

THE KANDY FREE PRESS

WHICH IS INCORPORATED

COLOMBO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890

SHIPPING ANNOUNCEMENTS

SERVICES MARITIMES
Messageries Impériales
PAQOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS
STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle on or about the following dates:

Destination	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Mauritius	20	17	14	11	8	5
China, Japan, India	18	15	12	9	6	3
Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta	19	16	13	10	7	4

Passengers for London can obtain at Marseilles Railway tickets direct, either via Calais, Boulogne, or via Dieppe and Newhaven at the following rates, viz: Via Calais or Boulogne Fr. 175.....£5 12 0
Via Dieppe and Newhaven.....£5 15 4
These tickets are available for one month.
For freight or passage apply in Galle at the Office of the Company, and in Colombo at the Office of Messrs. ARMITAGE BROTHERS.
H. AUBER, AGENT.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

STEAMERS will leave Point de Galle on or about the following dates:

Destination	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
For Suez and England	26	23	20	16	13	10
Bombay	11	8	5	2	30	27
Calcutta	25	22	19	15	12	9
Madras	11	8	5	2	30	27
Straits and China	26	23	20	16	13	10
Australia	26	23	20	16	13	10

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
To Suez...£55 To King George's Sound £30
To Southampton £85 Melbourne or Sydney 40
To Suez £85 Penang 20
To Bombay 16 Singapore 20
To Madras 16 Hong Kong 24
To Calcutta 24 Shanghai 24

RESERVED RATES.
To Marseilles. To Southampton.
For a reserved cabin...£160 £170
For one person...£210 £220
For two persons...£210 £220
Transit through Egypt £4 10s. extra.
Children above 3 and under 10 years, half of first class.
One child under 3 years, (if with Parent) free.
Southampton £85 Melbourne or Sydney 40
Marseilles £85 Penang 20
Bombay 16 Singapore 20
Madras 16 Hong Kong 24
Calcutta 24 Shanghai 24

For further particulars apply to F. BAYLEY, AGENT.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

A REDUCTION of 20 per cent. is made on Return Passages to First and Second-class Passengers provided such passage is taken within 6 months after arrival in Europe or Egypt 3 do do Australia and other Ports to the Eastward of Suez, or vice versa.
F. BAYLEY, AGENT.
Galle, June, 1869.

PASSAGE FOR LONDON.

Messrs. Green's Magnificent frigate built Ship "MALABAR" 1219 Tons Register.
Will sail from this in February. For facilities proceeding to England, this fine vessel presents every inducement, as she carries an experienced Surgeon.
ARMITAGE BROTHERS, AGENTS.
Colombo, 13th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

The A. I. Barque "ALICE" 474 Tons.
Captain James FOWLER.
FOWLER, RICHMOND & Co., Agents.
Colombo, 29th December, 1869.

For London Direct.

The Fine A. I. Ship "CITY OF AMOY" 994 Tons.
For passage Apply to GEORGE WALL & Co. Agents.
Colombo, 29th December, 1869.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed TRANSIT AGENTS at this port for the above Company, and will be glad to furnish any information in respect thereto on application at their Office.
FRYER, SCHULTZ & Co.
Colombo, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail on or about JANUARY 24th.
The fine A. I. Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" 1,090 Tons Register.
JOHN STARR, COMMANDER.
HAS EXCELLENT accommodation for a few passengers.
For rates apply to THE CAPTAIN, or to DUNCAN, STARR & Co. AGENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Handsome HOUSE, in Ebony, Bombay Wood, Nalcoo, Satin and Jack, VERY HANDSOME PLATED WARE including Side Dishes, Candelabra, in Silver, Dessert and Fruit Knives and Forks.
AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO BY BROADWOOD & SONS in perfect order.
ALSO HORSES, A ROOMY PALANQUIN CARRIAGE, SURAT & COAST COWS AND CALVES, belonging to W. W. MITCHELL, ESQ., leaving the Island.
To take place at his Residence, Cinnamon Gardens, on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1870. Catalogues with full particulars will be circulated.
H. D. GABRIEL.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE.

WITH TWO ACRES OF GROUND ATTACHED, Situate in Kanette, ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE GENERAL CEMETERY, BORELLA.
THE undersigned is instructed by the Assignees of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. JOHN BERNARD PASSE, to sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1870, at 4 P. M., on the spot, THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, finished only in August last, consisting of: Spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, large and airy Bed Rooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached, complete with well-built and roomy Out-Offices.
The TIMBER is of picked Jack and Satinwood.
H. D. GABRIEL.
Colombo, 21st December, 1869.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 48,143.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.
William Clerkhouse.....Plaintiff.
Vs. Mr. Frederick Solomons.....Defendant.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 22nd January, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction at this office, the following property belonging to the Defendant in the above case.
ALL THAT COFFEE PLANTATION CALLED AMENEPPOORA, comprising the undementioned tracts, to wit: All that tract of land formerly called Paredegadenne Watte and Maligatenne of about 36 acres 3 rods and 21 of a perch; a piece of land called Wallagahamulle Hene of about 51 acres 2 rods and 7 poles, and a piece of land called Bodikotte Hene of about 5 poles more or less, situate at Annunipore in Kandupalle of Yatinuwa.
T. E. B. SKINNER, Fiscal.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 50,113.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.
Don Benefacio Fernandez.....Plaintiff.
Vs. K. Pedro Fernandez and 5 others.....Defendants.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 24th January, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction at the premises, the following property belonging to the Defendant in the above case.
The right, title and interest of the 4th Defendant in the Houses and Grounds, bearing Assessment Nos. 186, 187 and 188, situate at Colombo Street in the town of Kandy.
T. E. B. SKINNER, Fiscal.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 52,302.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.
Ana Runa Murgappa Chetty.....Plaintiff.
Vs. G. Menikalle Vederale and another.....Defendants.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1870, at one (1) o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction at the premises, the following property belonging to the Defendant in the above case.
Wediwelleya Cumbrure of 3 pelas, Made Cumbrure of 12 lahals, all that piece of land of about 1 rood and 15 perches, a piece of land of about 3 rods and 32 perches with the BUILDINGS and plantations thereon, Kehelotte Hene of about 1 acre, Bulawe Watte of 1 pel with the House thereon, Bathole Watte of about 2 acres, situate at Ganoruwa in Yatinuwa.
T. E. B. SKINNER, Fiscal.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF THOROUGH BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES, &c.

