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DAVIES

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CEYLON, SOUTH INDIA, STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, BORNEO, &c.

A PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO ITEMS OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST AND ADVERTISEMENTS OF

# TEA, COFFEE, PLANTATION AND GENERAL MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

IRON, ESTATE TOOLS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

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Communications for the Editor should be addressed 
"To the Editor of the Crylon Advertiser;" and, if intended for insertion, should be written on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated by the real nome and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Proprietors will consider it a favour if Planters and foreign subscribers will suggest the introduction of any new feature which they consider likely to enhance the value of this publication.

Articles on all subjects relating to Machinery, Planting, and general Agriculture, are soli-

cited.

### TEA IN UVA-UVA TEA HAS COME TO THE FRONT.

Uva, though late in the field as a Tea district, is now rapidly coming to the front, and at this date there are upwards of 9,000 acres of Tea planted in Uva, which acreage will probably be doubled during the coming planting season. If the Proprietors of Uva have such confidence in the soil and climate, surely outsiders may leave the matter to those most interested, and be assured that they will carry to a successful issue the work so well begun. Already Uva Tea has been well received in the Market, and the first planted clearing, not yet 3 years old at an elevation of 4,000 feet, is said to have produced its 400 lbs. made Tea per acre. Surely this should convince every one that Uva is a district well suited for Tea. Uva, however, is a very extensive district, and its climate is as varied as the district is large. Lower Uva in many places is dry and arid; towards Kataragama and Hambantota, the country is arid and covered with a growth of thorny Cactus, and water during the dry season is nowhere to be found. The hill districts, on the other hand, have abundance of rain, varying from 70° to 120°, and this rainfall is as a rule well distributed. The whole of the Naminacooly range has an abundant rainfall, and rarely suffers from drought, even during the dry season. The range starting from Haputale Pass to Hakgalla under Totapella has a more constant rainfall than Naminacoc v. and although the rain may not fall in very heavy showers, it is perhaps better distributed than in any Uva district, as the Southwest Monsoon rains, attracted by Totapella and other high mountains, are blown over the range and fall in mild showers along the face of the hills, whilst a little lower down the patnas on the plain ere parched with drought. The whole of the Haputale range has plenty of rain from Uva to Kandapolla, and from the top of the Pass to the Safragama boundary at Halpe of landslip notoriety, and the Madulseema range from Passara to furthest Uva has one of the best climates in Uva. Monaragala also attracts rain freely. The dis-

tricts or portions of the Uva district most likely to suffer from drought are low lying valleys like Passara, Bulatwatte, the Angodde valley, the base of the Madulseema hills below Lunagalla, the valley of the Ooma Oya, the country below Haldummulle and below Laymastotte and between Laymastotte and Wellaway and about the bottom of the Ella Pass; also the base of the Haway Eliya range facing the low country on both sides. All these places mentioned suffer during the months of June, July and August from drought and from intense heat radiated from the plains below; and if Tea fail anywhere it will be in localities like these: but I am not prepared to say that Tea will fail there, for I am aware that in India the Tea plant will endure not only a three months' drought, but a dry heat even more intense than we have in any of the places mentioned; and it is generally, I may say always, in places where drought is most severe, that the growth is correspondingly great on all plants strong enough to withstand the drought. Now Tea is a plant peculiarly adapted to withstand drought, inasmuch as it has two distinct systems of roots. The top roots I have seen 6 and 8 feet down in a stiff clay, whilst the surface soil to a depth of 18 inches, if well forked, is literally matted with fine rootlets. I am not prepared to say that the lower valleys will not grow Tea remuneratively under these conditions, but there is no doubt that the high districts which have been so remunerative in Coffee will prove equally so in Tea. The seasons in Uva are more distinctly marked than in the Kandyan districts, and there are two distinct seasons of growth corresponding with the change of monsoon. The Southwest monsoon is comparatively mild, but during the months of April, May and June, we have what are called the spring rains, corresponding with the breaking of the little monsoon on the Kandy side and the regular Southwest monsoon. The rains are not continuous, but fall in refreshing showers, and the growth of all vegetation is most rapid, far more so than in a continuously wet climate. During the months of June, July and August vegetation ceases. These are the months when Nature seems to rest. The heat is great, and the drought often severe, though heavy dews fall at night, and occasional thunder showers keep plants from suffering excessively. About the 15th or 20th of August a few heavy thunder showers generally fall, which bring out our heaviest Coffee blossoms, and in September the rains are frequent and heavy enough to thoroughly saturate the soil, and vegetation takes another start and in a week the whole country is green. November and December are the wettest months of the year, and the growth on Tea or Coffee continues till about the end of December, when vegetation again ceases from cold and wet during January. February is usually a dry, cold nonth with little growth on anything, but with the month of March a few

thunder showers usually fall, the air is not so dry and cold, and vegetation again starts and continues till again checked by the dry months of July and August. It will, therefore, be seen that in Uva there are two distinct seasons of growth, and two seasons of rest caused by drought or cold. These seasons of rest will not only enable the Tea Planter to time his pruning with judgment, but will really benefit the Tea plant. The season for plucking will be fully eight months, viz, from March to the end of June, and again from the first of September to the end of December. Many Planters, however, will be found to pluck well into the dry months. Tea plucked during dry weather being the strongest and the finest, if a flush is plucked no matter how dry the weather, unless the plant is absolutely withered up, Nature will always make an effort to renew itself, and it is these short fine flushes which give the most exquisite Teas. The sap is inspissated, and the flow sluggish, but the whole essence of the plant seems to be concentrated into a small space. In wet weather with a strong growth, especially after pruning, the sap is weak and watery, and the "liquor" is poor and has little strength. I a not propose here to go into the matter of cultivation or preparation of Tea in Uva, but the Planter will soon find out what is the best system to adopt; but Uva has everything necessary in soil and climate to produce the very finest Tea the world can produce.

I have frequently been asked, Will the Uva Patnas grow Tea? My answer is double: Yes and no. It must be understood that there are two perfectly different kinds, of patna in Uva; the one is natural patna, as to the origin or cause of which there is great diversity of opinion; the other is cultivated land allowed to go to grass. To me there seems to have been two causes at work. In one case, such as the Newera Eliya patnas, the Horton Plains and other similar patna, there can be no doubt as to their origin-they are simply the bottom of a lake upheaved at some remote period. You have the black mould with a fine strata of water worn gravel underlying it on a bed of impervious clay. Trees will not naturally grow on soil like this till treated with lime. These patnas are almost identical with the great American Prairies. We have other patna, frequently small patches surrounded by forest and covered with short grass and ground orchids. These patnas are either caused by absolute poverty of soil, or may be from some deleterious substance in the soil. I attribute it in some cases to a mineral oxide. I am not geoligist enough to enter into this question further than to say that I have seen a most delete. rious oxide and in great abundance in the patna soils of Uva said to be a black oxide of Manganese. By far the largest portion of the Uva patnas have at one time been forest and have been under cultivation. The whole of the interior basin from Wilson's Bungalow to Haputale, and from Wellamade to Bandarawella and round Fort Macdonald has all been cultivated, and where not too much wind blown is capable of cultivation now or of being re-forested. The Elephant Plains in Uda Pusse awa have been cultivated every inch of them. Old Rambokpotte Rattamahatmeya once told n e that he recollected when the whole of the Redapane Pass from Taldeniya to Badulla was all forest, and the Koskelle patnas and the hills round Badulla were to a great extent covered with forest. There is an immense acreage of patna in Uva capable of profitable Tea cultivation—and a still larger acreage capable of being re-forested at a comparatively small cost. Re-foresting the ccantry would probably greatly improve the climate, apart from the value of the timber, and the value of successful Tea cultivation on the waste patna cannot be over-estimated. Each Tea estate might re-forest enough patna to supply fuel.

JAMES IRVINE.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Discussion on the subject of Tea drying machinery has apparently ceased for the time being, and the **T** Sirocco is now universally admitted to be the best all round dryer in the market.

We had come to the conclusion that the Barber Centrifugal Spheroid was the best Roller in the market, but we are now told Mr. Gilruthe has invented a roller that is to beat all creation. Can you, Mr. Editor, tell us where we can see a Gilruthe roller?—Cor.

We have heard various rumours of Tea Companies being formed to take over several well known Tea gardens in the Kelani Valley and other districts. We wish them all success, and feel sure that with judicious management the shareholders will receive a good dividend.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Barber has at last obtained a patent for his Spheroid Roller. More power to Mr. Barber! He has set an example worthy to be imitated—a sound Lawyer, a good Planter and a successful inventor and improver of Planting Machinery. May his industry and success reap its reward in abundant profits! Barber's Roller is unquestionably the best Tea Roller at present in use.

It is rumoured that the Mariawatte Estate is likely to pass into the hands of a Company. Let us hope the proprietors will reap a well earned reward for their enterprise and perseverance. This Estate was opened under anything but favourable auspices, but the energy of the proprietors has carried their undertaking to a most successful issue, and a well conducted Company should make the property pay handsomely.

Fuel has on many Tea estates become a serious matter for consideration, more especially where there is no water-power, and steam-power will have to be used. There is no doubt that fuel will have to be imported. Coke will most undoubtedly be the best fuel for the Tea dryer, but it is both costly and bulky. Ordinary bituminous Coal makes too much smoke, will soon choke the flues of the Sirocco, which will need constant cleaning and create dirt in the Tea house. Welsh coal will most probably be used, but surely we should be alle to get a compressed fuel specially adapted for use in the Sirocco, and I will call the attention of Messrs. Davidson, manufacturers of the Sirocco to this. They must provide us with fuel specially adapted for use in the Sirocco, and at a price laid down in Colombo which will not be prohibitory.—Cor.

### PLANTING NOTES.

TEA IN BOPATALAWA AND THE AGRAS.—The dry weather has not prevented our Tea flushing; on the contrary, we have had very good flushes. The young shoots are finer, and we might be told by some that we were placing fine, but the quality of the Tea has improved greatly both in strength and flavour,—Cor.

TEA IN UVA.—After all that has been written about Tea in the Principality, no one now doubts that it is an assured success. A friend from the Kandy side told me the other day that after seeing Tea eighteen months and two years old in Uva, he was not only convinced of the suitability of the Uva climate for Tea, but he said the "make" of the tree was stronger than any Tea he had seen on the Kandy side at the same age.—Cor.

DIMBOOLA AND DICKOYA, MARCH 1886.—We are now having very dry weather during the day, the heat being excessive. This for Coffee is splendid weather, and already a blossom has been forced out with more in spike, but it is only after all a feeble effort as compared with what a Coffee blossom should be. For the last three weeks the air has been thick with smoke from the burning Coffee. Every one who has planted Tea is anxious to get the Coffee out as quickly as possible. Tea does not make much progress this weather, but the acreage planted must be enormous.—Cor.

