slender perch for the night.

* * *

I AM not able to say why the dragon-flies choose this particular plant. The question "Why"? may be counter-questioned by "Why not?"

This seemingly comfortless dormitory, however, suits the personal peculiarities of the creature, and seems to be just as comfortable as a string which hangs down from one of the tats and which is favoured as a dormitory by large numbers of small fossorial wasps which are to be seen resting there by night and oversleeping themselves also well into the working hours of the day. It is interesting to note that in the

night, "when all the beasts of the forest do creep forth," certain creatures possess our habits and pass the dark hours in rest.

A more diligent search might discover many more of these insect dormitories. The electric torch is useful for the gardener. He may come upon the enemy that is tearing the tender leaves of his favourite plants, and, catching it in the very deed, study how to compass the end of the whole tribe to which it belongs when exploring the verandah wall with that useful source of illumination. The other night, I saw a very long and venomous centipede fascinating the wingless and relatively defenceless creature? Or was the silver-fish hoping to elude observation by remaining motionless? Can a centipede hypnotise its victims? These are questions which are much easier to ask than to answer. On this occasion, however, this little drama of the night was interrupted; the centipede turned tail and slowly entered a crack in the wall like a long train entering a tunnel.

I saw him no more, though I have searched for him several times since.

We have to some extent considered the mural fauna, but there is a place of abode which can scarcely be defined as mural, the denizens of which nevertheless depend upon the wall as a support for their residence and their place of business. I refer, of course, to the web-spinning spiders.

* * *

A GLANCE at the area between the wall and the back of one of my book-almirahs is often worthwhile, not merely in order to find out whether the energetic houseboy has done his part in such a locality, but in order to observe the little forest of silk that is generally to be found there.

I am almost certain to meet with a spider possessing long and slender legs. It is usually upside down and sometimes answers to a little extra notice by a very rapid vibration of its web and itself.

The vibration is sometimes so rapid that the creature becomes a blur, a hazy and uncertain spot in the midst of the certainties of surrounding nature.

This must somehow be helpful to the species, supposes the thoughtful naturalist; perhaps it is a means of defence, for it is always well to know where your opponent really is before you proceed to the attack, and if you see several faint copies of him instead of one substantial reality, as perhaps an inebriated boxer might be expected to do (seeming to fight several at once). The time of attack should be postponed until he comes to rest in one definite position.

* * *

THERE are several kinds of these long-legged fellows, any one of which you may find at the back of your almirahs; often, too you may see the female apparently carrying an egg-case in her mouth; this egg-case is really attached to the mandibles, for no spider has a mouth large enough to hold anything as large as its own egg-case. Spiders live on slops and pump up their liquid food into that tiny apparatus lodged in the forepart of the body. So the spider in question can take food quite easily in spite of the position of the egg-case. The eggs can be seen through the thin silken covering. The eyes are arranged in an interesting way. There are eight of them and they are placed on a raised portion of the "head" two groups of three—one group on each side and two smaller eyes in the middle.

Spiders need to be fairly spry. Their eyes can look in most directions at once, and this quality doubtless adds variety to their life.

But these long-legged spiders inhabit flattish and rather dirty webs. They are known collectively as *Pholcidae*, and the one oftenest seen will probably be either *Artema altanta* or *Sineringopus*, the former if the hinder part of the body is long and narrow, the latter if that portion is raised and globular. The Pholcid spiders are world-wide in distribution and love the corners of buildings and do not necessarily confine themselves to such situations as the backs of almirahs.

* * *

AT the time of writing one of these spiders is resting upside down—abdomen directed upwards—at the back of my almirah. Her small body is slung upon the eight pedestals of her legs like a small captive balloon moored by eight ropes.

PEOPLE

SIR John Howard, Q.C., our former Chief Justice writing to us from his home in West Byfleet, Surrey, on 17th September, says: "Summer is now over. The first part was very good but July and August were very wet. I am afraid the West Indians' cricket has been rather a disappointment. I saw all three days of the Lord's Test Match and the cricket was most enjoyable. After the Birmingham match I thought, like others, that it would be a close thing as to which side won the rubber. But it wasn't, and in the end the West Indians were overwhelmed. Ramadhin and Valentine had no terrors for the batsmen and Weekes and Walcott were not their former selves. On occasion the side seemed to lose heart.

We have a Horn Club dinner on the 4th October and I am expecting to see many old friends."

* * *

MR. J. R. Ellis, Manager of the Victoria Branch of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, who was feted on his sixty-fifth birthday recently in Melbourne by a party of friends, was in Ceylon in the early "twenties", having been selected by the Head Office of the Association to organize the Ceylon Office when it was raised from an Agency to a fully constituted Branch Office under the Management of the late Mr. Reginald A. Lyons. His kindly disposition and never failing courtesy endeared him to the Staff he trained, and his quiet

efficiency is still remembered by these officers, most of whom have now retired.

Mr. Ellis served with distinction in the First World War, rising to the rank of Major in the Australian Imperial Forces.

* * *

IT is with regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. William Leembruggen which occurred in Australia on the 12th September at the age of 72. He was a step-brother of Mr. R. L. Bartholomew, the Kandy Magistrate.