SHORTLY after the arrival of the Ship, which is daily expected, Messrs. VENN & Co. will sell 52 HORSES, also HOUNDS, PIGS, BULLS, &c.
These Horses have been selected during the last three months by one of the first breeders and judges in Australia, the pedigrees of the thorough breeds can be seen at our office, properly attested and authenticated, and including the BEST BLOOD IN THE WORLD, their age, qualification and antecedents, are also explicitly stated. The Hounds, Pigs, and Bulls, are all of the best breed including the most valuable Shipment of Australian Blood and Stock, ever imported into Ceylon.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by the Administrator of the Estate of the late HENRY STARR, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction on the 8th day of January, 1870, at the spot, in Dolahage, at 12 o'clock, ONE HALF SHARE OF THE COFFEE LAND Marked No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 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977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

JOHN MATTHEW.....Plaintiff.
1. Mrs. SOPHIA DOROTHEA KELAERT.
2. JOHN WRIGHT, Guardian of his minor children Anna Wright, Edward Wright, Archibald Wright and Alfred Wright.
3. JOSEPH SEBASTIAN MISSO.
4. EDWIN BALL, Guardian of his minor children Jane Chatterline Ball, Cicely Agnes Ball, Eugene Joceline Ball, John Alexander Ball, and Alice Grace Ball.
5. Mr. W. H. MORTIER for and on behalf of his wife Mrs. M. H. Mortier, and as Guardian of his daughter L. G. Mortier.
6. JOHN WILLIAM ORR for and on behalf of his wife Mrs. J. E. Orr.
7. JOHN M. DE Q. WRIGHT.
8. PHILIP AUGUSTUS WRIGHT.
9. PHILIP JOSEPH LEWIS VANDERSTRAATEN.
10. SEGO LEBBE AHAMADORE LEBBE MARKAR and 11. D. H. RODRIGUES all of Colombo.—Defendants.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a commission directed to us by the District Court of Colombo in the above suit, we will on the days and in the order hereunder mentioned, put up for sale the following properties, first among the owners thereof at the price for which they have been respectively valued by us, and if not purchased by some of the said owners, then that we will immediately put up and sell the same to the highest bidder.
On Saturday, the fifth of February 1870, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up THE LARGE UPSTAIR HOUSE and GROUND bearing Assessment No. 34 situated at Keyzer Street, Pettah, Colombo, valued at £2000.
The House and Ground No. 49 situated in the same street valued at... 350
" " No. 51 " " 400
" " No. 54 " " 300
" " No. 55 " " 300
On Monday the 7th of February 1870 beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up THE UPSTAIR HOUSE & GROUND No. 15, Second Cross Street and No. 37 Keyzer Street in one lot valued at £500.
The House & Ground No. 16, Second Cross Street... 300
" " No. 17 " " 200
" " No. 51 " " 400
" " No. 52 " " 250
" " No. 54 " " 300
" " No. 55 " " 300
On Saturday, the 12th of February 1870, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up THE BOUTIQUE No. 1 St. John's Road, Pettah, valued at... 250
" " No. 2 " " 250
" " No. 5 St. John's Road, Pettah, valued at... 250
" " No. 6 " " 250
" " No. 8 " " 250
" " No. 9 " " 250
" " No. 5 Kayman's Gate Pettah... 250
" " No. 6 " " 250
" " No. 7 " " 250
" " No. 8 " " 250
" " No. 9 " " 250
" " No. 10 " " 250
" " No. 11 " " 250
" " No. 12 " " 250
" " No. 13 " " 250
" " No. 14 " " 250
" " No. 15 " " 250
" " No. 16 " " 250
" " No. 17 " " 250
On Wednesday the 16th of February, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up: THE BOUTIQUE No. 1 Sea Street... 250
" " No. 2 3, 4, & 5 at Sea Street, together with nine rooms attached to them, and situated within the Gateway, valued at... 1,000
The Rooms facing the above-mentioned nine rooms, and situated on the Southern side of the Compound lying within the said Gateway, will be put up in lots, each valued at... 30
On Saturday the 19th of February 1870 at 4 o'clock P. M. will be put up: A HOUSE & GROUND at COTANCHINA bearing Assessment No. 13 valued at... 250
On Wednesday, the 23rd of February, 1870 at 4 o'clock P. M. will be put up: THE LARGE HOUSE and GROUND at Cotta valued at... 400
The GARDEN & Field attached thereto, situated at Cotta valued at... 600
Three BOUTIQUEs situated at Cotta valued at... 200
On Saturday the 26th of February, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be put up: THE GARDEN called Millegahawatte situated at Kolonawe and valued at... 10
" " called Andris Appoo's Hene... 75
" " Damalle Canotte Watte... 15
For further particulars apply to Mr. MARTENSZ, one of the Commissioners, C. A. LORENZ, J. A. MARTENSZ, Colombo, 17th December, 1869.