Gall Nuts.—It will be remembered that the only speaker in favour of the Extension of the Railway to Uva, at the now famous meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Association, referred to an industry in Gall Nuts as likely to be fostered if facilities for transport were afforded. The nuts, he said, could be had for the mere picking. We read in a Commercial exchange that "South European gall nuts dried and analysed by competent men have yielded an average of 25 to 30 per cent. of tannin. The oak forests near Neusaltz, on the river Oder, yielded in the autumn of 1883 a large quantity of gall nuts, all of which decreased in size considerably after drying in the air. An average sample of these gave 32·21 parts of tannin to 100 parts of the dried substance. This tends to show that the German gall nuts are as good as those from Southern Europe, as far as their tannin percentage is concerned, but their tanning solution is slightly yellow. For all that they are of little use on account of the large amount of

water they contain when fresh, and their small size, and are therefore hardly worth gathering. Another form of gall nuts comes to us in a pulverized form from Smyrna, under the name of Smyrna rove. In a sample received from Hamburg, 18.92 per cent. was found, while 100 parts of substance, dried at 100 ° C., yielded 21.78 per cent. of tannin. Although its percentage of tannin is smaller than that found in the German nut gall, the rove finds extensive employment in tauning. This is due to the fact that this is of larger size, and therefore more worth gathering. There is, however, one drawback to the exclusive use of nut galls for tanning purposes; the leather it produces is of a good colour, but not nearly as durable as that produced by the oak bark process.' It would be interesting to know what quantity of nuts was collected altogether by Mr. Milsomthat is the gentleman whom the speaker above referred to mentioned as having collected some nuts-at what season they could be picked; whether the nuts have in any way been analysed, and with what result; what use the nuts were put to; and, above all, whether collecting them will satisfactorily answer the test which is applied to the undertaking, towards the success of which they are predicted to be accessory-" Will it pay?"

### Planting and General News.

Tea drinkers will be interested to learn that over half a million pounds of willow-leaves, disguised as Tea, were sent by America to Shanghai last year, to be shipped thence as Chinese Tea.

KUMAON TEA DISTRICTS.—We are now in the midst of our cultivating season. It has so far been a very favourable one, both for pruning, manuring and hoeing. The temperature has ruled low this month, and after all the moisture we have had since the new year—4 inches of rain and melted snow—we are now in want of some bright sunshiny weather.—Planter's Gazette.

DISINFECTANTS.—Two pounds of coperas, or sulphate of iron, dissolved in a pail of water, will greatly assist in purifying a privy or cesspool. A pound of nitrate of lead dissolved in the same way is excellent for sinks, drains or vaults. Chloride of lime is also effectual, or a layer of charcoal dust will prevent offensive odours arising from any decomposing substance. The quantity of these substances will depend upon the amount of filth to be deodorized, and the length of time during which they will be effectual will depend upon local conditions.

A composition has been invented by an engineer which is claimed to effectually preserve iron fron rust, being also usefully applicable to other materials, such as stone and wood, used in conjunction with metal. This composition consists of 103 parts virgin wax, 125 of Gallipol, 200 of Norwegian pitch, 100 of grease, 100 bitumen of Judea, 235 of gutta percha, 120 of red lead, 20 of white lead, these ingredients being mixed together in the order named in a boiler, the gutta percha being cut up in small pieces or asped. The mixture is stirred at each addition, and poured into moulds. For iron it is melted and

laid on with a brush; for stopping holes it is used

as a paste.

A NEW and very valuable antiseptic has been discovered in Germany. It is a double salt of borate of potassium and sodium, and is made by dissolving in water equal portions of chloride of potassium, nitrate of sodium and boracic acid, filtering, and evaporating to dryness. It costs about one shilling a pound, and does not give bad taste and properties to food. Butter made from milk may be kept sweet by it at ordinary temperature for a week. Meat, game, &c., dipped in a weak solution, remain pure for a long time. A piece of meat rubbed with the salt and laid away for two years was found in perfectly good condition. Eggs are dipped in a solution; beer and wine placed in bottles previously rinsed with it remain good for long periods.

Tea in the Andaman Islands under the charge of Mr. A. J. King, now amounts to 186 acres under plant, all of which is Assam hybrid. Forty-two acres of new land have also been pitted ready for planting out this year. The outturn last year was 9,801 lbs. which realized Rs. 5,330; 1,988 lbs. of the Tea was sold locally, 3,537 lbs. to the Commissariat 3,827 lbs. by auction in Calcutta, and the balance is in hand. The Tea which was sold in Calcutta does not appear to have been of a very good description, as it realized only Rs. 1,412. Exclusive of the charge for convict labour the expenditure came to Rs. 2,920, the receipts thus exceeding it by upwards of Rs. 2,400. The Manager estimates that in 1886-87 at least 20,000 lbs. of Tea will be produced, and he proposes to undertake the contract of the supply of Tea to the troops in Burmah for that year.—Pioneer.

The Tallow Tree is a native of China. In the Island of Chusan quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered when the tree has lost its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farmhouse, where the seed is stripped off and put into a wooden cylindrical box, open at one end and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs very little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the steam, penetrating into the box, softens the seeds and facilitates the separation of the tallow. After about quarter of an hour's exposure to steam the seeds are poured into a steam mortar, where they are stirred about until all the tallow has been separated into a semi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder with a hole at the bottom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all impurities, and soon becomes solid.

LIBERIAN COFFEE picking is the order of the day here (Silam), and in spite of the Kandyan coolies being scarcely au fait at estate work, they manage to pick the "golden bean" fairly well. Their average picking per day is about sixty-four catties a head (about a bushel and a half) of ripe fruit, which, considering the age of the trees, a little more than three and a half years, argues well for coffee m the future. The trees are laden with crop in every stage, from the well set blossom to

the matured cherry. While on the subject of picking, it is to be regretted that the "giants of old," we have all heard of, did not in former days visit these shores, and leave a few of their "cubits of stature" behind, as among the coolies here, scarce y is there one that could'nt walk under a four foot six stand, and of course the higher branches are out of reach or are frequently dragged down and broken. Pepper is also doing well, and in spite of the large orders for cuttings and seed it is believed the supply will equal the demand. Large nurseries for cuttings are in course of construction, and with the rich soil here, this useful product is almost certain to turn out a success. The Ceylon cocoa is growing apace, full of crop and blossom, and reminds one, not a little, of its parent trees in the Dumbara valley of Ceylon.—North Borneo Herald.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH SWEDISH PLOUGHS.

The following are further reports, shewing the superiority of the imported ploughs over the native ones:—

Hulugalle Ratemahatmaya reports to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, that he selected a tract of fields of ten amunams' extent, and used the new ploughs in a patch of two amunams, and cultivated the remainder under the usual system, by means of the native ploughs.

From the earliest stage he noticed the crop in the patch where he had used the new ploughs to be far healthier than that in the remaining eight amunams, both in growth and also in general ap-

pearance.

He realized 18 amunams during the previous Maha harvest in the strip wherein he had now used the new ploughs, which was equivalent to nine-fold; and the present yield of the strip of eight amunams, in which he had used the native ploughs this harvest, was precisely the same, viz., nine-fold, whilst a few beds lying on the upper level of the tract yielded less, seven to eight-fold. But in the patch where he used the new ploughs he raised 32 anunams and 1 pela, which is a little above 16-fold, and about double the crop realized from the native ploughs.

It has been often remarked that these ploughs are rather too heavy. The Ratemahatmaya admits, that they are heavier than the native ploughs, and unless cattle are used in a more sparing manner than is generally the habit of the natives; tho use one and the same pair of cattle from morning till evening, he has no doubt they will meet with this difficulty. He was aware of this at the time he took the experiment in hand, and adhered to the precaution, therefore, to have two sets of cattle, and had them changed, one set being used in the

morning and the other in the evening.

The Teacher of the Panapitiya School reports that he has just gathered his crop of the field which he cultivated in accordance with the instructions given in the Director's Primer of Agriculture. The field is two acres in extent, in which he sowed 2½ bushels of paddy, which have yielded 70 bushels. He sowed paddy too early, and heavy

rain set in when the plants were in blossom, otherwise he might have had a crop of 100 bushels.

The remaining portion of the same field is seven acres in extent, and was cultivated by his neighbours, who had only a crop of 68 bushels.

In this connection he states that he finds by experience that the better the ground is prepared, the less the paddy required to be sown; and the less the quantity sown, the better the yield of the

crop.

In 1882 he sowed in the field in question  $3\frac{1}{8}$  bushels, which yielded 54 bushels; in 1883,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels yielded 40 bushels; in 1884, 5 bushels yielded 23 bushels; in 1885,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  bushels yielded 70 bushels.

The Ratemahatmaya of Beligal Korale, in the Kegalla District, reports that he used the new iron plough for 15 lahas of a field, and the native plough for another 15 lahas of the same field.

From the 15 lahas cultivated with the iron plough he obtained 8 amunams and 6 lahas, which was rather more than 21-fold, and from the 15 lahas cultivated with the native plough he obtained only 5 amunams, which was 13-fold. He had before only obtained 13-fold from the land which now yielded 21-fold with the iron plough.

The Schoolmaster of Wallala has also used the iron plough, and his crops are looking much better than those cultivated with only the native plough; they have since been reaped and he got 52-fold against 20 fold.

It should be remembered that the proper way to cultivate with the iron plough is first to plough with the iron plough about six weeks before the usual ploughing time, and afterwards to mix up the land thus ploughed by ploughing again with the native plough across the furrows made by the iron plough.

With ordinary good luck a much better crop

must be the result.

H. W. GREEN, Director of Public Instruction.

THE BLACKSTONE TEA ROLLER.

Mr. Barber has addressed the following letter

to the daily papers :-

Sir,—It will be gratifying to your planting readers to learn from Messrs. Wm., J. & H. Thompson's report, just received, that they confirm the testimony of experts in Ceylon who have favoured the public with their remarks as to the quality, and appearance of the tea rolled by the Centrifugal Spheroid Roller. I have seldom rolled a fil' for more than 12 minutes at an average, and often filled the machine with its maximum creacity of 110 lbs., although, as a rule, I keep to 100 lbs.; most of these rolls were done in presence of visitors day after day. So that you may now fairly congratulate your readers in having an efficient machine in all respects for their factories.—Yours faithfully, JAS. H. BARBER.

P.S.-400 lbs. of "wither" per hour at least,

equal to 560 lbs. green leaf.

Blackstone, Nawalapitiya, 22nd March, 1886.

· Extract referred to:-

"The highest quotation has been made by Blackstone, for an invoice of much excellence in make of leaf, quality, and strength; but even such teas as these have suffered from the depression already referred to. It may be of interest to state that Mr. Barber's new rolling machinery was used in the manufacture of this parcel."—Wm., J., & H. Thompson, Feb. 25th.

### AN INTERVIEW WITH AN INDIAN TEA RETAILER.

We give the following as shewing the difficulties in the way of popularising a new article, even though it be of better quality and cheaper than many old ones. We hope that every effort will be made at the forthcoming Exhibition to push our Teas into prominence, and that sample packets will be so distributed as to reach all classes of

consumers :-

We frequently see comments in the Indian papers hinting that fame and wealth await the man who comes to England from India and makes up his mind to push Indian Teas down the throats of the British public. We therefore despatched one of our staff te interview a gentleman in London who has been engaged in selling Indian Tea for the past three years, so that we might give our readers his views on the subject. We do not mention his name, lest it should be deemed a form of advertisement. In reply to various questions put to him this gentleman said:—

"I commenced the sale of India. Teas four years ago, and spent a considerable sum in advertising. I bought good Indian Teas from different districts, made blends, and sold the Teas in packet form at prices ranging from 2s. to 4s. 6d. The

Teas were of pure Indian growth, and that is where I think I made the mistake."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I have really been engaged in the expensive operation of educating the public taste. The consumer had been used to China tea, some of it highly scented and adulterated. I was therefore giving him something foreign to his palate too suddenly. I should have used a little China tea at first. At starting I had all kinds of complaints from my agents. My tea was not tea at all. It was unlike Brown's celebrated uncoloured, or Jones' pure Congou Shiloh, at less money. In vain I tried to persuade all concerned that my tea was the real thing, and that the malty flavour noticeable was one of the virtues of Indian tea. Some complained that it was nasty, others that it was too strong, a few that it was weak and senna-like, while here and there approval was expressed. Good-natured friends said: 'Advertize more, persevere, push, persist, keep on'; and I did. I spent another thousand pounds, sent out men who described themselves as experienced travellers, and they opened up accounts right and left with that facility which results from experience. The consequence was that I soon found myself with plenty of customers, nine-tenths of whom were bad.