Educated at Kingswood and Royal, Mr. Leembruggen proceeded to

Australia at an early age to work on the farm of a friend of his grandfather. He soon gave this up and qualified as a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He was in charge of several churches in some of the bigger towns and for a time was a Missionary in the Solomon Islands, where he converted one of the cannibal chiefs, who later accompanied him to Sydney. He leaves his wife and three sons, two of whom are doctors; the third is in business.

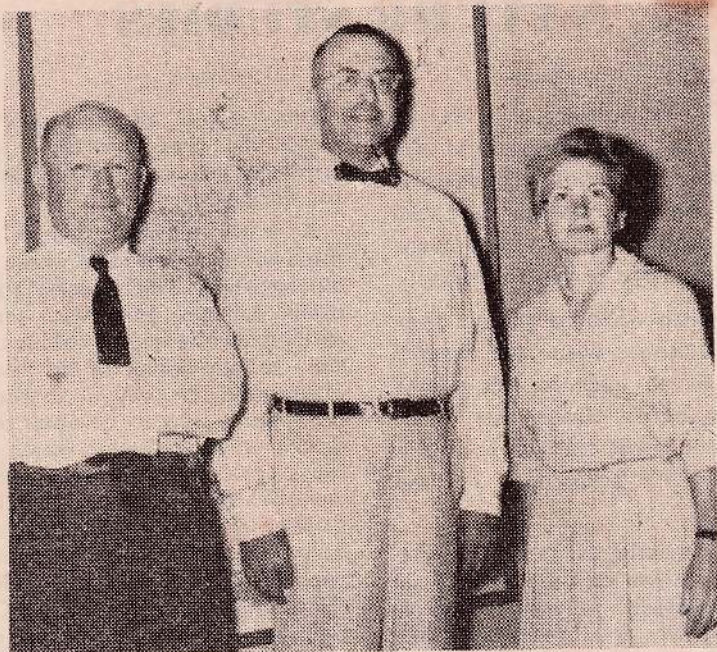
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MISS Charmaine Vanderkoen, the 22-year-old dancer from Chilaw, appeared on television in a B.B.C. programme on Thursday, September 12, and from all accounts had a warm reception.

Miss Vanderkoen, whom Prima Ballerina Margot Fonteyn last month described as "exquisite," danced an Indian ballet, "The Rajput Princess," and an Indian classical dance, "Allarippu." She was accompanied by tape recordings of music she had brought with her.

Charmaine, who is a niece of Lady Corea, wife of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, was holidaying in Britain with her mother. They were guests of Sir Claude and Lady Corea.

After the television recital Mrs. Vanderkoen and Charmaine left on a three-week tour of Europe.



Dr. C. Courtney Brown (left), Dean of the College of Business of the Columbia University, and Mrs. Brown (right) were on a visit to Ceylon recently. They were the guests of Mr. E. G. Smith (centre), Manager, Stanvac, Ceylon.

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PEOPLE

Mr. W. C. Wishart, C.A., former Managing Director of Messrs. Rowlands Ltd., who has been spending a few months in the Island on one of his periodical visits, returns to the U. K., shortly.

* * *

THE marriage was solemnised on Saturday morning, 21st September, at St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, of Mr. Derek Bartholomeusz, the Uva planter, and Valerie Alys, daughter of Mr. T. H. Kelaart, Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. Kelaart of Havelock Town. The bride's grandfather was the one time demon bowler of the famous Old Colts Club. Her grand-parents on her mother's side were the late Mr. R. O. de Saram, C.C.S., and Mrs. de Saram of Havelock Town.

There was a large gathering present at the ceremony and later at the reception held at the Mount Lavinia Hotel.

* * *

CEYLON friends of Kathleen Hunter, now Madame Charles Mille, will remember her shipboard

romance of a dozen years ago. This couple are now the proud parents of Anne and Hugh, who are doing well at school, and in the liberal pursuits their mother—daughter of a Cambridge Don—was so keen on. She had the pleasure of handing her daughter her prize on Prize Day.

The family has just moved into their own holiday home, a few metres from the Mediterranean, at Le Gran du Roi, "a fishing village on a canal, with wonderful beaches on both sides, where a sea-side resort is fast springing up." It must provoke comparison with Negombo, where "Kay" spent several years! She was the companion to the children of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. D. Peiris of the Coconut Research Institute, and also taught at Newstead.

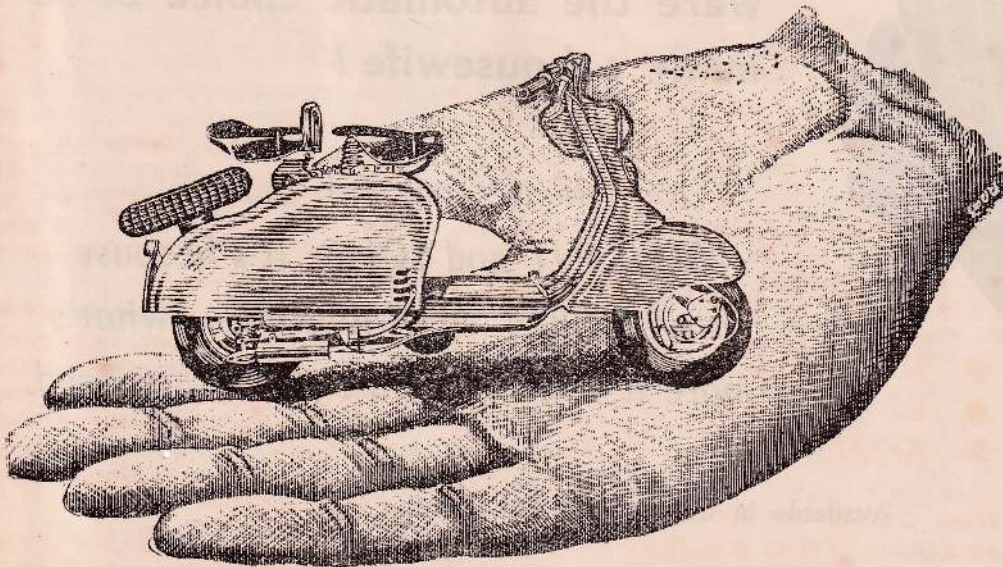
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MR. S. A. Shareef, deputy-Director of the Bureau for Technical Co-operation of the Colombo Plan: will complete his term of office next year and return to Pakistan. He and his wife will leave Colombo early in December.