MERCANTILE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EX "GLENARAY"

CARGILL & Co.
Have received by the above Vessel A LARGE SUPPLY OF GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT in quarts and pints.
ALLSOP'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.
Red & Co's LONDON STOUT in quarts and pints.
ALLSOP'S PALE ALE in HHDS.
Reid & Co's Brown Stout in HHDS.
Colombo and Kandy.
6th December, 1869.

EX "GLENARAY"

CARGILL & Co.
Have received by the above Vessel A SUPPLY OF PLAIN GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS 7 feet x 30 inches.
Corrugated Galvanized Sheets 7 feet x 27 inches.
Galvanized Ridge Cappings of 5 feet lengths.
Galvanized Iron Serrings, &c. &c.
Colombo, 6th December, 1869.

Alisopp & Sons

EAST INDIA PALE ALE
IN BOTTLES.
Full to the Bung 47 1/2—Cash.
CARGILL and Co.
Colombo, 17th December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

CALCUTTA GUNNY BAGS, size 38 x 28 inch at 70s. o/o for Cash.
C. SHAND & Co.

Now Landing.

EX "PALMERSTON."
CYNDER IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
J. R. BELL and Co.
28th December, 1869.

Shortly Expected

PER "BRITOMART."
ROEDERER'S CHAMPAGNE IN QUARTS.
Orders registered for arrival by J. R. BELL and Co.
Colombo, 28th December, 1869.

Martell's Brandy.

AT 40s per dozen cash.
J. R. BELL and Co.
Colombo, 19th December, 1869.

Per "Palestine."

SUPERIOR VIRGINIA GOLD LEAF TOBACCO C.V.P. Cigarettes (Bottled by Bontleone Cie) 40s
DURHAM, GRINDROD and Co.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETOR'S SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR THE EAST BY BONTLEONE and Co.
and one of the most favorite brands in the Indian Market.
Price 40s.
DURHAM, GRINDROD and Co.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

10, Bailie Street
THE Undersigned have Storage Room for 5,000 CASES WINES, &c.
TERMS LIBERAL.
DURHAM, GRINDROD and Co.

COLOMBO SCOTCH STORES

No. 1, Chatham Street, Fort.
MILLER & Co. intend opening the above premises in connection with the Kandy business on Monday, the 13th instant.
M. & Co. who are opening in Colombo intend adopting the CASH PRINCIPLE alone, pricing all Goods at a low figure for prompt payment; special arrangements will be made with parties at a distance who may favour them with their orders.
As nearly all M. & Co.'s Goods are purchased in England direct from the Manufacturers or at First Hands they have the greatest confidence in offering them to the Consumer direct, at a moderate advance on wholesale prices.
As Goods come forward they will be duly advertised.
Colombo, 4th December, 1869.

CARGILL & Co.

Are now Landing by the above Vessel: PORT WINE in pints 27s, 30s and 33s per doz. U. V. P. BRANDY in 4 dozen cases 48s, 54s and 60s; very old Otard Dupuy and Co's Brandy in 1 dozen cases 54s per dozen. U. V. P. BRANDY IN HHDS. J. D. H. Mounks Pale Brandy in HHds. and quarter cases. Otard Dupuy and Co's Pale Brandy in HHds. Planat and Co's Pale Brandy in HHds. Nathaniel Johnstone and Co's CLARET and CHATELAIN'S FINEST DRY CREAMING CHAMPAGNE.
Colombo, 6th December, 1869.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

EX "GLENARAY"

CARGILL & Co.

Are now landing from the above Vessel: PRIME India Mess Beef in

have ripened up their crops at an earlier period than usual. So also with out-turn. The tables have been in very many cases completely turned upon Managers, and we have seen small crops converted into bumper crops, and liberal estimates unexpectedly dwelt to lilliputian proportions. On the whole we may set off the unpleasant disappointments against the welcome surprises, but then there is the large breadth of new Coffee land to be taken into account in some half a dozen districts, and then new estates, and new clearings on old estates will assuredly bring up our Coffee exports to far on the right side of a million of Cwts. The supply of labor available for securing all this has proved just sufficient by dint of much scrambling and some heart-burning.

Turning from the contemplation of the past to the year that is before us, we can foresee plainly a still larger increase in the Coffee production of the country. We know of many hundreds of acres of Coffee land that during the season 1870-1 will yield their first large crops, many hundred also that will have just come into bearing, and still more of old Coffee that will have been made to feel the revivification of fertilisers. It is impossible to shut our eyes to these facts, and looking at them, we cannot refrain from asking the question, whence are we to obtain the labor that is to gather and cure all this addition to our ordinary crop. We do not wish to become alarmists, but we desire to see this question answered, knowing but too well the ill consequences of a short supply of labor. It will not do to tell us that this cry of short labor supply has been frequently raised on former occasions, and has in nearly every instance proved a false alarm. It should be remembered the same as in this year. Not only will the Coffee crop be much larger than in any previous season, but the Indian demands for labor in the districts whence our immigrants chiefly come, in consequence of large public works being in hand in the Madras Presidency, cannot fail to interfere with any large exodus of Tamils from South India to Ceylon during 1870. A constant addition to our immigration is needed in order to balance against the annual settlement of coolies on small holdings by means of their savings, and which we believe disposes of far more in Ceylon than any mortality; but taking into account the obstacles which this year present themselves, we cannot in our opinion expect even the ordinary influx of Tamils from the Southern districts of India.