"Still, encouraging friends, some of whom were interested in Indian tea as garden proprietors, said: 'You will be sure to succeed sconer or later, stick to it.' I stuc. to it accordingly, until I found that I was considerably on the wrong side. I had blundered in my method. I had really been educating the public taste in Indian tea at my own expense, and, hard to relate did

not receive credit for my philanthropy."

"What did you do?"

"Well, I sat down to think, and then re-constructed my system."

"Indeed. And were you successful?"

"Yes, I am now doing a fairly good business in Indian and Ceylon teas. I do not sell China."

"And, pray, will you give me an idea of your new method?"

"I think not. Having purchased my experience, I think I am entitled to make the best of the bargain, and keep my present method to myself."

"I suppose you believe thoroughly in Indian and Ceylon tea?"

"I do, most assuredly. To me it is perfectly marvellous that people can drink the commoner kinds of China tea when they can procure Indian and Ceylon at 2s. or 2s. 6d. per lb.; but all the same, had I the money back again I have spent on this crusade I should invest it in, say, a patent plaster, blood purifier, pills, or the like, rather than endeavour to educate the people up to a proper standard of tea drinking.

"But you are doing good work?"

"Thank you, but I do not wish to pose as a philanthropist, but as a business man. I aim to sell tea which is good and pure at a fair price, and in doing this I wish to make a profit on the transaction. I am a tea salesman; not a missionary for the propagation of Indian and Ceylon tea amongst the heathen.'

"Well, I hope you will meet with your reward as a tea salesman. Do you think the coming Ex-

hibition will help you much?"

"I have small faith in Exhibitions; but I may be wrong. I base my experience on the fact that I opened a tea stall at an Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, and gave Indian tea away for over a week. Every 'doad beat' in the place drank the tea and expressed himself delighted with it, but bought none."

"Yes; but this Indian and Colonial Exhibition will be a very different affair. Ladies will be

there in numbers."

"Quite so. And if Messrs. H. S. King & Co. manage the affair well, some good may come of it; but, unfortunately, there is sure to be some clashing with the refreshment contractors."

"Well, let us hope not, and that the Indian and Ceylon tea industry will receive a lasting benefit."

"I join with you in that wish. The public are slowly but surely finding out that really good tea is to be had, and all tea retailers are finding out the importance of at least blending Indian and Ceylon teas with China kinds, while some have discovered that they can find a ready market for these teas alone and unmixed. I have customers in all parts of the country who send for Indian tea, and will not drink China."

"Well, then, you have done much towards ac-

complishing your object."

"Yes, perhaps so; and after all, if I made a blunder at starting, it is unfair to apportion the blame wrongly. But still, if you know any enterprising Anglo-Indian who wishes to invest in a promising business, Lan open to entertain any reasonable offer."—Home and Colonial Mail.

ADVICE TO CEYLON TEA PLANTERS.

We take the following suggestions which may be of use to Managers whose Estates are now coming into bearing, made by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, & Stanton :-

Plucking.-We have in previous circulars to our Indian friends advised them to pursue a medium course in this operation, and to avoid extremes, both in plucking too fine and too coarse.

Manufacture.-It is our opinion that the first treat aent of the leaf-that of withering-is one of the most important stages in the process of manufacture, and that should this operation be but imperfectly performed, the result will be unsatisfactory, no matter how efficiently the subsequent processes are carried out. In order to obtain a complete or sufficient wither, ample accommodation must be available, so that the "cutcha" leaf may be spread in thin layers on the trays, thus ensuring the free and uniform action of the air.

Another and equally important reason for ample accommodation is to enable planters to commence operations directly on the arrival of the leaf in the tea house; should the green and often wet leaf be left in heaps, owing to any delay, incipient fermentation, or rather heating, may soon result, and the tea, when made, draw a sour, un-

desirable liquor.

The leaf having been withered, a slight curl, together with a fairly tight twist, is the result of judicious rolling, for which some excellent patent-

ed machines are now in use.

We now come to fermentation, which is complete when the leaf attains a bright coppery colour, very graphically described as being similar to anew penny. Again, no time is to be lost, but the tea must be immediately fired in order to avoid any possibility of continued or over fermentation. The unskilful accomplishment of the firing operation frequently costs a planter many pence in the value of his produce. The firing should be looked on simply as a drying process, so as to ensure the keeping qualities of the tea, and to impart to the leaf a freshness or crispness without in any way approaching a scorch or burn.

Sorting.—We would advise managers, especially when their out-put is small, to sort into as few grades as possible, and thus avoid making little lots which are comparatively neglected by the home buyers; we think that one fine tea, two medium, and one coarse leaf tea are sufficient.

Bulking, Packing, and Marking.—Too much care cannot be bestowed on the bulking; the teas must run perfectly even in appearance; when packing the strongest and tightest packages ought to be looked out for the broken sorts, as they do not bind as whole leaf kinds, which latter thus become compact and are not so liable to lose weight in transit.

If the teas are not to be re-bulked in London, each package in any one break must contain a similar weight of Tea, and a declaration or statement of the nett contents forwarded with the invoice.

The only marks requisite on the packages are the name of the garden, the description of contents, and garden numbers for future reference if required.

Lastly, we would urge planters to use only thoroughly seasoned wood for packages, as we have known the value depreciated to the extent of several pence per lb., through inattention to thi & master.

### JACKSON versus KERR. A Correction.

We take the following from the Planters' Guzette:-

I think it right to draw attention to a paragraph in the "Ceylon" letter which appeared in your issue of 22nd December last, in order that the public may be correctly informed on the point

in question.

The writer of that article remarks as follows:—
"The last phase of the case taken by Mr. Jackson against a local planter, Mr. Kerr, is rather amusing. The Solicitors for the former have published a notice, calling upon all purchasers and users of Kerr's rollers to pay a sum of R. 100 as royalty to their client, whose patent has been infringed. This is sure to raise a storm about Mr. Jackson's ears, who, however, has left the Island. About 40 of these Kerr's rollers have been sold, so that Mr. Jackson will pocket R. 4,000 by this little move."

It is quite true that Mr. Jackson, through his Solicitors, has called upon all the purchasers of Kerr's Tea roller to pay R. 100 royalty, but it is not true that he "will pocket R. 4,000 by this move." So far from that being the case, he will not pocket directly one cent, but he hopes to earn what he values more highly than the small royalty he has asked, namely, the goodwill and

esteem of the planting community.

With that generosity and consideration which have characterised the whole of Mr. Jackson's proceedings in the case, Jackson v. Kerr, he has informed each planter who has paid the royalty that the sum so paid will be credited when he orders any of his machinery. In this way he hopes (and I do not think his hopes will be disappointed) to gain indirectly, but he has no desire to imitate the action of the gentleman who won the patent case in Calcutta to which allusion is also made in the same paragraph.

If you were to take the opinion of our planting community to-day, I do not think you would find, as your correspondent states, that "planters

generally sympathize with Mr. Kerr."

Before coming out to Ceylon Mr. Jackson wrote advising Mr. Kerr that his machine was an infringement of his patent, and asking him to come to an amicable settlement. Mr. Kerr had not even the courtesy to reply to this letter, but wrote to Mr. Jackson's agents here as follows:—"I treat Mr. Jackson's letter with the silence it merits. Should he be so ill-advised as to institute proceedings in Court, I will be prepared to

mee him there."

This caused Mr. Jackson to come out to Ceylon, and those who are familiar with the details of the case know with what consideration he treated Mr. Kerr all through. Every venture for an amicable settlement out of Court was declined, and I consider by this case Mr. Jackson has rendered signal service to all those who are interested in the protection of patents, and, let it be borne in mind, at an enormous expenditure to himself, which would not be nearly covered even were he to "pocket" all the royalty your correspondent mentions. Instead of R. 4,000, as stated by the writer of the article in question, R. 1,200 has been received up to date, and this, as stated

above, Mr. Jackson has promised to credit back to each estate.

Will your correspondent now state whether he considers conduct like this "sure to raise a storm about Mr. Jackson's ears "? I apologise for taking up so much of your valuable space.

EDMUND WALKER,
Attorney for WM. JACKSON-

### TEA AUCTIONS.

The fight between the rival public sale importers goes on with unabated vigour, and the latest move has been on the part of Messrs. Thorne & Co., who have carried the war into the enemies' country by printing their Monings as well as their Kaisows for Wednesday, the day hitherto sacred to Oliver & Co.'s catalogues. Curious to say, prices have in no way suffered, and neither party can with honesty say that owing to the other auction the sale of their particular lots was Meanwhile, those importers who do affected. not rely on auctions as their outlet have an additional day (Thursday) on which to work their Teas privately, and buying brokers have a set-off against the inconvenience they are put to by the double sales in the fact of having an extra day at the end of the week in which to place their "bought overs." Thursday and Friday are usually considered the two best days . the week as regards making sales, and on Friday, being mail day, a renewed bid will often pull off a contract. Should the present cutting-out tactics be continued, it will be much in favour of an improved private business, as it leaves the best part of the week free for the consideration of privately shown samples, and anyone who has to work first-hand parcels knows how much the private market is affected by even a small catalogue.

No one cares a "cent" how the present entertainment will end, nor which firm comes out victorious. If anything, we should say that the

importers of the celebrated TB mark have

got themselves most disliked, as they are looked upon as the aggressors; but the trade could get on perfectly well without either firm, though doubtless it would astonish both to be told so. We must move with the times; but how horrified some of the good old Tea importers would be if they could see the way in which importing and auctions are carried on in these progressive days.

### Markets and Commercial.

COLOMBO FEBRUARY SALES.
FORBES & WALKER'S FORTNIGHTLY PROPERT.
February 2nd.

Sales were held on the 20th and 27th ulto. 760 packages=48,675 lbs., being offered, and 665 packages=44,634 lbs., sold at an average per lb. of 75 cts.

Prices at the sale of the 20th were very firm for all sorts, but at that of the 27th fine and finest were perceptibly weaker, while broken Teas and dusts were in good request.

Some fine liquoring parcels were sold, notably Agarsland, Morton, and Elston, at prices which

must have been gratifying to the sellers.

ADVICES FROM UP-COUNTRY.—The past month has been an abnormally wet one, but has not retarded the "flush" to any grave extent, and has been decidedly beneficial to those who pruned late.

LATEST ADVICES FROM LONDON BY LETTER are dated January 8th. The market had re-opened after the X'mas holidays with somewhat irregular prices, Pekoe Souchongs and inferior kinds being most sought after.

ADVICES FROM LONDON BY WIRE.—Market is quot-

ed "dull". 600 packages offered, 500 sold.