OUR reference to the Rev. Douglas Bartholomeusz being appointed first Burgher vicar of Negombo since the days of the Rev. G. A. H. Arndt nearly fifty years ago has brought us an interesting letter from the Rev. E. G. Misso of Panadura. He says that there have been at least four other Burgher vicars in recent times—the Rev. Ivor Toussaint, son of the Rev. L. O. Toussaint (now retired), appointed vicar of St. John the Baptist Church, Kegalle, in 1953 and now vicar of St. Andrew's, Anuradhapura; the Rev. Douglas Bartholomeusz (no connection of the vicar of Negombo) instituted and inducted first vicar of the new Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Mount Lavinia in January, 1955, and now settled down in England; the Rev. Ravenal Pereira, B.Sc., B.D., appointed Principal of St. Thomas' College, Matara, and vicar of the Church of Ascension, Matara, also in 1955; and of course Mr. Misso himself, instituted vicar of the 81-year-old Church of St. John the Evangelist, Panadura, in May this year.

(Continued on page 40)

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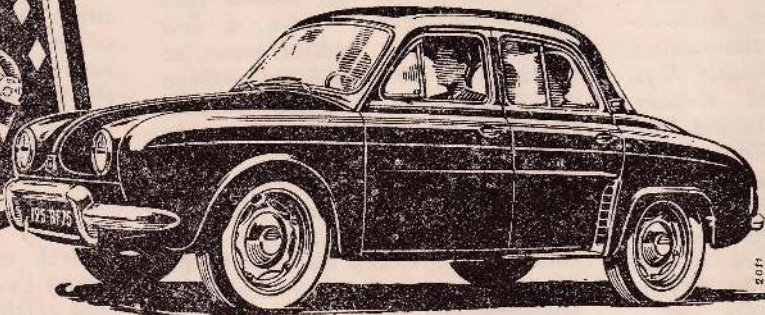
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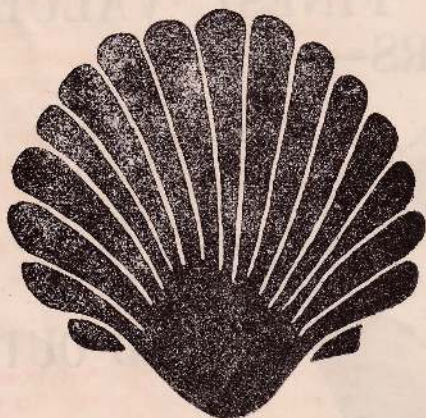
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ENGLAND'S CRICKET VICTORY

WEST INDIES TEST PLAYERS OUTMATCHED

By JOHN ARLOTT

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THERE has been no greater surprise in post-war Test cricket than England's decisive 3-0 Test win over West Indies this season.

It is the more surprising for the fact that West Indies seemed to have, man for man, more outstanding players than their opponents. The English win was based primarily on the tactical defeat of Ramadhin and then on team-balance, resource and organisation.

West Indies encountered early one of those somersaults of individual form which have happened—though at different periods—to England when Hutton, Compton and, last winter in South Africa, May, suddenly declined far below their true form in Tests.

* * *

Touring Bowlers Mastered

WALCOTT, who had begun the tour so well, seemed to lose his majesty and power after his thigh injury. Weekes was never fit: he had three operations on his nose and, amazingly for so great a player, had still not scored a single hundred on the tour at the end of the fifth Test. Worrell was the only one of the "Three Ws" to emerge from the series with a sound reputation.

Ramadhin, in the first English innings at Edgbaston, looked the master bowler he had been in 1950. In the second innings he was mastered and, lacking Valentine's steady support of 1950 at the other end, he declined to no more than an average player. He was, in the last analysis, beaten by the technique of the English batsmen in playing him, left leg well forward, as an offspin bowler, so that his leg-break became a surprisingly empty threat.

Even so, West Indies had the fastest bowler of the English summer in Gilchrist—though he lacked control—and a valuable medium-pace bowler in Worrell. Sobers and Smith both spun the ball well from time to time, but Goddard gave them—and himself—too little bowling to develop the accuracy demanded on Test level.

Players of Promise

SOBERS and Smith are clearly young players of such gifts as to promise that they will succeed the three great players—Weekes, Worrell and Walcott—and Kanhai well may make the third of the new generation. He suffered from being chosen as a Test wicket-keeper when he is not even of county class in that position.