There is no doubt to be a considerable return this year to the old system of "coast advances" with all its evil consequences, and though we are by no means prepared to maintain that advances are unnecessary we know how much cause for regret there will be in the recurrence of old practices in this matter. We know there are many Planters of experience who with us, believe that we shall never secure a sufficient supply of labor without a special organisation for the purpose in India, that such organisation should be extended to new districts, should embrace the functions of Agent, to the employers of labor, and should be supplemented by a steamer plying to Colombo. It is no reply to this proposal to remind us that a Government scheme of a like nature, broke down under the administration of one of our ablest Governors, and that new fields in Gangam were tried without success by a private Agent. The causes which resulted in the non-success of these projects are patent to us, and are in reality but reasons for fresh attempts, seeing that we have before us all the experience that resulted from those two efforts, one of them made in 1859 the other about 1865. Let the Planters Association see to this whilst there is time.

ANOTHER LEAP IN THE DARK.

A perusal of the report of the Sub-Committee of Council on the Galle Harbor Improvements, and a reconsideration of the other published documents in connection with the subject leave a strong impression on our mind, that so far as the public are able to judge the Government are about to make another of those moves which have been so aptly termed "leaps in the dark."

Of the extreme desirability amounting almost to a necessity, of rendering Galle Harbor a safe anchorage for the large influx of shipping of all classes and nationalities which will shortly resort to it, there is but one opinion in the colony, the only divergence in any quarter in this respect, being as to whether its necessity partakes more of an imperial than a local character, and whether the latter interest is sufficiently large to induce the colony to undertake any portion of the responsibility and risk involved in the cost of construction. Popular opinion backed by no less an authority than that of the Governor, has declared that the work is essentially cosmopolitan, but that our interest in it is sufficient to induce us to undertake the duty of Agents of British commerce in the execution of and the collection of the Harbor and wharfage dues, which are to meet the interest on and the repayment of the capital invested. The colony is well content to discharge these duties; it might even be willing to go somewhat beyond them in consideration of the local advantages to accrue to us; at the same time although we would not view the question in any churlish spirit, we should as faithful custodians of the general bursary, see that we are taking a safe and just account of the expenditure involved, in order that when the task be completed we may be able to render a faithful account of our stewardship.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that the anxiety evinced by the public as to the ultimate cost of the work, arises not from any doubt that a larger outlay than a quarter of a million would be undesirable, but from the apprehension that the revenues of the colony may be made to contribute any excess over that amount.

We believe most implicitly that the sum of £250,000 would prove but an instalment of the amount that will eventually be required to render Galle Harbor such a port of safety as it should be. We are content to leave out of consideration the removal of the sunken rocks within the harbor, and the construction of jetties, looking solely to the main works, the two Breakwaters.

Fortunately for the interests of the public the engineering experience of the island is not entirely monopolised by the scientific members of the Commission; still less the acquaintance with hydraulic engineering, and therefore it becomes possible to analyse the calculations of the Commission without the guidance of their own figures. We are told by them that the use of costly staging may be dispensed with as the "rubble" of which the breakwater is to be composed, may be conveyed from the quarries to the edge of the water, and there "tipped" in the direction of the work. The use of the term "rubble," the mode by which it is to be placed in position, and the sketch of the section of the breakwater as given with the Commissioners' report, all show clearly enough that they contemplate the employment of blocks of stone varying in size from four or five hundred weights to one or two tons. It scarcely requires a knowledge of hydraulic engineering, to demonstrate what will be at once appreciated by the unprofessional reader, namely

that in order to successfully resist the continuous action of the waves of the ocean in stormy weather, the outer face of the breakwaters must be composed of masses of stone of not less than ten or twelve tons each. Not only would the "tipping" of small stone in the manner contemplated, be a most protracted and wasteful process, but we venture to predict that the first heavy gale from seaward would scatter a "rubble" breakwater over the inside of the harbor. It must have been the knowledge of this requirement which led Mr. Harrison to recommend the use of staging for the purpose of lowering heavy masses of rock into their proper places, shoulder to shoulder, by means of travelling cranes. In one of the latest issues of the "Illustrated London News" is a sketch of some works of a somewhat similar nature to our own, now being carried on in Holland by Dutch Engineers, confessedly the most useful in the world.

The use of the staging is there made apparent; it is scarcely possible that Dutch Engineers would incur so much expense needlessly, and although it is true that the works alluded to are of a somewhat more finished nature than those contemplated at Galle, in both cases the necessity is equal for the employment of large masses of stone which cannot be placed in position by the means suggested by the Commissioners. There is indeed a mode by which this may be accomplished without staging; that by which the Plymouth Breakwater was constructed. The blocks of stone there employed, varied in size up to ten or eleven tons, these huge masses were quarried, were conveyed on wagons along tramways to the quay where by means of cranes they were lifted into vessels constructed for the purpose; on these arriving at the desired spot, a tripod in the vessel was opened, and the mass of stone fell into its place. Necessarily the cost of "getting" and removing such large masses of stone will be much greater than would be incurred with the Commissioners' rubble, and it is therefore one of the reasons why we direct attention to the fact.

Let us look the probable cost boldly in the face; let a substantial contractor be found, and let us ask the Imperial authorities to provide the full amount that may be needed to render the work serviceable and permanent, and we shall have the general community in accord on this point.

THE RIFLES BAND.—The Band of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, will play on Friday the 7th instant, in the Cinnamon Gardens at 5 p.m., the following programme:—

SELECTION.	COMPOSERS.
1.—Overture.....	Grove.....
2.—Waltz.....	Terrace.....
3.—Selection.....	Prentiss.....
4.—Galep.....	Edgar and Stein.....
God save the Queen.	

MILITARY.—Extract from London Gazette dated 16th November 1869.—Ceylon Rifle Regiment Henry Augustus Bouchier Briston, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John Macaush, who retires, dated 17th November, 1869.