Statement of exports, &c., of Ceylon tea:—
Total export from 1st October 1885, to date, about 147,000 lbs.

Total export from 1st October 1884, to 2nd February, 1885, 545,453 lbs., as per Chamber of Com-

Imports, delivery, etc., for London, from 1st to 31st December 1885:—

1885. 1884. Import ... 299,960 lbs. 142,840 lbs. Delivery... 266,350 , 132,580 , Stock ... 1,028,000 , 544,780 ,

PUBLIC SALES OF TEA.

Total Price 19 Total Price Ibs. lb. cts. lbs. lb. cts. Aigburth ... 1252 ... 830 76 Middleton ... 3140 Morton 95 Springwood ... 2550 Deveronside .. 1440 57 Rangwell ... 870 Lauderdale ... 1780 ... 5455 82 Elston 80 ... 1820 Lindula 67 Orwell 80 G. O. ... 1217 ... 1304 58 N. 62 B. (in sq.) ... 1256 S. (in cir.) ... 4130 ... 4170 75 F. F. B. 68 70 T. Agar's Land ... 3310 1 13 Sundry Marks, 5850

The average price of 665 packages=14,634 lbs. is 75 cts. per lb. as compared with the previous fortnight, viz., 1,782 packages=109,108 lbs. at an

average of 711 cts. per lb.

[Somerville & Co.]

1,615 packages containing 93,683 lbs. have been sold at auction since the 19th ultimo. All desirable parcels met with keen competition, and we quote our market firm at 2 to 3 cents per lb. advance. The total sales for January amounted to 2,446 packages, containing 152,652 lbs.

We select the following from the last fortnight's

Price per

lb. Cts.

sales:

F. F. B. ...44 chests 68 Middleton ...18 do. 83
Paradise ... 9 do. 59 Springwood 46 do. 75
Agar's Land ... 77 ½ chs. 1:13 Etlandhu B.. 8 pkges. 62
Total exports of Ceylon Tea:—
From 1st October, 1885, to 28th
January, 1886 ... 1,279,986 lbs.
Do 1884 do 1885 ... 545,453 ,,

Price per

1b. Cts.

To the United Kingdom from 1st October 1885, to 28th Jan., 1886 1,223,522 ,,

Mr. E. John put up for public sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 3rd Feb., at 3p. m., the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

Mark. Lbs. Quality. Packages # lb. Cts.

(In Japan Boves.)

St. John Del Rey 202 Unassort 3 chests ... 60

New Bruns-				
wick	600	Broken Pekoe	24 boxes	1
Toronto and	300	Pekoe	3 chests	*
	990	Broken Sou.	11 do	1
	991	Broken Mixed	1 2 do	10
				1
	*	On reserve 75 cen	ts.	10000

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for public sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 3rd Feb., at 3, p. m., the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

noted:-				
				Price.
Mark.	Lbs.	Quality.	Package	
		Maria de Caracteria de Car		Cts.
Depedene	135	Broken Pekoe	3 1-chest	(8)
	135	Pekoe	3 do	- 69
	360	Pekoe Souchong	8 do	1
Melbrake	850	Broken Tea	17 1-chest	s 52
D. N. & M. E	. 50	Congou	1 1-chest	1
H. D.	350	Red Leaf	7 do	- 35
	140	Mixed Dust	2 do	
	(B	lulked on Estate	1.)	
A.	1300	Broken Pekoe	13 chests	7 81
	1530	Pekoe	17 do	101
Do.	1880	Pekoe Souchong	94 boxes	1 00
	325	Broken Mixed	13 do	} 68
		Factory bulked.	)	Direction
Ardrosa	1221	Broken Pekoe	14 chests	1
	1530	Pekce	17 do	1
	250	Dust	2 do 1 do	75
	100	Broken Mixed	1 do	
	(1	Factory bulked.)		
Panapitiya	200	Broken Mixed	2 chests	7 00
	375	Dust	3 do	39
				MARI LEAVE
	910	Date	0 40	MAC TURES

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for public sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 10th Feb., at 3 p. m., the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

	(Doles				Price
Mark.	Lbs.	Quality.	Pa	ckages	# lb
		77			Cts
K. U.	450	Unassorted Tea		hf-chests	54
H. J. S.	40	Pekoe		hf-chest	1 66
~ * * * * *	40	Southong	1	do ··	1
C. (in dmd.)	43	Broken Tea	1	do	1 41
SHELLINE DES	65	Dast	1	· do	1
T.	700	Broken Mixed	1	chests .	1 50
THE LAND	260	Dust	2	do	1
В.	575	Broken Pekoe		ooxes	1
A. E. W.	500	Pekoe		chests	1 68
	1350	Pekoe Souchong	15	do ·	1 00
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	379	Broken Mixed	3	do	1 .
Chertsey	120	Broken Pekoe		hf-chests	
	160	Pekoe	4	do	48
	320	Pekoe Souchong	8	do	1
	78	Mixed	2	do	1
Allacolla		Broken Pekce	8	do	1
		Pekoe	5	do	- 84
711 185 61	2182	Pekoe Souchong	4	do	)
Deyanella	400	Pekoe	8	·do .	87
C.	256	Broken Pekoe	4	do	1
	742	Pekoe	14	do	1
	1008	Bro. Pek. Sou.	16	do	out
	222	Broken Mixed	9	do	1
and the same of	88	Dust	1	do	1
Y. N. L. A	100	Broken Pekoe	2	do	1.
	225	Pekoe	5	do	1
	245	Pe' oe Souchcag	5	do	} 60
1			1	package	1 .
	40	Congon	1	hf-chest	1

the Chambe	Wilson & Co. put u er of Commerce Sal 10th Feb., at 3 p. of Tea, which sold for	m., the undermen-
Mark.	Lbs. Quality.	Packages. \$\vartheta\) lb. Cbs.
Gampola	250 Unassorted (Bulked on Est	5 hf-chests 54
Blackstone	400 Broken Pekoe 1120 Pekoe 1520 Pekoe Soucho 197 Broken Tea	8 hf-chests

Mr. J. D. Robinson put up for public sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 10th Feb., at 3 p. m., the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

or rea, with	on soru	tor the prices at			Pri	20
Mark.	Lbs.	Quality.	P	ackages		lo.
Main.	12001		William I			ts.
Bitterne	850	Broken Pekoe	17	hf-chest		87
Dieterne	798	Pekoe	18	do		70
	1240	Pekoe Souchong	31	do	200000	55
1	44	Broken Tea	1	200	•••	34
	55	Dust	î			30
J.W. H.	160	Pekoe Souchong	4	do	Y	-
e. n. n.	40	Pekoe	1	do	-	82
10 to 100	56	Broken Pekoe	1	do	-	02
NAT. 14 - T	510	Broken Pekoe	12		1	93
Waltrim		Pekoe	21	do		74
Chiwa Stra	840		1	do	7	
A STATE OF THE STA	1540	Pekoe Souchong	- 10000	chests	1	56
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Do.	3	do	,	40
Estate 100	145	Broken Tea	2	do		35
the second	120	Dust	10000	ao	1000	OU
101	(.	Factory bulked.)			mile	
Norton	400	Broken Pekoe	1	hf-chest	8)	
	560	Pekoe	14	do	1	77
	480	Pekoe Souchong		chests	1	
and the star	160	Pekoe Fannings		hf-chest		
Lavant	400	Broken Pekoe	8	do	1	
	1360	Pekoe	17	chests		79
Mandet police	800	Pekoe Souchong	10	do	4.74	
alle a de	900 .	Broken Mixed	10	do		48
	180	Dust	3	hf-chest	8	39
1000000				3 3 7 7 10		

Messrs. Formes & Walker put up for public sale at the Chamber of Chommerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 10th Feb., at 3 p.m., the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices inted:—

31 E.S. S111				P	rice.
Mark.	Lbs.	Quality.	P	ackages #	lb. Cts.
	. (	Factory Bulked.)			
Cottaganga	495	Unassorted	11	hf-chests	. 68
Mukeloya	500	Broken Pekoe	10	do )	68
	400	Pekoe Souchong	8	do	00
Comer .	216	Broken Pekoe	4	do )	
	1225	Pekoe	25	do	58
	54	Broken Mixed	1	do	. 50
	120	Dust	2	do ]	
	. (	Factory Bulked.,	)		
C. E. G.	450	Broken Pekoe	9	do )	
The Annual Control	1440	Pekne	36	do	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	840	Pekoe Souchong	21	do	- 57
	176	Broken Mixed	4	do	- 31
	47	Red Leaf	1	do	
The contract	233	Dust	6	do j	
Y. D. :	160	Fannings	2	chests	. 34

(Parties	250	Broken Pekoe	5	hf-chts.	) not
Troy					
	270	Pekoe	6	do	-arri-
	495	Pekoe Souchong	11	do	ved.
	1 1200000000000000000000000000000000000			uo	r veu.
	(	Factory Bulked.	)		
4 - 10 (1000) 1				2.	
Morton	360	Broken Pekoe	9	do	1.24
	2280	Pekoe	24	chests	69
	T 194333300		Almalan		
	900	Broken Mixed	5	do	44
	1100	(Fuctory Bulked.)	1		
		(1 second products.	1		
Laxapana-					
	1000	Broken Pekoe	90	hf-chest	s 90
galla				The state of the s	
	855	Pekoe Fannings	19	do	41
10	486	Pekoe	5	ehests	75
A. O.			1000	encava	7.57
		Factory Bulked.	1		
m T D	374		กก	boxes	94
F. L. D.		Broken Pekoe			Control of the Contro
	666	Pekoe	37	do	72
	880		55	do	62
		Pekoe Souchong			1
	77	Dust	3	do	40
		Factory Bulked.)	- 31		700
Massena	450	Broken Pekoe		hf-chest	s 73
Мазасия	CONTRACTOR.	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	1 1000	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	SENTENCE SERVICE
	630	Pekoe	14	do	70
	400	Pekoe Souchong	9	do	62
	45	Broken Tea	1	do	39
	-	Factory Bulked.)			
The second of the second				1000	00
Theberton	720	Broken Pekoe	18	do	92
05	560	Pekoe	14	do	74
	TEXT DE LA CONTRACTION DE LA C		100.70	1	10000
Second on	960	Pekoe Souchong	24	do	58
	280	Bro. Pekoe Sou.	7	do	54
	-0.000		-	1	12000
	80	Dust	-	do	*** 32
	D. F.	(Factory Bulked.)	The same of		1 1 1 1 1
- 1				Par Che	2.
Darawella	1248	Broken Pekoe	12	chests	94
	1584	Pekoe	29	do	76
	770	Pekoe Souchong	11	do	61
	280	Fannings	4	do	44
E.	225	Bro en Pekoe	9	hf-chest	S
	90	Pekoe	2	do	100
					00
	135	Pekoe Souchong	3	do	} 60
	45	Souchong	1	do	
	777.23			22000	TE TOTAL
THE PARTY OF THE P	40	Dust	1	do	1
Curios For	200	Broken Pekoe	4	do	and the same
Craigie Lea					ma
-	513	Pekoe Souchong	11	do	1 10
	94	Souchong	2	do	1
	- 50 - 2		OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	TAKE DE LEADING	THE REAL PROPERTY.
	100	(Factory Bulked.)	1. 17		
Q+1:00	200		4	do	1
Stonycliff	- CONTRACTOR		- 55		- 65
Later wat to	270	Pekoe	6	do	1
		(Factory bulked.)			
	The second second	Control of the Contro		2000	
Rogart	135	Pekoe	3	do	93
		Pekoe Souchong	5	do	1 22
	200	Terre ponenona	. 2	a.o.	