—"Times"

Frank Worrell

Atkinson was yet another player to play well below his potentialities even as they appeared in the first fortnight of the tour. Indeed, it seems that 1957 marked the eclipse of an entire generation of West Indies players. Now, on the basis of Smith, Sobers, Kanhai and, perhaps, Hall, they must start to build afresh: there is no doubt that they can do so. These younger men, however, must learn to eschew their natural and delightful stroke-play on slow English wickets and in face of tight bowling and skilfully placed fields.

* * *

England's Fine Combination

FOR England, the series marked the full flowering of great eleven if it lacked the individual

greatness of some earlier teams, it was as finely balanced a combination as has ever taken the field for England. It was equipped for every type of wicket and every situation: the outcricket had been organised on the tour of South Africa and now, its morale high and its understanding complete, it was a highly efficient cricketing machine.

The English selectors' major regret so far as 1958 is concerned must be the fact that Sheppard is unlikely to be available to go to Australia. Prior to this series, the side had two weaknesses—lack of one opening and one middle-order batsman.

At Trent Bridge, Graveney at last "came off" and made his Test place secure. He played a fine innings there, but not so fine as that at The Oval. Then, batting in the confidence of a certain selection, he played as well as he had ever done in a Test: despite the slow turning wicket, his judgment was perfect and the quality of his attacking strokes superb.

Sheppard has clearly been for some seasons an obvious choice to open the batting. When he at last came in for the unhappy Smith, the difference was marked and the team-balance was completed. May and Cowdrey continue as major Test batsmen and, after these five, Bailey, as ever, did all that was needed—best of all when the need was greatest. Evans, the veteran of the side, still had as much vitality as anyone and must, surely, soon leave behind every record for a wicket-keeper's Test appearances: he is still in a class of his own among English players.

* * *

Powerful Attack

THE strength of the fast bowling may be assessed by the fact that Tyson was not once picked: Trueman, bowling better than he has ever done before; Statham, with his exceptional combination of pace and accuracy, and Loader of the subtle variations, did all that was asked of them. As Wardle declined in bowling power, Lock and Laker took over, without question, as England's spin-bowling pair.

It may be that Lock's natural cricketing hostility reduces his effectiveness as a defensive bowler, but of his attacking quality there can be no possible doubt and, with his brilliant fielding and improving

(Continued on page 40)

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FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF CEYLON GOLF

PAST CHAMPIONS

By "OLD HAND"

IN the early years of this century there were a few Ceylonese golfers who had taken seriously to the Royal and Ancient Game and among them were the brothers Beauchamp, Fred and E. R. de Saram and J. C. Weinman, who were carrying off all the principal prizes of the Victoria Golf Club, who at that time had a nine-hole course on the Victoria Park.

Beauchamp de Saram was the only one of this quartette who had been able to hold his own with the leading golfers on the Ridgeway course, but the two younger de Sarams were coming on rapidly and soon entered the lists for Championship honours. That was about the time that the Havelock Golf Club came into existence, but it was not till many years later that the Ceylonese were able to have a first-class course of their own.

Among the best European golfers in Ceylon about 1906 were W. H. Smallwood, R. B. Taylor and the brothers Ogilvy. Then came two newcomers in A. H. S. Clarke and H. T. Gibson-Craig. Clarke had come out with a reputation having been champion of his School—Glenalmond—and Nairn. Clarke was one of the headiest golfers we have ever had in Ceylon, with the most perfect temperament for the big occasion.

Since 1905, the existing arrangement to play the championship twice a year was done away with, and in 1906 in Colombo, R. B. Taylor, just out from Home, proved an acquisition to Ceylon by an overwhelming win over Stephen Brown, one of the steadiest golfers in the ranks of the Colombo Golf Club, as it was then known, by 6 up and 5. I watched that game intently as we in Colombo were anxious to see our man win. But Taylor's form throughout this championship was of such a high standard that he quite deserved his success over the older player.

* * *

THEN came the period when A. H. S. Clarke and W. H. Smallwood dominated Ceylon golf. Smallwood was considered invincible

on his home course—the Ridgeways—and Clarke was unbeatable at Nuwara Eliya. Clarke won his first championship at Nuwara Eliya, in 1907, when he beat the holder, R. B. Taylor, comfortably by 5 up and 4. Smallwood won in 1908, in Colombo, Stephen Brown again being runner-up. In 1909, Clarke had a very tough nut to crack in



—“Times”
A. R. Aitken

H. T. Gibson-Craig, and won after a titanic contest. Smallwood triumphed again on the Ridgeways in 1910, beating A. A. Prideaux in the final 11 up and 9, and thus creating a record. Clarke won once more at Nuwara Eliya in 1911, meeting the old Scottish International, A. R. Aitken, in the final and securing a great victory by 4 up and 3.

J. G. Melrose returning to the Island in 1912, showed that he was still a more than reckonable force by working his way into the final and then getting the better of a really outstanding golfer in I. Munro, by 6 up and 4. The next year saw A. H. S. Clarke win his fourth title at Nuwara Eliya, and then came the last championship on the Ridgeways before the first World War, when

the redoubtable Smallwood met his Waterloo after a notable struggle with his old rival Clarke. There are many who still retain vivid memories of that epic match which ended on the last green where Clarke holed his winning putt with a *sang froid* that earned for him applause which few Ceylon champions had received up to that time.