OFFICIAL ON DIT.—A report has been current for some days to the effect that in consequence of recent unfortunate occurrences at Manarthe Governor has applied to the authorities of Port Saint George, requesting them to appoint some member of the Madras Civil Service as Government Agent of the Northern Province. We do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this rumour, although it reached us from a quarter above suspicion.

THE MANNAR CASE.—We are glad to be able to assure our readers that the complexion of this unfortunate case, although sufficiently bad, is not quite so serious as was at one time represented, and that there is no probability, of any Commission being needed to enquire into the matter. The facts are sufficiently well established and we understand that decisive action will be taken by the Government very shortly. Removal in the case of both parties will be the result, and notwithstanding a rumour to which we allude elsewhere, our own impression is that Mr. Twynan will be removed to the Eastern Province being replaced by Mr. Birch; whilst Mr. Atherton will proceed to Annapurama being succeeded by Mr. L. L. Leshing. Should this prove to be the case we trust that the Superintendent of the Pearl Banks may be given to Captain Donnan.

THE COUNCIL.—The length to which the Council proceeding of this day extend precludes any attempt on our part to give more than a brief summary of them in our present issue.

ANOTHER HOUSE ROBBERY.—Scarcely a day passes without a burglary of some sort being reported in Colombo, and it is evident that this class of crime is on the increase. The last affair of the kind we have heard of was the attack upon Mr. Hathorn's harness room, at Luke's place, Colpetty, during his absence in the New Year's holidays. The thieves cleared out the room and got well away with their booty. The appeal, however, soon discovered the robbery; he at once put the Police on the track and two men were captured against whom the evidence is very strong, although the harness has not yet been discovered. It is to be hoped that if the case be proved against them they will not be let off with the merely nominal punishment which is too often awarded in such cases. They should be made an example of "Four encourage les autres."

THE COLOMBO HUNT.—The Hunt had some good sport on New Year's day. The hounds met at the third turning in Colpetty and a good field collected. They found soon after entering the Cinnamon, and the hare taking to the more open country in the direction of Borella was run into after a rattling spin of ten minutes. The hounds were again put into the cover and started another hare which they hustled about from one swamp to another for 15 or 20 minutes before they lost him in a big bank of ferns.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Committee of the hunt in consequence of a request from Mr. Davidson that his hounds might be sent back to him, when it was resolved that a very cordial vote of thanks be given to Mr. Davidson for his kindness in lending the hounds.

The last meet of the season this morning was not so well attended as might have been expected, but those who had the courage to turn out at 5-30 did not go unrewarded. The pack put up a fine old hare which led them a merry dance down to the cemetery and were then lost in some thick swampy jungle, where they turned out an otter and wild cat, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the hounds were called off.

WANTED: A MOUNT FOR H. R. H.—It is rumoured that the Arab horses imported from Bombay at so much expense and trouble for the use of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, have not proved so successful as was expected, and that the Governor still lacks a fitting mount for our Royal visitor.

EDUCATIONAL.—We understand that a commencement will be shortly made in the Establishment of a Training College for Teachers, under the management of Mr. Hill, of Kandy,

as Principal, assisted by a Master of a Vernacular Branch, which will be conducted under the same roof. The buildings which were formerly devoted to the "Industrial School" situated in the Cinnamon Gardens, will be appropriated to this purpose so soon as the educational vote allows the necessary alterations to be made.

BALL TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—We understand that at the meeting this afternoon of the Committee charged with the entertainment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, it was resolved that the buildings for the Ball should be erected on the Galle Face and not in the Racket Court.

THE ADVANCE SYSTEM.—A letter on this subject which appeared in the "Kandy Herald" with the signature of "Old Boy" has been transferred to the columns of the "South of India Observer" with the following editorial comments:—

"We have read with pain 'Old Boy's' letter in the Kandy Herald of 2nd instant, and our feeling of pain is caused by our conviction that the state of things he describes, is absolutely truthful. We give his letter to our Wynard readers; let them judge for themselves. Is it or is it not the case that the coolies, or the many rascals, is the master on the estate? Is it not the case that Managers of estates have been coerced illegally by their maistries and coolies? Is it not the case that many estates lose large sums by advances for coolies? We leave the subject in the hands of our planting readers, feeling convinced that anything we can say will fail to deepen or render more distinct the graphic lines drawn by this 'Old Boy.'"

RAILWAY COLLECTIONS.—Abstract of Traffic for the week ended 26th December, 1869:—

Passengers.....	914 5 10
Horses.....	19 6 5
Carriages.....	9 7 6
Dogs.....	3 6 0
Live Stock.....	12 3 4
Mails.....	24 9 3
Parcels.....	44 1 4
Merchandise.....	384 13 3

Total for the week..... 4891 12 11
Do. corresponding last year..... 4441 8 2

Increase..... 450 4 9
Train Mileage—4526

JAFFNA, December 23rd, 1869.

This has been a most exceptional season and most favorable to all cultivators, the paddy-fields for once are flourishing, and look in first rate condition, promising large crops all over the country. With the exception perhaps of 1866 we have not had such heavy and continuous rain for years. Both 1867 and 1868 were years of drought, and the whole country suffered severely, but if nothing should spoil the prospects of the present harvest it will be certainly much larger this year than it has been for a long time past. Though the rains have been very heavy in and about the town of Jaffna, I hear that many parts of the Province have had but very little rain. I may mention the northern portion of the Peninsula and the Vanni Country. Of course the rains are very favorable to Cocoon cultivation, and the Pachtellepalle Estates are likely to pay their owners well during this coming season, during the few past years these properties have suffered most severely, and in some places so many trees had died through drought as to make the most sanguine planters stare at the prospect of planting after all very poor speculation in this part of the country. However, there is a brighter prospect for planters this year, and if it is followed by favorable rains in the wet seasons of succeeding years, all will be well.