Somerville & Co.'s Fortnightly Report.

16th February.

During the fortnight 1,228 packages containing 61,636 lb. were offered at auction, of which 1,106 packages containing 53,862 lb. were sold at an average of 69½ cents per lb. The market shows a slight decline all round.

Mail advices of 22nd ultimo report a quiet market with a decline in the finer grades. Common descriptions were meeting with most attention.

Telegraphic advices report a dull market. Tea districts are now having fine weather, most favourable for the growth of tea after the late rains.

[Wilson & Co.]

During the past fortnight our market has been well supplied with a good ssortment of all grades, and prices notwithstanding the news received from London have ruled firm. An excellent interest from "Blackstone Estate" (containing Broken

and prices notwithstanding the news received from London have ruled firm. An excellent invoice from "Blackstone Estate" (containing Broken Pekoe 400 lbs., Pekoe 1 120 lbs., Pekoe Souchong 1,520 lbs., and Broken Tea 195 lbs.) withdrawn from public sale, was sold privately, and realized many cents per lb. above any previous parcel sold locally by public auction which contained all the

four grades with the same proportions.

[FORBES & WALKER.]

During the fortnight under review the usual Wednesday auctions have been held, when of a total quantity offered of 1,220 packages=61,585 lbs. 1,098 packages=53,856 lbs. have been sold, at an average price of 67\(^2\) cents. There has been nothing specially standing out in quality, but the sales have been chiefly made up of good medium teas. Prices went irregularly, but were generally easier, the drop in Broken Pekoes being most noticeable. These are now cheaper than they have been for years, attributable to the depression at home, and more particularly in Ireland, where a large quantity of fine teas has hitherto gone.

FROM UP-COUNTRY.—The weather has been marked by strong sunshine during the forenoons, with showers in the evenings. The out-turns from most gardens will be low until the month of May.

Latest advices from London by letter are dated 22nd January. Sales of Indian and Ceylon teas had been fairly large, and the demand ran on Pekce Souchongs and Brokens—fine teas being neglected.

Advices from ondon by wire quote the market

"dull;" 1,500 packages offered, 1,400 sold.
Public Sales of Tea.

		OTHER	~	100	<b>5</b> 克					
			· Pa	ek.	903	chong	OF EA	ASS S	Av. Price Per 1b.	
	of of		6 9	7 6	(e)	00 0	9 .	.5	5.6	
MARK.		100	E.O	0	di.	O. K.	ea.	RE	V. 10	
	ON.		Br	Br c	5 2 6	5 5	HE	A ·	40	
The second	00 75		10	Q .	ms.	aus.	1.42/24	ALT NO.	Cts.	
Ardross	34 chest	8	122	1 1	530		100	250	75	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	20 do		130	00 1	530	***		4.0	81	
A	107 boxe	8				1880	325	**	68 63	
				75	500	1300	918		84	
B Allacolla Bittern	17 ½-che	sts	4	67	278	210	44	55	67	
Bittern	.68 do		8	00	790	1540	145	190	65	
								120	-	
Lavant.	11 de	. 37 e	nts. 9	ou .	LOUU	000	000	100	-	
Mukel-	1.			nn		400			68	
oya	000 9		1.6	114	1 121723		- 04	LZU	670	
Comer										
C. E. G.	The contract of the contract o	. 29 c	hts :	360	2280		500		71	
Morton.										
Laxapai	39 d		1	000		14.6	855	**	67	
- 12 T	117 550	ag.		26 2	000	001	)	77	71	
Massan	a 33½-cl	esta		450	630	40	) 45		68	
Theber-	. 00 2			Ni .					-	
	. 65 d	0.		720	560	96	0 286	80	70	
7.									20	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	40 -1-	sts	1	248	158	1 77	0 28		09	
Maria and	012	honoto			100	2 40	W *		UN	
Commendation of the commen	BA a salecy 1	78 mar	dra ore	2	40.00			# 43	E. S. S. S.	
cm.	DIALES I	nnin	a of t	he	1 ()95	Dac	kage	3=	00.00	U

The average price of the 1,098 packages=53,856 lbs. is 67½ ets. per lb., as compared with the previous fortnight, viz., 665 packages=14,634 lbs. at an average of 75 cents per lb.

Messrs. Forbes & Valker put up for public sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room on Wednesday, the 17th Feb., at 3 p.m., the undermentioned lots of Tea which sold for the prices noted:—

Mark Lbs. Quality. Packages. ₩ th Cts.
K.S.(in dmd.) 395 Red Leaf 4 chests ... 41

Troy	250 ]	Broken	Pekoe	3	hf-chests		
1103		Pekoe		6	do	1	63
			Souchong	11	do	1	-
			Bulked.			1	
S. (in circle )		Broken	Pekne	5	chests		95
D. (In circle)		Broken		5	chests		94
	2125			25	chests		75
	1890 *	Bro. Pe	koe Sou.	21	do	100	59
	154	Broken	Mixed	2	do		53
	261	Dust		3	do	4.4.2	43
			Bulked	(.)			
F. (in dmd.)	350	Bro en	Pekoe	7	hf-chest		
E. (In ania.)	2100	Pekoe	EUDANE.	42	do		59
	270	Broker	Tea	6	do	***	37
	80	Dust		]	do		36
Contrarend	645	The state of the s	Pekoe	1	l hf-chest	S	93
Springwood	880	Pekoe		15	do do	***	73
	1020		Souchon	g 14	do	***	60
Danagrall	200	201100		-	hf-chest	18	
Rangwell	540			1	2 do	1	
	-	AL HART		1	chests	10	90
N. P.	500	Pekoe		1 :	2 hf-chest	s	A
	260	Pekoe	Fanning	8	2 chests	>	arrived
	60	Souch	The second second		1 de	- 1	40
	85	Congo			2 hf-chest	S	not
	70		n Tea	THE STATE OF	1 chest	1	
Fr. 05	70	Broke	n Mixed		1 do	1	44
Ivies	200		n Pekoe		2 chests	14	. 75
TAICS	900	Broke	n Pekoe	1	8 hf-ches	ts	
0.0	720	Peko	Souchor	ng l	6 do		. 58
	550		en Mixed		ll do	**	. 52
Campden I		Broke	en Pekoe		8 chests		1.00
Campaon	880	Peko	е		11 do	1 35	. 77
Contract Contract	800		e Soucho:	0	10 do	2.00	. 56
E SECTION	480		en Pekoe		6 do	7.5	1.08
	320	Peko	е		4 do	. 85	e.
The same of	1040	Peko	e Soucho	ng	13 do	4	. 6g
T. K.	40	Peko	e	41	1 hf-che	35	57
2. 12.	135	Brok	en Pekoe		3 do		91
	110	Brok	en Tea		2 do	13.3	
ates Toronto						1	
1 177 177 1						7.00	

Messrs. Wilson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales Room to-day, 24th February, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

No. St. Andrews 50 6 hf-chests Do 51 2 do Pekoe 120 67 Do 52 4 do Pek. Sonc. 215 56	Mark. Bo		S ESTATE. Description.	Weight per lb. c.
	St. Andrews 50 Do 51	6 hf-chests 2 do	Pekoe	385 79 120 67 215 56

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales Room today, 24th Februar, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—

rices noted:	AMBAGAMUA.	
Packages.	Description.	Weight. per lb.
10 chests	Broken Mixed Broken	850
5 do 4 do	Unassorted	340 - 420
12 boxes GL	Dust ENTILT. Japan Boxes	
5 chests	(Factory Bulked.) Dust	556
OF	WELL. Japan Boxes.	

ORWELL. Japan Boxes.

24 boxes Broken Pekoe 720
8 chests Pekoe 720
18 do Pekoe Souchong 200
2 do Souchong 200