* * *

THE resumption of the Championship after the Great War was witnessed in 1920 when most of the leading players who had participated in pre-war contests and some newcomers competed on the Ridgeways in what proved to be an extremely interesting struggle. The winner turned out to be a fresher in D. N. Humphreys, who had recently arrived in the Island to take up planting in the Kandy district. Showing great steadiness throughout this left-handed golfer found his way into the final where he met and defeated a capable player in C. L. Richardson, who also hailed from Up-country.

The following year saw a very representative list of the leading Colombo and Up-country players figuring at Nuwara Eliya and appropriately enough the finalists turned out to be A. R. Aitken and C. G. Thornton, two of the best golfers among the hillsmen. A dire struggle ended in a victory for the old Scottish International—his first Ceylon Championship. This brilliant exponent of the game, who was then at the height of his fame, won again on the Ridgeways in 1922 against a really first-class golfer in E. R. Devonshire.

About this time there arrived in Ceylon two distinguished Army golfers in Col. Basil Hill and Col. E. P. Blencowe, both former winners of the Army Championship. Col. Hill, who quickly found his form on the Ridgeways, where he put up some excellent performances, figured at Nuwara Eliya in the 1923 Championship and he was generally regarded as the best player competing that year. Hill found no difficulty in reaching the semi-finals, where he was opposed to the late Timothy de Silva. The latter, however, showing form that was a revelation to those who were following that year's contest, not only defeated Col. Hill in a memorable match but also proceeded to score a convincing win over M. H. Lushington in the final, and thus became the first Ceylonese to wrest the Blue Riband of Ceylon golf. (To be continued.)

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

RACING

CEYLON'S 1957/58 racing season begins next Saturday, when the three-day October Meet commences. Entries for the meet are rather disappointing, but now that there has been a change in the weather, there should be several final entries.

The extra race meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow has been postponed for November 30th, as the Stewards of the C.T.C. felt that the entries were not sufficient to stage the meet.

* * *

WHEN the new racing season commences this month, a familiar figure will be missing on the racecourse—Capt. Jack Barnes, who retired last month, after nearly 27 years service with the Ceylon Turf Club, as Veterinary Surgeon and Stipendiary Steward.

A member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Capt. Barnes came out to Ceylon soon after World War I, but it was only in 1930 that he joined the permanent staff of the Club.

During his association with the Club, he served as official Starter for a short period and acted as Handicapper on several occasions, in addition to his other duties.

But Capt. Barnes will always be remembered for his work in the saddle. A competent horseman, he won several Gentlemen Rider's races in Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy and Talduwa and won the coveted Hampden Whip on Enamour and Naughty Boy in 1927 and 1928 respectively.

A real lover of the horse, Capt. Barnes was an authority on the pedigree of thoroughbreds, while his advice as a "Vet" was always sought out by trainers, whenever their charges needed expert treatment.

Though Capt. Barnes terminates his association with the C.T.C., his love for the game will never die and he intends continuing in it in his homeland. All lovers of the "sport of kings" will I am sure wish him success in England.

CRICKET

THE P. Saravanamuttu Trophy tournament got off to a bright but rather bewildering start with two high-scoring games at Havelock Park and Reid Avenue on September 21st and 22nd. Bewildering because of the new system of bonus points—0.05 for each run scored and 0.1 for each wicket taken—which occasioned much conjecture.

At Havelock Park the main interest centred on the performance of



—"Times"

P. I. Pieris

Cambridge Blue, Ian Pieris. He didn't disappoint. With Ben Navaratne (an unorthodox 98 run out) he added 167 for the 5th wicket to help the S.S.C. recover to 264 for 9 declared.

Cover drives and some crisp cuts, both square and late, brought Pieris most of his 78 runs. He followed this up by taking 4 Colts wickets for 35 with medium pace seamers and cutters and subtle variation of pace.

C. I. Gunasekera turned his huge leg-breaks at almost medium pace to capture 4 for 47. Only D. Amerasinghe (28) played the varied S.S.C. bowling with any confidence.

The S.S.C. Non-Over 90 odd minutes of play left, went for the runs—and

bonus points!—de Saram (70 not out) and C. I. Gunasekera (83) adding 130 in 55 minutes with some powerful hitting and clever running between wickets, in a total of 192 for four.

At Reid Avenue 'Varsity batsmen D. H. de Silva (133) and H. I. K. Fernando (100 not out) shared in a 200-run partnership for the fifth wicket to help 'Varsity reply with 356 for 5 dec. to Bloomfield's 206, for whom Rauf Azzam batted 3 hours for 61. 'Varsity spin twins J. G. C. Pieris (left arm) 5 for 56 and Donald Perera (right arm off-spin) 4 for 63 shared the spoils. Bloomfield made 60 for 4 in their second innings.

* * *

IN their second tournament game on September 28th and 29th, the S.S.C. had a close call at Reid Avenue but eventually emerged victors against the University by 10 wickets.

The University collapsed for 132 against the bowling of P. I. Pieris (7 for 59) on the first day. S.S.C. in turn were struggling against J. G. C. Pieris and D. Perera and it was only a last-wicket stand of 28 runs by Yatawara (26) and Polonowita that saw them through to first innings points.

Yatawara (fast medium) was almost unplayable in the second innings taking 8 for 13 in a Varsity total of 84. M. Wanigaratne and H. Gunasekera hit off the runs required for victory.