Our Agent left Jaffna on a tour of inspection about the 19th September last, about four or five days after taking over charge of affairs in this province and has not yet returned. I believe he has been down to Colombo since he left this report says the visit was in reference to some unpleasant affair which occurred at Manar between himself and the Assistant Agent at that Station, but no doubt you have been made acquainted with the particulars from a more reliable source. There is no doubt that much good will result from this long tour as it would appear that the Agent has been made acquainted with the state of the country, and that he has inspected many of the old tanks, and that there is a probability of some of these old reservoirs being restored to their original use instead of being allowed any longer to remain the new swamps and hot-beds of infectious diseases that they have hitherto been.

Nothing much has been done in reference to the "Testamentary-case," when the decision was given by the District Court, that the alleged last will of the Brahmin was a forgery, an affidavit was sworn before the Police Magistrate as J.P. and he postponed the hearing of the case to the 8th December, but on that date the case was again postponed, the accused being ordered to stand out of court to appear when called upon, since this latter postponement nothing further has been done in the case. I believe no reason has been assigned by the Court for such a long postponement, but it is supposed to be on account of an appeal petition filed by the defendants in the "Testamentary-case" and it is not probable further steps will be taken until the result of the appeal to the Supreme Court is known.

Our postal communication with Colombo has been very irregular during the heavy rains, but is more regular now.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—Wednesday, 5th January, 1870.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

MR. HARRISON to move, That the Government be referred to state.

Whether it is competent for a Sub-Committee of this Council to discuss the principles and merits of a Bill submitted to them?

Whether it is not the right of any Member of this Council to have submitted to him in Committee detailed Estimates of the cost of any work, for the execution of which this Council is asked to vote?

Whether the opinion of the Government, it is justifiable for a majority—consisting of the three Official Members of a Sub-Committee of this Council, appointed to consider a Bill imposing upon the Colony a heavy liability, and involving the expenditure of a large amount of Public Money, to resist the application of the minority—consisting of the three Unofficial Members of that Sub-Committee, for a detailed Estimate of the cost of the work on which it is proposed to spend the money?

That a detailed Estimate of the cost of the works proposed for the improvement of Galle Harbour, and an Estimate of the time required for their completion, be prepared by the Director of Public Works, as the responsible Officer of Government, and presented to this Council.

The Colonial Secretary to move the Third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Fixed Civil Establishments of the Colony."

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of Galle Harbour."

All the members present except Mr. Dehi game.

The questions proposed by Mr. Harrison were put as motions, the whole of them being disallowed by the Government.

The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council then resolved into Committee on the Galle Harbor Bill and on Mr. Harrison's motion it was arranged that the principle of the Bill should be discussed upon the second clause. On this being read the honorable member rose to oppose the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Harrison opposed the bill on four grounds; that it is unjust to throw all the responsibility on this colony; that the sum proposed to be expended is inadequate for

the purpose; that if the proposed works be executed Galle Harbor will not be a safe port, and that unless it be made a safe harbor at all times, the proposed dues cannot be imposed. The honorable member went into numerous details of a general character, in reference to the cost of the works, shewing that similar undertakings at home had cost £150 and £120 per lineal foot, that his own estimate had been £100, whilst that of the Commission amounted to only £55. He demonstrated the necessity for the use of staging, and urged that although it would cost £60,000 it would be a real economy in time and money, and that by not employing it the government would be losers, not gainers. He urged the employment of a Contractor as the only means of determining the cost and of limiting the period of its execution. He protested against an insinuation that had been made as to his sole interest in it as was a member of Council anxious to discharge his duty.

The Colonial Secretary declared the question to be not of an imperial character and that unless the work be proceeded with, the removal of the contract steamer to Trincomalee would follow, necessitating a heavy outlay on our part and great local inconvenience. He considered that the revenue from port dues (&c.) would suffice to meet interest on a far larger sum than the quarter of a million, and deprecated the opposition to the project as indicative of the narrow isolated views held by all small communities.

MR. WILSON replied to the arguments in regard to cost, with a view to show that the estimate of the Commissioners was safe; the work could be done for the sum named and within five years.

MR. WILSON after quoting from the Governor's address to Council, advised the work being given to a responsible contractor, at the same time he did not think the colony need care if the expenditure should exceed the sum named.

The Treasurer submitted statements in reference to the tonnage frequenting Galle Harbor from which it appeared that fixing the dues at a very low rate, the annual income would amount to upwards of £30,000.

MR. HARRISON replied in reference to items of cost, and in regard to the sneer of the Colonial Secretary about the narrow views of the public, he confessed to feeling that weakness—in his pocket it was natural for those who had to bear the burden of taxation to entertain peculiar views on such matters, whilst those who incurred no such liabilities could afford to look on and take a very enlarged view.

After a few words from Mr. Coomaraswamy the bill was proceeded with, the clause being carried by 10 to 5.

At the last clause an amendment was proposed to the effect that the work should be entrusted to a contractor, which was also lost, the Government declining to pledge itself to any course. Council was then adjourned until to-morrow.

MADOLSEEME, 27th December, 1869.

The weather has for some time past been unusually fine. Madolseeme has not for many years, if ever, known such a dry December; an agreeable change from last year, when rain fell for 19 consecutive days. Crops are late on most estates, only 1/3 of the estimate having been gathered, the sample though generally speaking rather small, is good. Labor is sufficient to allow our weeding to be carried on in the ordinary routine. Our postal arrangement is unsatisfactory. Government should allow us a runner to a station at the bottom of "Battavatte," and notice should be taken of either the carelessness of the Badulla post-holder in not starting the present runner to Immagalla in proper time, or of the runner's delay on the road. It is now a frequent occurrence for us to get our books returned to us with the entry "no tappal arrived as yet," and this several hours after the runner was due.