Dust

do

1 box												To the last
2   boxes   Pekos Souchong   40   68   1   box   Souchong   80   1   box   Souchong   2   b				MARIA.	nely		10 A	K 43	3 do	Souchong	300	*53
2 boxes		1 box	Pek	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	20)	MI	11	,, 44	l 1 chest			*53
1 box   Souchong   20			Pek	oe Scuchong		68	12	F-8-	the second secon		AND THE RESERVE	*42
The content of the				chong	20)		100	1				1
Mr. J. D. Rositson put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room to-day, 24th February, the underminitioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices notod:	1001		glosel nes				13 C					118
16 3 do Broken Mixed   222   17 1 Hi-chest   Data   D							200	- 1750				***
Mr. J. D. Rosinson put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room to-day, 24th February, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—   T. F.		5 hf-che	ests Una	ssorted	208	61	100					. 99
## Balked on Estate			HONIS ESS	HANDAT OF ARCHURAL	mod of							
1		r- T D	Donryco	v put up for colo at	the Che	m-	4-20				007	
True		e Comm	INORINGO	los' Room to day 2	1th Febr	PII-				to the Bottoe.)		
T. F.   Full Color   Full Red   Lot   Box   Packagos   Description   Weight   No. No.	per	of Comi	derce oa	and lots of Tes	which a	fole				Pekoe	1000	67
April   Box   Packagos   Description   Packa	ary	, the uni	aermenu	oned loss of rea,	WILLOU S	OIC.	071			1 01100	TREE CAN	700
Lot Box Packages   Description   Weight   No. No.	ron	ene brio	es mouda	TF					er to the to			
Description	1		(For				M	essrs	. FORBES & V	VALKER put up for	sale at	the
No. No.	Lat	Box F			Weight	NE I	Chan	nber	of Commerce	Sales' Room to	day, 2	4th
1			mon-B	10 mm 10 mm 10		c.	Feb	ruary	, the underm	entioned lots of '	l'ea, wh	rich
2 3 hf-chests Broken Mixed 183 42   Lot Box Packages, Description. Weight GEDDES.			chests	Fannings	360)		sold	for t	the prices not	ed:—		
CEDDES.   Fractory Rulked.    2	- 10	2 3	hf-chests	Broken Mixed		42	1		manufers with	K. P.	AV HOW	
Care   Factory   Rulked.    24   10   16   15   15   16   15   15   16   15   16   15   16   15   16   15   16   15   16   15   16   16	10	3 4			360)					Description.	ATTACABLE STATE	
2	400											c.
3		1 40			700	-	1					42
1	and the same of	170					18501	17			100 )	A. S. S.
1 hf-chest							0	10			200	80
S	4											C1000000
S	*	1 10 1	ni-chest			99	0	10			TO THE THE PARTY	
S	Pi.	7 9	hf-chests		103)	422	4	20			550 \	
Salem26		-			A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	75	- 3(3)			Pekoe F' .nings	260	
Tolic   24   do   Bro. Pekoe   300   87   10   24   do   Bro. Pekoe   500   93   11   15 chests   Broken Pekoe   1500   93   9   12   21   do   Pekoe   1800   69   10   13   19   do   Pekoe   1800   69   10   13   19   do   Pekoe   1710   57   10   13   19   do   Pekoe   1710   57   10   13   19   do   Pekoe   1710   57   11   14   7 hf-chests   Broken Pekoe   300   66   40   49   do   Pekoe   1960   60   74   41   8   do   Broken Mixed   220   47   41   41   42   do   Pekoe Souchong   300   63   44   64   64   64   64   64   64		( L. 10 10			0.33		Rund					AE
The content of the	6	9 9	hf-chests	Broken Pekoe	450	87	. M.C.J.	23	3 hf-chests	Congou		40
S	7	10 24			1200	54	其形则					
13   19   do	1.56		A'	PROTOCOLOGICA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CON	REAL PROPERTY.		NAME OF THE PERSON	25			70)	317
10   13   19   do	. 8	The second second				- CONTROL 1		-			040	ma.
BITTERNE			D. The state of th				12.12				0.0070700	
Foctory Bulked.   S. 42 2 do Dust   S. 43 6 hf-chests   Broken Pekce   S. 42 2 do Dust   S. 43 6 hf-chests   Broken Pekce   S. 44 60 Pekce   Souchong   S. 45 6 hf-chests   Broken Pekce   S. 46 6 hf-chests   Broken Pekce   S. 46 6 hf-chests   Broken Pekce   S. 47 6 do Pekce   Souchong   S. 48 1 hf-chest   Broken Pekce   S. 48 2 do Pekce   Souchong   S. 48 2 do Pekce   Soucho	. 10	13 19			1/10	57	1	10000000				
14					No. of Lots of Lines							
12   15   7   do		14 7	THE PARTY OF THE P	ALEXANDER OF THE PROPERTY OF T	250	60	0	74.			020	-
Messrs. Somerwille & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room to-day, 24th February, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—   Mark. Box. Pkgs. Description Weight No. 2 2 Infebruary by the control of the prices noted:—   Mark. Box. Pkgs. Description Weight Store 2 2 Infebruary by the control of the prices noted:—   Mark. Box. Pkgs. Description Weight Store 2 2 Infebruary by the control of the prices noted:—   Mark. Box. Pkgs. Description Weight Per lb. c. 10 45 6 hf-chests Broken Pekoc 200 46 5 do Pekoc Souchong 480 1 hf-chests Dust 51 1		1 1 1 TO CONT. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					9.	43			300 )	00
Messrs   Somerification   Some   So		100	100 To 10				1.43				300	09
Messrs. Somerification   Messrs. Somerificat	10.	10 10	1 1				" Brate		GOOROK	ELLE ESTATE.	15 P 115 36	
the Chamber of Commerce Sales' Room to-day, 24th February, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—  Mark. Box Pkgs. Description Weight Property. Co. 10 Sing.  Mark. Box Pkgs. Description Weight Property. Co. 10 Sing.  The Pekoe Souchong Size Size Size Size Size Size Size Size	130	Meggra. S	SOMERVIL	LE & Co. put up	for sale	e at	1		(Facto	my Bulked.)		41
February, the undermentioned lots of Tea, which sold for the prices noted:—	the	Chambe	er of Con	merce Sales' Room	to-day.2	4th	10	45	6 hf-chests	Broken Pekoe		
Mark   Box   Pkgs   Description   Weight   No.   Pkos   Souchong   South   Per ib.   Construction   South   Per ib.   Per ib.   Per ib.   South   Per ib.	Fe	bruary, t	he unde	rmentioned lots of	Tea, wh	ich		46				65
Mark   Box   Pkgs   Description   Weight   Pkgs   Description   Weight   Pkgs   Description   Per ib.	80	d for the	prices I	noted:-	III. ZVIGATO III			47				-
Mark Box   Pkgs   Description   Weight   Pko   Pko   Pko   Souchong   Pko   Pko   Souchong   Pko   Pko   Pko   Pko   Souchong   Pko		16 12 15 1	L.				311 %	48	1 hf.chest		21)	46
No.	- Ma	rk. Box	Pkgs.	Description	Weight		111	4			500.)	
Tossing	100		5 01 4	To the state of	per ab.	C.	11:		ALL SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES			70
23 7 do Pekoe Souchong 312 46 25 18 do Pekoe 220 810 70 25 1 do Red Leaf 26 53 3 do Pekoe Souchong 165 70 28 4 do Pekoe Souchong 162 29 1 package Pekoe Faunings 20 (Factory Bulked.)  3 Kooroo-coodie 30 10 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 430 32 3 do Dust 165 33 3 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 165 35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 165 35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 430 35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 430 36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 420 65 670*1-16 68 71 hf-chest Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 68 71 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 68 71 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 68 71 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  7 7 40 10 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 71 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  8 7 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  8 7 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  9 6 2 2 chests Dust 160 56 22 chests Broken Pekoe 374 *94 *94 *94 *94 *94 *94 *94 *94 *94 *9	14			No. Jac. 88	The column		1 11	50				
24 1 chest Dust 53 3 do Pekoe Souchong 165 52 18 do Pekoe Souchong 165 53 3 do Pekoe Souchong 165 50 3 do Pekoe Souchong 165 57 1 hf-chest Broken Pekoe 46 20 1 package Pekoe Faunings 20 (Factory Bulked.)  3 Kooroo- coodie 30 10 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 430 31 10 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 165 32 3 do Dust 165 33 do Pekoe Souchong 165 57 1 hf-chest Broken Tea 100 41 59 1. do do do do 100 41 59 1. do do do do 100 41 55 16 61 12 chests Pekoe 1080 65 17 62 6 do Pekoe Souchong 540 55 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Dust 50 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 56 (FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 6 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 6 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 77, 40 10 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8, 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *65 8, 41 19 do Pekoe	ALC:						333	51			220)	
25 1 do Red Leaf 23	2.17					- 46	12				2001000-10	70
2. Salem26 1 hf-chest Broken Pekoe 46 27 3 hf-chests Pekoe 115 29 1 package Pekoe Fannings 20 56 3 do Pekoe Souchong 165 57 1 hf-chest Dust. (Factory Bulked.)  3. Kooroo-coodie 30 10 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 430 31 10 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 165 32 3 do Dust 165 34 3 hf-chests Broken Or, Pekoe 50 34 3 hf-chests Broken Or, Pekoe 50 34 3 hf-chests Orange Pekoe 150 35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 400 36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5. (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 62 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 6 12 chests Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5. (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 65 6 fFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 6 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25 65 2 chests Dust 160 56 65 65 2 chests Dust 160 56 65 65 2 ches	100	1000				THE REAL PROPERTY.	1		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW			100 100
27 3 hf-chests Pekoe 28 4 do Pekoe Souchong 162 29 1 package Pekoe Fannings 20 3 Kooroo- coodie 30 10 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 31 10 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 32 3 do Dust 48 33 1 hf-chests Broken Or, Pekoe 35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 430 36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chests Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  6 FFB38 6 chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  6 FFB38 6 chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  6 FFB38 6 chests Pekoe 5 (Factory Bulked.)  7 (Factory Bulked.)  8 (A) 1 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63  8 (B) 1 chests Broken Pekoe 1080 65  17 62 6 do Pekoe Souchong 540 52  18 63 34 hf-chests Mixed 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25  10 65 2 chests Dust 160 56  17 L. D.  18 63 34 hf-chests Mixed 19 64 2 do Congou 100 25  19 64 2 do Congou 100 25  10 65 2 chests Dust 160 56  17 L. D.  18 68 29 hoves Broken Pekoe 165 90  165 20 hoves Broken Pekoe 165 90  165 20 do Pekoe Souchong 165 75  10 60 5 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 1080 65  1080 65	200				375250			-	Harry Bridge	N. P.		
28 4 do		27				-	13	54	3 hf-chests-	Broken Pekoe		
29 1 package Pekoe Fannings 20						- 58		55				50
Skooroo coodie 30 10 hf-chests   Broken Pekoe   430   31 10   do   Pekoe Souchong   430   430   32 3   do   Dust   165   1. do   do   do   do   do   do   do   do						Zip I		56				
3	and a				A DW COL			57.	1 hf-chest		10)	
Cooling 30 10 In frichests Broken Fekber 430 46 31 10 do Pekbe Souchong 430 46 32 3 do Dust 165 48 33 1 hf-chest Broken Or, Pekber 50 165 48 33 1 hf-chests Orange Pekber 150 16 61 12 chests Pekber 1080 65 34 3 hf-chests Orange Pekber 150 16 61 12 chests Pekber 1080 65 35 3 do Pekber Souchong 400 36 8 do Pekber Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekber 442 62 66 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekber 570*1-16 19 64 2 do Congour 100 29 16 67 34 19 do Pekber 1000 *91 50 100 50 1				Hinds of access			-	ax.	T. T. T.		100 )	
31 10 do Pekoe Souchong 430 32 3 do Dust 165 33 1 hf-chest Broken Or, Pekoe 50 34 3 hf-chests Orange Pekoe 150 35 3 do Pekoe 150 36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chest Dust  (Factory Bulked.) 5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 6 FFB38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 6 FFB38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 7 , 40 10 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *65	c					46	14.					41
15   15   16   17   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	*					100					200 )	
34 3 hf-chests   Broken Off, Fekoe   50   150   34 3 hf-chests   Orange Pekoe   150   16 61 12 chests   Pekoe Souchong   540   52   17 62 6 do   Pekoe Souchong   540   52   18 63 34 hf-chests   Mixed   2040   47   48   48   48   48   48   48   48	1 800			And the second second second			15				250	86
35 3 do Pekoe Souchong 400 36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 1 hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 7, 40 10 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 20 65 2 chests Dust 160 56 8, 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 34 hf-chests Mixed 2040 45 19 64 2 do Congou 100 29 100 56 100 56 100 100 29 100	. 4									Pekoe	1080	65
36 8 do Pekoe Souchong 400 37 I hf-chest Dust 50 LAUDERFALE ESTATE. (Factory Bulked.).  (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 65 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 7 ,, 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 *91 7 ,, 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 *91 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *65 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 17	11					61			6 do	Pekoe Souchong	540	52
37 I hf-chest Dust (Factory Bulked.) (Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 7 ,, 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 *91 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 9	*					O.	0.00	10000	LAUDEI	CPALE ESTATE.		
(Factory Bulked.)  5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoo 442 62 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 7 ,, 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 *91 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1720 *67 9						1	No. of Contract		(Faci	ory Bulked.).	18- 1	
5 (L) 38 9 hf-chests Pekoe 442 62 19 64 2 do Congou 160 28 6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570*1-16 20 65 2 chests Dust 160 56 7 , 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 91 8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 8 , 41					100		18	63	34 hf-chesta	Mixed		
6 FFB 38 6 chests Broken Pekoe 570 *1-16 20 65 2 chests Dust 160 56 F. L. D. F. L. D. (Factory Bulked.)	No.	(T) 29			442	62			2 do			29
F. L. D.  7 ,, 40 10 do Pekoe 1000 *91 (Factory Bulked.)  8 ,, 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63 (Factory Bulked.)  8 , 42 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *67 01 55 22 hoves Broken Pekoe, 374 *94									2 chests		160	56
8 , 41 19 do Pekoe Souchong 1710 *63   (Factory Dutatett.)		40	10 do							F. L. D.	THE COL	
		,, 41	19 do				Tatte of	0.70		ory Bulked.)	000	*04
			3 do			*67	21.	66	22 boxes	Broken Pekoe	3/4.	932

### BECHERTON ESTATE (Factory Bulked.) 22 67 15 hf-chests Broken Pekoe 765 86 23 68 11 enests Souchong 968 55 24 69 do Broken Tea 200 45 HADDINGTON ESTATE. 70 10 chests 900 89 25 Broken Pekoe 26 71 71 10 900 do Pekoe 27 Pekoe Souchong 72 20 62 do 1800 23 24 hf-chests 73 Souchong 1200 54

### LONDON TEA SALES FOR JANUARY. GEO. WHITE & CO.'S CEYLON TEA MEMOBANDA.

The sales during the past month were again moderate, amounting to 4,528 packages. The decline in values of good and fine Indian growths since the turn of the year has no doubt somewhat affected similar grades of Ceylon, and this, added to a slight falling off in the quality of some marks, will probably account for the lower general average of 1s. 3d., as compared with 1s. 4d. per 1b. obtained in December. It will further be seen by the accompanying list that several of the best gardens are not represented; still it is satisfactory to find that such marks as Loolcondera, Mipitiakande, Barnagalla, Mariawatte, &c., are keeping up to the usual standard. Within the last few days the demand for fine and finest has shown signs of recovery, and the market closes with a firmer tone for these descriptions.