In the other (2) "P. Sara" Trophy games played the same week-end, the Tamil Union (400 for 9 dec.) trounced Kurunegala (62 and 97) and Saracens (267 for 9 dec.) did likewise by Kandy United S.C. (8) and 133). Casie Chetty (62), Perimpanyagam (80), Sethupathy (60) and Gomez (118) were in the runs for the Tamils while C. Weerasinghe (78) and Z. Mohamed (49 not out) scored for the Saracens. C. T. A. Schaffter and S. Coomaraswamy bowled well for the Tamils and D. Buultjens and M. Premaratne for the Saracens.

* * *

N.C.C. TOUR

CLEVER leg-spin bowling by 19-year-old M. Francke has been the feature of the Nondescripts' tour of India. In a drawn game against Maharashtra C.A. at Poona he had figures of 37.4/11/87/7 in the Maharashtra total of 213. The N.C.C. made 158 and 154 for 9, Fuard, Chellaraj, Prins and C. Obeysekera batting well.



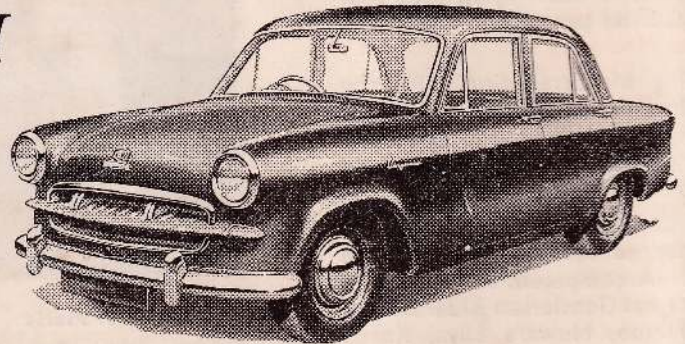
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WHAT R. A. C. CERTIFIED TESTS MEAN

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BROWNS OF COLOMBO

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

The one-day match against a strong Cricket Club of India XI at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, was also drawn. Test players M. L. Apte (29) and M. K. Mantri (50) helped C.C.I. total 153 for 4 dec. and N.C.C. replied with 124 for 4, Wimalaratne (61) and Prins (33 not out) batting fluently.

A 113-run stand for the 8th wicket between M. Brohier (124 in less than 2 hours) and Prins (39) saved N.C.C. in the match against a Services XI at Poona. Former Indian captain "Lala" Amarnath had 6 for 61 in the N.C.C. total of 249. Services replied with 201, another Test cap, Hemu Adhikari, making 133 not out. Francke bowled best to take 4 for 56.

N.C.C. declared at 98 for 7 in their second innings and Services made 65 for 3 in the hour's play left.

Rain ruined the last match at Poona against the National Defence Academy. N.C.C. made 216 and 35 for 0 dec., Prins, Wimalaratne and H. C. Perera batting well. The Academy replied with 123 for 8 dec. and 60 for 5.

* * *

TRAVELLING to Madras, the N.C.C. (141 and 19 for 3) drew with the Madras C.A. President's XI (121 and 103 for 7 dec.). Francke had a match-bag of 9 for 67. The N.C.C. maintained their unbeaten record on tour when they drew with Mysore in the last match at Bangalore.

For the N.C.C. (140 and 204 for 8 dec.) Prins, Chellaraj, Brohier (87 not out) and M. Spittel (42) batted well. Francke ended a very successful tour with figures of 6 for 60 and 1 for 15 in the Mysore totals of 156 and 64 for 4.

* * *

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

THIS year's contest for the Amateur Golf Championship of Ceylon is due to commence on the Ridgeway Course in the last week of this month with the Medal Competition for the Victoria Cup to be decided on Wednesday, October 30th. Owing to the present severe drought the course is hardly in a condition for so important an event as the Championship of Ceylon, but

it is hoped the weather will soon change and that the course will be in fair condition before the end of the month.

In the Championship played for last year at Nuwara Eliya it will be remembered that W. P. Fernando created a sensation by winning the Medal round, with a score of 69, to beat bogey by two strokes. At one stage in this Championship it looked almost certain that a visitor to the Island, Neils Thygessen, Champion of Denmark, would carry off the title. He had played such remarkable golf in the earlier rounds that he went out a strong favourite in the final. But "Pin" Fernando reproduced



A. E. Ogilvy

In the article on Golf in Ceylon in our last issue 'OLD HAND' referred to the brilliant record of the late A. E. Ogilvy in the Ceylon Championships of over fifty years ago. Ogilvy was also one of Ceylon's best Rugby Football forwards and captained Up-country more than once against Colombo.

his most brilliant form to defeat the Dane after a gruelling contest by 3 up and 2.

The forthcoming Championship is likely to attract a few competitors from overseas, but at the moment of writing the entries have not closed and it is not definitely known whether there will be any players coming over. "Pin" Fernando will again go out favourite as he is playing better golf now than he has ever done previously. His most serious Ceylon rivals will be J. O. Moss and M. G.

A. L. F. writes—"I read the article 'Early Days of Ceylon Rugby Football' in the *Fortnightly Review* of 2nd August. It was very interesting recalling some of the participants. The 1892 game was specially referred to. I give below the two teams that took part. It was played on the Rifle Green and Up-country won by 25 points to nil.