AMBEGAMOWA, December 29th, 1869.

Any one who visited this district two or three years ago, and was to pay it another visit now, would be greatly surprised at seeing the vast change that has taken place in the appearance of most of the estates. Properties that were then in a sad state of neglect, and you may almost say some abandonment, are now under a new regime in a most flourishing condition and bearing good paying crops.

"This year a very fair average crop will be sent away from the district, and next year as yet large increase is expected. (Cart hire has as large been moderate, not having exceeded 5d. a bushel, and rice is costing 7/9 to 8/1 bushel, so that estates have everything in their favor to make them pay.)

Various artificial manures have been applied on several estates in the district this year, but none with so good an effect as Bones and Poonac, which every one agrees is the best. Cattle manure is also used on a small scale with very good effect, but there is an absence of good fodder in the district which prevents one from keeping a large stock. Only about a fourth of our crops have been sent away as yet, but next month the balance in our stores will be considerably reduced. Two hundred acres are being felled on three estates in this district this season, which shews that some people still believe in Ambegamowa.

Our road is in very fair order indeed considering the amount of traffic on it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GALLE HARBOR

Sir,—Will you allow me a brief space for a few remarks upon the manner in which a certain "organ" once an independent journal but now playing into the hands of the government, is giving a false impression in regard to the scientific opinions expressed on the construction and cost of the proposed works in Galle Harbor. I am induced to do this because the public at large are quite incapable of forming right conclusions on this difficult question, and must look for guidance to those whom they believe to be best qualified to express a sound opinion. We are told by one of your contemporaries that the member of the Commission who declares the work cannot be done for a quarter of a million, stands alone against seven others, each as good men as himself. I would ask what has the fact of their being "as good men as himself" to do with an engineering question? The writer who lays so much stress on the fact that the dissentient Commissioner did not accompany the others to Galle, knows as well as you or myself, that there was no necessity for his presence, as he had gone over every fathom of the harbor years ago, and that in fact it was his plans and his estimates that formed the first ground-work of all these proceedings!

The public are told that the official majority comprises three Engineers, each of whom are as well qualified as the dissentient! Let us see who they are. The Director of Public Works, who until he came to Ceylon and was hoisted into his present anomalous position, had never discharged any duties but those of a Locomotive Superintendent. The Surveyer General who cannot possibly know anything of practical engineering, and lastly, Heaven save the mark, a Colonel of the Royal Engineers.

Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, believe that the united wisdom of these gentlemen can for one moment weigh against the practical experience of a gentleman who commenced his professional career on Marine engineering? The dissentient monstrous to take with the public for a moment.

Yours &c.,
ARTEKENES.

December 5th, 1869.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN SAPPARAMA.

"Know ye the land where the rains never cease
And you can't leave the roof without being bitten by leeches,
Where the Planters like ducks are all drenched to the skin
And the leeches they bite so confidently in:—"

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Have you ever paid a visit to that hospitable district Rakwana (No.) well then take my advice and don't. Of course there are a few good fellows in it, but a stranger might make a mistake and go to the wrong bungalow; you can infer a good deal from the above. But don't the established residents like to keep all the good things in their own hands, you know who I mean? There ought to be a board stuck up in the Rakwana bazaar written in large letters, (No strangers need apply) if you want sunning. It was already well dried, and without saying a word to any one, but hold hard a bit; we have got a gentleman of the Survey Department in the district at present, who is pointing out their boundaries to them inside of about 400 (or 500) acres of Coffee in full bearing, most to him and I, and may his shadow never grow less.

In conclusion Mr. Editor I hope you will raise your voice to put a stop to such partial proceedings.

Your &c.,
DETECTO.

COFFEE OUT-TURN.

Sir,—Is disclosed garden parchment better than high grown coffee? I mean in its out-turn. I told you before that my high coffee now takes so much to make a hundred weight, that I feel quite ashamed to say how much. Couping on this subject with my friend of the low estate, he said he would try what his coffee was. So he got five bushels (fair cut) of parchment, that was unsaleable, as first class from being slightly discolored, gave it a good eight hours exposure to the sun. It was already well dried, having been two months in store, and had been for days before on the barbecue. I had it pounded out. Experiments require to be carefully conducted and this was. There was not a bean allowed to get mixed from any other source, and there had no coffee been pounded on the estate, during the season. So every possible precaution was taken to get an accurate result.

These five bushels then being pounded out, and most carefully picked over, all strange and discolored beans being rejected. The out-turn of clean, sound, marketable coffee was 1 cwt. 0 gr. 13 lbs. This I call a turn-out of 444 bushels to the cut. Now will any man tell me that if this had been sent to an Agent it would have been said to be like this? If I had sent such, I should have got a letter blowing me up like a pickpocket, and told such stuff as was not worth reading over, &c. &c. No wonder that Agents and Agents' Agents are rich. Poor Mackenzie is guilty of an error of judgment. He ought to have made his money out of the growers and left the Banks alone. The latter are too independent, can look into accounts, but the generality of planters can be snubbed if they "Want to know you know." It is very evident to me why my friend prefers doing without Colombo help. But I may be quite wrong for as I acknowledged before I am,

ONLY A FOOL.

KANGANIES AND COOLIES.