The following range of prices was realised

luring January				1	1886	3.		
			8.	d.		S.	d.	
Pekoe		from	0	101	@	2	4	per lb.
Broken Pekoe		33	0	11	"	-	71	17
Pekoe Souchong		31	0	91			114	**
77 1 775		11	0	81	12	1	8	,,
Dust		3-3	0	81	13	1	81	33
				1	885			
			s.	d.		8.	d.	
Pekoe		from	0	71	@			per lb.
Broken Pekoe	***	**	0	71		2		3s. 4d.
Pekoe Souchong		11	0	8	22	ī	51	03. E4.
m res	•••	,,	0	6	33	9	5± 2±	35
Design		"	0	51	77	ĩ	4	22
		STEEL STEEL						**
Exports from	n	Colom	bo	fron	1	Lsi	1 (	Actober,
1885, to 7th	Jan	a., 188	6		1.0	001.	000	lbs.
1004	5.	188	35			377.	000	
1000	,	188	4			205.	000	17
The state of the s	T				- 1		Control of	20

	er al	IMPORTS.	DELIVERIES.
lst Jan,	to 31st Jan., 1886	1885.	1886.
Ceylon	11,792,000 lbs. 226,000 ,, 10,620,000 ,,	9,797,000 lbs. 144,000 ,, 7,649,000 ,,	13,127,000lbs 285,000,, 5,867,000,,
100	22,638,000 lbs.	17,590,000 lbs.	19,279,000lbs.
	DELIVERIES.	Srock oa 31	st January.
	1885.	1886.	1885.
China	13,106,000 lbs.	69,108,000 lbs,	79,137,000 lbs.

```
Ceylon
           139,000
                           980,000
                                          550,000
         6,250,000 ,,
                        29,493,000 ,,
Indian
                                        27,931,000 ,,
```

19,495,000 lbs. 99,581,000 lbs. 107,618,000 lbs.

The total number of packages brought to auction was 4,528 against 2,875 for January, 1885. Annexed are most of the averages obtained :-

Range of Prices Average								
Estates & Marks. Pl	rgs. (	Frades.	S.	d. s.	d.	s. d.		
A. B. Ceylon(in dmd.	) 66	abde	0	11 @ 1	73	1 12		
Aberdeen	100	abcd	1	1 ,, 1	6	1 32		
AK	40	bede	0	81,,1	0	0 114		
Arapolakande	97	ac	1	1 ,, 1	61	1 41		
Ardross	120	abde	0	81,,1	51	1 13		
Avisawella	30	abd	0	11 ,, 1	10	1 31		
Barnagalla	49	abc	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$ ,, 2	71	1 6		
Brae	82	abce	0	91 ,,1	41	1 21		
Calsay	55	abe	ĩ	24 ,, 1	51	1 4		
Citrus	20	abc	0	102,,0		0 11		
Comer	61	ab	1	03 & 1	34	1 11		
Deanstone	20	be	1	31 ,, 1	5	1 44		
Delosbage )		- Agenta		Action Control				
(Windsor Forest)	48	abde	0	101 @ 1	63	1 31		
Dewalakanda	43	abed	0	103 ,, 1	63	1 3		
Downside	27	abcde	0	10 ,, 1		1 11		
Elston	96	alice	0	91 ,, 2	2	1 4		
F (in dia.)	29	ade	Ŏ	81, 1	2	1 1		
Gallamudena	57	abde	0	10 ,, 1		1 44		
Gikiyanakande	38	abde	0	91 ,, 1	62	1 21		
Gingranoya	25	bed	ĭ	04,,1	8	1 . 23		
	44	bce	Ô	91, 1	91	1 44		
PART 1884	28	abde	0	9 ,, 1	5	1 24		
	19	ace	0	81 ,, 1	3	1 02		
Haddington	20	a	ĭ	07 & 1	1	1 1		
	SHORE	abede	ō	11 @ 1		ii		
	31	bd	ĭ	13 ,, 1	61	1 34		
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	62	abce	ō	94,,1	61	1 13		
Hunasgeria Ivies	43	bed	0	11 ,, 1		1 09		
	0.00	abcde	200	91 ,, 1		1 4		
	48	abd	1	01,, 1	1000	1 2		
	36	ac	ō	114 & 1		1 04.		
Laxapanagalla Longford	19	abde	0	9 @ 1		1 24		
	45	abcde		81,, 2		2 14		
	105	abe	î			1 51		
	26	acde	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$ ,, 1	STATE OF THE PARTY	1 1		
Ministrhanda	64	abde	o			1 64		
34 - 1	58	ahed	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$ , 1		1 41		
Oonoonagalla	38	abc	i		51	1 31		
Oonoonagalla Orwell	30	abd	ō	20		1 5		
0	0.0	abe	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1		1 6		
	E1	bcde	ō		31	1 11		
Pooprassie RMWK(in tria.)			0	10 1	03	0 11		
Sambayanah	50	be	i	2 & 1	10 (1777) B. L.	1 32		
Scarborough	84	abed	Ô	10 @ 1		21		
Sembawattie	30		0	CONTRACT CONTRACT OF				
Sogama	100	ac	0	111 @ 1	1000000	1 01		
Springwood	43.0	abed	0	00 1		1 14		
St. Vigean's SWDC (in sq.)	43	acd	0	0 1				
SWDC (in sq.)	62	abcde						
Theberton	300	bed	0		the supplied the same			
Vellaioya	178 27	ac	1	一生 2		1 2 1 2		
Woodstock	20	bce	0					
Ythanside	20	DOC	V	11 @ 1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1 4		
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE				THE PARTY NAMED IN				

Total 2,965 Packages, with a general average of 1s. 3d. per lb.

The letters given above refer to the different grades as follows :- "a = Pekoe; "b" = Broken Pekoe; "c" =Pekoe Souchong; "d =Broken Tea; and, "e"= Dust.

# PLANTATION TOOLS, &c.

### Kept in Stock by W. H. DAVIES & Co.

nd Di		R. c.
Patent Solid Eye, Solid Cast Steel Mamoties 9' by 7"	per dozen	11 50
Do do $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$	do.	12 50
Ordinary Cast Steel Mamoties, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$	do.	11 00
Do do 9 by 7	do.	10 00
Weeding do 7 by 74	do.	7 75
Do do 7½ by 7½	do.	7 25
Do do $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$	do.	6 75
Do Forks 2 prongs.	do.	4 25
Quintanies.	do.	14 50
Round Eye Solid Steel Felling Axes, small size, 31/2 lbs.	de.	16 00
Do do do large size, 4½ lbs.	do.	17 50
Two Pronged Forks, Mamoty-shaped 8" prongs.	do.	21 00
Three do do 8" do	do.	23 00
Solid Cast Steel Stone Hammers, 1½ to 2½ lbs.	per lb.	55
Patent Solid Eye Pickaxes, 6 to 7 lbs.	per dozen	18 00
Do do do $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lbs.	do.	15 00
Ordinary Pickaxes, 6 to 7 lbs.	do.	16 50
Tramp Picks.	do.	48 00
Drying Forks 3 pronged 15"	do.	38 00
Do do 18"	do.	46 00
Solid Steel do	per lb.	55
Solid Steel Wedges	do.	55
Cast Steel for Jumpers.	per cwt,	22 00
Jumpers 2 and 3 feet.	per lb.	28
Grass Hooks, Iron Sockets.	per dozen	15 50
Clawed End Crow Bars, 20 lbs. each.	do.	33 00
Do do 16 lbs. each.	do.	27 50
Alavangas extra strong.	do.	17 50
. Canadjan C. S. Hatchets, handled.	do.	15 50
* Socket Catties.	do.	15 50
Shingling Nails.	per cwt.	13 75
Rose Nails, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	do.	17 50
Do 13/4 to 3	do.	16 50
Do 3½ to 7	do.	14 50
Nails in less quantities than one cwt.	per lb.	18
Cross Cut Saws, 4' and 41'	each R6 and	8 00
Disston's American Cross Cut Saws, 41, with patent handles.	each	10 00
Do "Lightning" and "Champion" Cross Cut Saws, 5'.	do.	11 00
Double Edged or Duplex Cinchona Saws per doz. R30	do.	3 00
Nursery Trowels for Tea, Cinchona, &c., in leather sheaths.	per dozen	20 00
Adze, Solid Steel.	do.	24 00
Garden Trowels, ordinary.	do.	13 25
Garden Shears, 7 in. blades.	each each	3 00
Do 9 do	do.	5 00
Do 12 ,, do	do.	7 00
Garden Tools, per set of four.	do	8 25
Claw Shingling Hatchets, black.	do.	1 75
Do do blued.	do.	1 50
Land Chaine, 2 poles.	do.	4 50
Do 4 poles.	do.	8 25
Lining Rope, Manilla, per coil of 100 yards.	do.	6 00
Do Tarred. do	do.	6 00
Carpenters' Hand Saws 24 in. R4:00; 18 in.	Tdo.	5 8 00
Glass Cutters, nickel plated.	do.	3 00
Glaziers' Diamonds.	do.	11 00
A MANAGE AND A MAN		W.Z. 40