Colombo	Up-country
	<i>Back</i>
G. Vanderspaar (Capt.)	Norman Rowsell (Capt.)
	<i>Three-quarters</i>
H. M. Bremner	J. R. Neale
Lieut. Loring	T. Y. Wright
W. E. Mitchell	A. L. Hine-Haycock
	<i>Halves</i>
Capt. Caldecott	H. C. Hayes
MacDonald	E. King-Harman
	<i>Forwards</i>
W. Ferguson	W. A. Lane
Hewitson	E. M. Wyatt
Lieut. Farquhar	Fox
N. M. Murray	D. H. Hunter Blair
Watson	L. St. G. Carey
E. H. Joseph	C. J. Bayley
H. W. Bailey	T. Marshall
W. VanLangenberg	W. P. Barber
Capt. Block	Geo. Christie

The last match in which E. H. Joseph participated was in 1899 for the 8th time. It was played on the Havelock Racecourse and Up-country won 13 points to nil.

Colombo	Up-country
	<i>Back</i>
D. M. Hanna	W. A. Asher
	<i>Three-Quarters</i>
F. Balkwill	W. R. F. Brock
W. S. Ross	J. E. Biddell
E. R. Waldock	J. Mc Tier
T. E. Etlinger	W. C. Lloyd (Capt.)
	<i>Halves</i>
H. M. Waldock (Capt.)	F. R. Dakeyne
W. E. Keell	B. C. N. Knight
	<i>Forwards</i>
H. G. Hall	D'Aquilar
N. M. Murray	D. Williams
P. W. N. Farquharson	W. Fraser
E. H. Joseph	F. B. Goodfellow
G. Croll	Langham
B. Armitage	F. Wernham
J. Lochore	G. P. Crang
V. Christian	—

I have written from my personal jottings and I am sure this will interest you. The first match to be played on the Havelock Racecourse was in 1895. Up-country won 27 to nil."

(Continued on page 40)

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WOMAN'S DIARY

Gold Medalist

MRS. Frances Jayasekera was the recipient of the gold medal, awarded annually in memory of the late Mrs. Alice Kotelawala, to the woman social worker who has distinguished herself in the field of social service.

This year marks officially the 25th year of Mrs. Jayasekera's services in the cause of destitute women and children. The work accomplished in the Jayasekera Homes are too well known to be stressed here, but her record of selfless voluntary service must surely go back over a longer period, when much-needed work of this type was unrecognised socially or officially. The grateful appreciation of girls and women who passed through her home, and who return again and again to express their appreciation and gratitude to her for their present set-up in life, must bring a great deal of joy and satisfaction to one who has helped them to reach these standards.

The Alice Kotelawala medal was presented to her by the Governor-General in the presence of a large gathering at the Women's International Club, Colombo. Later members of the Committee of the Jayasekera Homes called to offer Mrs. Jayasekera their congratulations and to express their pleasure at this public recognition of her services.

* * *

Seventy-five Years

THIS year marks the 75th Anniversary of Service rendered by the Y.W.C.A. in Ceylon. Inaugurated in 1882 the Y.W.C.A. is the oldest women's organisation in the Island. A prelude to the Jubilee celebrations was launched this month with a very happy party, and a successful membership drive.

The 3rd Tri-ennial Conference of the Y.W.C.A. is planned to take place in Colombo from the 27th November to the 1st December, 1957. The Chief Guest will be the Hon. Isabel Catto, President of the World Y.W.C.A.

Plans are in hand for a Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, a Public Meeting, and a Jubilee Dinner. The hall of the new Jubilee building is now under construction.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly Society

A GOOD deal of planning and hard work has gone into the part

completion of a project of the G.F.S.—the wing of a new hostel for the accommodation of working girls in the city. There are 16 rooms in the new hostel, each room simply furnished, and named after a well remembered member of the G.F.S. There is the Grace vanDort Room, the Ada Horsfall Room, and many other names on the name-plate over each door which commemorate workers closely connected with the work of the G.F.S.

"There are hundreds of girls in the city today who have to live in boardings or in rooms without any amenities to make life homely and comfortable—especially after a hard day's work. The new working girls' hostel will be a boon to these girls as every effort will be made to make this a second home from home . . ." said Mrs. U. G. P. de Mel, President of the G.F.S., . . . "We have the plans, we have the will, and faith in good measure, but we need the funds. We thank all the firms and public spirited persons who contributed so generously to make this wing of the hostel a success, and we ask them to help us in the future. . ."

A short Service was conducted by the Bishop of Colombo, who blessed the buildings before Mrs. George R. de Silva, the immediate past President lit the traditional oil lamp and declared them open.

* * *

Old Folks' Homes

"HAVING read the story in the paper about the lonely lady who was found dead in her room and given a pauper's funeral although later a small fortune was found in her tiny room, I think your readers will be interested to know that the Salvation Army has prepared in Slave Island a small house for older ladies which will soon be opened officially. There have been many applications received already. There will be a separate room for each resident where she can stay if she prefers quietness, or she can use the sitting-rooms and dining room when she wants company. Senior Major Ranasinghe, the matron, likes her work; she enjoys the friendship and shares the interests and problems of the occupants. The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, recently stressed the need for more homes for old folk, and we share his views. There are many who will be glad to hear that the Salvation Army has opened more homes later, so that people need no longer end their

lives in loneliness and solitude like the lonely lady in the newspaper story . . ."