Your correspondents "Matell West" and "An Old Boy" in your issue of the 2nd instant, disclose a very lamentable state of affairs, insubordinate and unbecomingly, in the management of the Head Kangany's thumb, an utter want of all order and discipline, and "an unprecedented number of coolies absent from work" one of the facts related, i.e. that of a superintendent obliged to look quietly on and submit while a Kangany tortured a coolie at his own will and pleasure is so disgraceful to most of the parties concerned, that one hesitates to state the evidence. I do not consider that the "whole duty of a man" is comprised in securing a crop; to protect your coolies from wanton injury, appears a far higher and more imperative duty. And the first question that naturally suggests itself is "Why make such scoundrels Head Kanganies?" But the entire system of appointing men to be Head Kanganies because they bring large gangs to an estate, or for any other reason, so that of proved trustworthiness and efficiency, is a rotten one; while to have the supply of labor solely dependent on one Kangany is simply the acme of badness.

But I do not write with a view to comment upon the conduct of "Old Boy"; doubtless he had a very hard part to play, he may have known that losing his crop would involve loss of his situation, so that some allowance must be made for him. I wish to suggest two or three rules which some of my neighbors and myself have acted upon for many years, and which, if regularly carried out, would I believe do away with the possibility of such scenes being enacted as "Old Boy" describes. These rules are simple, and such as every superintendent can carry out himself, without reference to P.A. Committees, or Colombo Agents.

One rule (which neighbours feeling as well as policy should dictate) is never to advance a penny to a strange Kangany, without reference to his former employer.

Another rule is, to get up a good large "Doray Pernal" of 25, or 30, or more; a gang directly under the master, without any Kangany (though of course obliged to obey all proper orders issued by the Kangany in carrying on the work). This can be done; it may involve a little care and trouble for some time, but will in the end be well worth having. If necessary, let these men be paid at a higher rate than the others. I consider that a healthy old coolie who has been on one estate for three or four years, who has been trained into habits of implicit and instinctive obedience and who would take any Kangany down to court at a word from the superintendent, a man in fact whose thorough obedience can be relied on, is well worth a rupee a month higher than the average coolie, who might possibly in some instance, obey the Kangany rather than the superintendent.

But the advantages of having a large "Head gang" who don't owe any Kangany a penny are so obvious, that I need not enlarge upon them.

Insubordination must have grown to a fearful height unchecked before it could result in such glaring outrages as "Old Boy" depicts. I cannot help thinking that if every Kangany or coolie knew that no matter how large his gang or how heavy the amount of advance involved, any act of deliberate misconduct or disobedience would infallibly be followed by severe punishment (whether fine, or flogging, or instant dismissal, or being taken to Court) insubordination would be rare.

I will only add one instance of this out of many which I could give. A Kangany on an estate near this water "drunk and disorderly" one night, was called up by the superintendent two or three days afterwards, and sentenced to a month's fine. On the Kangany looking rather blue, the planter (a very "Dharmah Doray") politely informed him that he might take his choice, of paying him the fifteen rupees, or being immediately sent to court, and tried for misconduct. In a few hours the man was very quietly and respectfully brought the money in, an instance of how quietly people will submit to even severe punishment, when they know that it is the inflexible rule of the estate and of the P.D. The rush of crop was just coming on, and the Kangany in question had a fine large gang of stout good coolies, turning out with admirable regularity; yet the superintendent did not hesitate to carry out the punishment he had determined on (though certainly he took three days to think over the matter); and neither the Kangany nor one of his coolies seemed to contemplate the possibility of kicking up a "row" on the occasion.

The third rule I would mention is never on any occasion whatever to strike a coolie (or Kangany). I have had the management of coolies for 18 years, and have acted on this rule for 12, in carrying on strict work, and have never had occasion to regret it; and only once or twice (to a very slight degree) to infringe it. I once caught a coolie kicking a boy in front of the lines, and gave him 4 or 5 severe cuts with a cane, on the spot. He knew it served him right, and took his licking "like a brick." Many of my neighbours adopt a similar rule. If a man has done something very heinous (beating a woman, or thieving, or persuading other coolies to desert, or to remain in the lines, or to kick

up any "bobbey") let him if necessary, be deliberately flogged the next day. A flogging administered 24 hours after the offence, and the culprit has had the pleasure of looking forward to all that time, has a very deterrent and disheartening effect; it pains, but does not injure nor irritate. A hasty blow gives much less pain but is much more likely to injure, than a judiciously inflicted castigation, and, as in repeated flagrant instances lately published, it is almost certain to exasperate. I know by many years' experience that estate discipline can be perfectly upheld without striking a man: while I write I read the following in Thursday's Observer, "an ensign of the 79th Highlanders struck a native workman; the result was, as is often the case, instantaneous death." There is a fourth rule which I shall mention, i.e. to take to Court at once any coolie (or Kangany) neglecting or refusing for 2 or 3 days to come to work. Many planters, men who take an interest in their work naturally feel indignant at seeing a lot of lazy skulking in the lines (25 per cent, a Madala West planter says.) Why permit it? Even that much-abused class of men, Kanganies, and scape-goats for every evil that befalls planting humanity will prefer that their men should turn out regularly, and thus increase their own pay. In this at least they will co-operate with the European.

I have known many Kanganies and, sad to say, have never found a perfect Kangany yet, but I have seen several very good ones, and have known several abet skulkers remaining in the lines. And though I have known Kanganies guilty of many faults, occasionally drunken, occasionally impertinent, occasionally (though rarely) lazy, yet I have scarcely ever known a Kangany back up a coolie in any insubordination.

But with regard to either Kanganies or coolies (the Labour Ordinance puts both in the same category) disobeying or even neglecting orders, the law is stringent and simple; the planter has the remedy in his own hands (if he choose to use it) by taking to court any men neglecting or refusing to do his work.