The above letter received from a reader in the Salvation Army, and the plans now being made by this organisation for their new home for old folks which they will open shortly, reminds us of the headlines in a recent issue of a local paper drawing attention to the quarters occupied by the old folk living in the City Refuge, and to their sordid surroundings. Very little, comparatively, has been done for our old folk, many of them people who have struggled through life eking out a precarious existence, and now, unable to work any more, must end their days as best they can amidst difficult surroundings. Very little provision has been made in the way of pensions, or homes where they can spend their remaining years in peace and quietness, in freedom from care and of worry and a sense of security.

In contrast with this comes a pamphlet giving details of the "Old People's Town" in Copenhagen, the name given to the home for old age pensioners of the Copenhagen

(Continued on page 40)

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ENGLAND'S CRICKET VICTORY

(Continued from page 31)

batting as auxiliary reasons for selection, his Test place should be assured for years to come.

So it seems that, if only one of the young Yorkshire players—Taylor and Stott—or Stewart, of Surrey, should make the anticipated advance to qualify as Richardson's opening partner, England may go to Australia in 1958-59 as an immensely powerful combination.

This year's team is on the top of the cricketing world; amazingly enough, the loss of Bedser, Hutton and Compton was made good—not by individuals but by team-balance.

The West Indies defeat had much of sadness in it. It was tragic to see Everton Weekes with a "pair" in what must be his last Test in England, and Valentine struggling where, seven years before, he commanded. The West Indies will, undoubtedly, come again: for the moment, it is England's turn, on merit.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 37)

N.E.G.C. Championship

R. L. ILLANKOON defeated J. M. D. Strong in the Final of the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club Championship played at Nuwara Eliya last Sunday over 36 holes by 3 up and 2. The game witnessed extraordinary fluctuations of fortune. Strong after leading in the early stages by 5 up and later at the 29th hole where he was 3 up going down to a player who never lost his grip on the game. Strong should really have been the winner but for his extremely weak putting.

* * *

England Win

ENGLAND beat Scotland by 16 points to 14 in a thrilling game of rugby at Danawella on September 21st. Spark and Anderson played well for the winners while Cameron and MacPherson were prominent for the losers.

WOMAN'S DIARY

(Continued from page 39)

Municipality. There are two sections, a "general section" for the able pensioners, and a hospital for those who are ill.

The pensioners are at liberty to come and go as they please. As a personal allowance all pensioners are entitled to a monthly sum of 26 Kroner,—that is for those who are without incomes of their own. Private income reduces this personal allowance.

The Danish authorities will consider the free training of a student for this work, if applications are made through the A.C.W.C., but the responsibility of organising and carrying on this very necessary type of work rests with us.

EVELYN.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 29)

THE vacant Chair of Education in the University has been filled by the appointment to it of Mr. J. E. Jayasuriya, Lecturer in Education. He succeeds Prof. T. L. Green, who is now UNESCO adviser to the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Jayasuriya graduated with honours in mathematics and was a lecturer in the Government Training College. He later went to England and obtained the M.A. in Education. He was a visiting lecturer in the University from 1949 and joined the permanent staff three years later. His publications deal with education and mathematics.

* * *

ANOTHER small contingent of members of the Burgher community are due to leave the Island for Australia by the Orient Liner sailing on the 28th instant. They include Mrs. Lizzie Jansz, widow of the late Mr. Gordon E. W. Jansz, Her son, Mr. Earl Jansz who retired some time ago from the C.G.R. and Mrs. Jansz and her mother, Mrs. de Saram, now in her 83 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Aldons and family also leave by the same opportunity. Mr. Hugh Aldons' departure will be a serious loss to Ceylonese Sport. He had the distinction of playing for All-Ceylon at cricket, rugby and hockey and at his best a few years ago he was reckoned one of the finest rugby three-quarter backs the Ceylonese ever had.

THREADS OF GOLD

(Continued from page 19)

there ensued a period of great acrimony and confusion. Framed in the background of all that bitterness, there emerges the noble and generous, scholarly character of Sir Cecil Clementi, to whom hardly anyone, not even the ready, plain and rough-spoken Mr. E. W. Perera, could be harsh.

* * *

SUCH are the men who form the share of England's best merchandise, the man-power that helped to raise, along with the many zealous missionaries, an intelligentsia equal to that of any other land. Working for ordered democracy, they readily took blame, and seldom tried to explain what in time would stand out clear. The process goes on in dominions and colonies, now still more in the foster-mother spirit which knows that "when certain years are o'er you'll pass from me to another, yet I know and love like a foster-mother." The sentiment may be traced in these lines of John Capper, once Editor of the *Times of Ceylon*, from his poem *Lanka's Reproach*:

Then, Lanka, let the knowledge that we
brought from every shore
Be prized above your rubies and pearls and
spice of yore.
Above the wealth of land and sea to thee,
O fairest Isle,
Lest the reproach may seem to cling;
In spite of all the poets sing,
Thy children are not vile.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 9)

THE establishment of a regular air service between Colombo and the Gal-Oya Valley both as a quicker means of travel from coast to coast and from the point of view of tourism is envisaged by a flight recently made by a Dakota plane of the Air Ceylon. It was the first time a commercial aircraft put down in the Valley.

The guests included officials of the Tourist Board and the Gal-Oya Board, and engineers. It has been found that the Amparai landing ground needs improvement before a service is inaugurated.

It is pointed out that the flight from Colombo takes 55 minutes only as against half a day by train or car and the fare will be less than a first-class train ticket from Colombo to Batticaloa.

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