# TEA BEQUISITES AND SUNDRIES.

	each R		
Tea tasting pots and Cups, per set of 1 doz. each, best quality .	•		50
	eacl		75
	per yd		40
Do do do do very fine 45 in. wide by 37 yards long.	The state of the s		00
Brass Gauze wire, up to 20 mesh Rs 5 per square yard, other sizes	100		50
	per sq. yd	. 3	50
	each	17	50
" Scales with Tea Box platform 24" × 22" to weigh 168 lbs		27	50
Tea Lead, all sizes, in two cwt. cases (smaller quantities 1.50 per cv	wt. extra) per cwt	. 16	00
Soldering Tools in Box complete with large Copper Soldering bit an	d resin eacl	1 3	00
Solder 66 cents per bot., Soldering fluid	per bot	. 1	75
Withering Cloth 45 in. 1475 per 100 yards, and 40 inch wide, per 1	00 yards	13	75
Frame hooks for nailing Withering Cloth	per lb		34
	" cwt	. 16	00
Tea box Wire Nails $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Rs 18.75, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" Rs 16.50 per cwt.	" lb.		18
ED TO TIT! 37 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	METALE CHICAGO CONTRACTOR	10	00
W	The similar distributions	9	00
THE PARTY OF THE P	100	. 8	00
m: m 1 3 :	THE A SOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY		00
7: 1	per cwt		50
not at a de de de	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		00
C C I I I For any in a Way	eacl		75
Tea moulds for 2 lbs. packages, English make		1	00
170	per rean		00
	eacl		50
	The state of the s		75
		127/4	
The state of the s	t sine cards at start, and		50
Pruning Scissors	201 68 68 06	10 400	75
C-1 No E40	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		50
	Many states all In Occur		00
Thermometers, graduated to 370 °	California and California		50
	10	1/293	00
Foil tea bags, \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb. R1 50; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb. R2; 1 lb. R2 50; 2 lb.	ot a form days, notice	) -4	00
Tea Chests made of thoroughly seasoned Halwood, can be delivered	at a rew days houres.		
10 chests measure exactly one shipping ton of 50 cubic feet.	7 69 27		00
Tea Chests, 24 in. by 19 in. by 19 in.	each	1	00
Half Chests. 16 in. by 16 in. by 16 in.	** ************************************		70
" " 17 in. by 17 in. by 17 in.	Company Days town 1 - 5 "		80
,, ,, 16 in. by 18 in. by 12 in.			55
Coke R22; Coal R33 per ton. Special quotations for quantities of	10 tons and upwards.	id roof	T
Freight to Nawalapitiya for 1 ton R1470; R29 40 for two	tons or any quantity	aper ha	4
up to four tons, Bags extra.	to the same of the		A
Stencil Combination Box, containing the Alphabet, Figures, Ink, Sp	ponge and brush, sizes	abud.	
as follows: 1" R3.50; 1\frac{1}{2}" R4.50; 2" R5.50; 2\frac{1}{2}" R8.25	Steam, 7 in Mades.	to all	
Stencil plates, Brass, per set of 13. R10 75, post free.	The same of the same of	1.7	
Tea box Chest weighing Machines.	07 07 MI		198
Pruning Knives and Saws.	min Alla Inn many of the		
Three-and-four pronged Digging Forks.	a licele, per set of four.		**
Galvanized Watering Cans and Buckets.	and additional guidenth bare		
500 (3) (40 a) (40 a) (40 a) (40 a)	and the same of th	-	
and the second and the second second to the second	DOWN TO SE	PILA	

CARDAMOM SCISSORS, PER DOZEN R24. CINCHONA SPOKE SHAVES ... R915

### Fron & Steel Rails for Tea Stores, Tramways, etc.

WE are in a position to supply any quantity of Second hand Rails for building and other purposes at the following low rates.

Steel Rails weighing about 22 lb. per yard, at 90 cents per yard. Iron Rails " " 72 lb. " , " 2/50 " "

# W. H. DAVIES & Co.

### FOR THE SPORTING SEASON.

JUST ARRIVED

A small shipment of the famous "E. C." POW-

DER price Rs. 5-50. per lb.

"ALLIANCE" No. 4 and 6 price Rs. 3-50 per lb.

Also CURTIS and HARVEY'S F. FF. and FFF.

Powders.

Single Barrel Guus from ... Rs. 17:50 each. D.B. M. L. Guns from ... Rs. 25:00 each. D.B. Breech Loading Guns ... Rs. 75 each. Leanard's D.B. B.L. Guns in cases Rs. 150 each. Leanard's Guns with shot and rifle

Barrels from ... ... Rs. 150 each. Single Barrel Rifles from ... Rs. 75 each.

### PATENT AIR GUNS.

Will shoot from 40 to 60 yards

Prices Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60.

# ENGLISH & AMERICAN REVOLVERS,

from Rs. 17.50 upwards.

### AMMUNITION, APPLIANCES,

Wads, etc., etc.

### BRASS CARTRIDGE CASES.

Rs. 4.50 Per 100. LOADED Rs. 13.50 per 100.

These cases have the following advantages over the ordinary "Gas Tight."

1st.—EXTRA REGULARITY and Strength in Shooting.

2nd.—DAMP PROOF. They are not affected by wet; consequently there is no difficulty either in inserting or extracting.

3rd.—INCREASED BOOM FOR POWDER, Does away with weakness of barrel caused by long chambers when heavy charges are required.

4th.—WEIGHT is less than the paper case.

5th.—CHEAPNESS. As the shells may be reloaded an unlimited number of times, the original cost will be reduced to less than the cheapest brown cases.

6th.—PIGEON SHOOTING. The first six gentlemen who used these cartridges won their matches.

7th.—SMOKE. When Black Powder is used the smoke is not so dense as in the paper case, the difference being an improvement equal to 75 per cent.

### W. H. DAVIES & Co.

# GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON.

Sheets to the ton, 6' + 27" + 24 R 2: 00 per sheet 134 7' + 27" + 24 2: 25 ,, ,, 120 8' + 27" + 24 2: 50 ,, ,, 100 Special quotations for large quantities

### SEASON 4885, PRUNING KNIVES, SAWS &C.

PRUING KNIVES, SAWS, &c.

No. 1.—A small handy knife, for light pruning and cutting amongst Rs Cts. close growing brancher per doz.

No. 2.—Medium size, with well shaped 6 50 handle, for ordinary work, per doz. 8 52

No. 3.—A large and stronger knife for heavy pruning, per doz... 9 75

No. 4.—Clasp knife, with shackle each 2 00

"Assam" Tea Pruners. per doz. 30 00 Pruning Saws, 10 in., R14'40; 12 in., R16; 14 in., R17'50; 16 in., R19'35 per dozen, respectively.

Charley Forest Oil stones, mounted, R2 00
At the suggestion of a Ceylon Planter we have recently imported a new double edged American Saw, 16 inches in blade. Price Rs. 33 per dozen.

Also clasp knives with saw and knife blade in one. Price Rs. 7:50

### GALVANIZED BUCKETS AND WATERING CANS.

Buckets strong, rivetted 10 in. ...per doz. 13 00 11 do ... do 14 00 do Do do 15 50 do 12 do ... Do -I3 do ... do 16 50 Do do 14 do ... do 18 Do Buckets, cheaper quality, Rs. 12.50;

12 in. Rs. 12.50; 13 in. Rs. 13.50; 14 do ... do 15 00 Watering cans. "The Reviver"

English make, 2 gal. 25 do do 75 do do do Do 4 do do 00 do Do do do

### PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.

Shade B Permanent White ...
Do C Black ...
Do H Bright Red...
Do Stone Colr. Mid. Chade
Do EO French Grey ...
Do R Green Mid. Shade...

These Paints are in 5 lb. tins ready for immediate use for immediate use the dry dry quickly and give a very high finish.

Price Rs. 2-50

per tin.

THE CHUCKE VENETIONS.

# AWARDED FOR

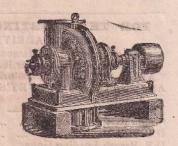
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE



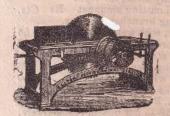
150 GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS,

BESIDES

MONEY PRIZES



# STEAM MACHINERY,

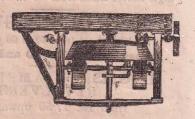


With all the Latest Patented

Improvements,

MANUFACTURED BY





ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

SHEAF IRON WORK,

AND

20. BUDGE ROW, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION,

Any Machine can be obtained on the purchase hire system, or otherwise from

# BARBER'S TEA MACHINERY.

# THE "BLACKSTONE" ROLLER.

THE LARGE SIZE HAS WORKED OFF IN THE PRESENCE OF

Messrs. G. A. Talbot, W. S. Thomas, Alfred Scovell, Arthur E. Scovell, J. H. Barber,

### AND OTHERS

350 lb. withered leaf per hour. Motor required 12 feet Water-wheel or 3 H. P. Engine and Boiler. Can also be worked by hand power.

In the presence of Mr. A. M. Ferguson, Mr. R. Porter, and others the Roller also turned out 90 lbs. of Carolina withered leaf in 14 minutes, and Mr. Megginson said the Tea was very well twisted.

# THE

# 66 BLACESTONE" ROLLER.

SECOND SIZE FOR HAND POWER ONLY WILL WORK OFF 80 TO 120 LB. WITHERED LEAF PER HOUR.

# THE "BLACKSTONE" SIFTER.

... For rolled leaf, a necessity in every Tea store. The Manager of "Kandaloya" writes:—
"I was greatly taken with your green leaf sifter."

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

# W. H. DAVIES & CO.

Sole Agents for Ceylon.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

# MARVIN'S AMERICAN FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

NEW YORK, U.S. A., & QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to the American Government.

IMPROVED SECURITY FROM FIRE AND PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS.

BY THE ADOPTION OF

Marvin's "Patent Tongue and Grove Improvement."

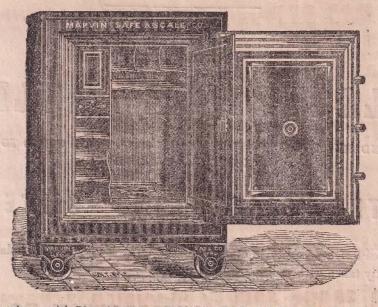
Marvin's "Patent Forged Angle Frame, with lidin; Buck

Marvin's "Patent Projecting Hinge Flange."

Marvin's "Patent Recessed Door, with Bookcase Protector."
Marvin's "Patent Outside Annealed Hinges."

AND FITTED WITH

THE "YALE" COMBINATION LOCK, CAPABLE OF 1,000,000 CHANGES, EVERY ONE OF WHICH MAY BE USED WITH ENTIRE SAFETY.



Illustrated Catalogue with List of Prices and WORLD-WIDE TESTIMONIALS on application.

### LATEST TESTIMONIAL-DESTRUCTION OF AN OIL WORKS.

"ELMIRA, N. Y., February 1st, 1884.—The Elmira Oif Company's building was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday night. Much anxiety was felt for the contents of the Company's safe valued at \$50,000, on account of the prolonged exposure to such in suse heat. When opened this morning all books and papers were found uninjured. The Company purpose shipping the safe to its makers, Marvin Safe Company, with a testimonial of their g attitude."—Vide New York Times, February 4th 1884.

W. H. Davies and Co., Agents for Ceylon.

# PROPUTABLE NEW PRODUCT SEEDS

# AND PLANTS.

### TO PLANTERS IN ALL GOUNTRIES.

Divi Divi sceds (a highly profitable product)	Rs	32.50	per	1b.	post	free
Cardamom Robusta (suitable for high elevations)		27.50			3123	
Cardamom Excelsia (this variety bears heavily on the bottom and top, ) the most precious of all the known species of Cardamom.)	35	5.50	"	oz.	33	19
rium Arabic tree (bark, pods and gum are commercial products)	33	27.50	33	lb.	33	25
Ginchona Ledgeriana (from matured trees specially kept for seed, analysis 7 to 9 o/o) P. S. Q.)		6:00				29.
Cincheng Hybrid Robusta (analysis over 4 o/o)	55	4:00	23	23	32	33
Trinidad Forastero Cacao pods from plants specially selected and sent (recommending highly) by Mr. Morris of Cacao planting fame,		12:50	-			
Free per parcel post to all parts of India, large quantities on special ter	rms,	seeds i	in V	Var	dian (	cases

Free per parcel post to all parts of India, large quantities on special terms, seeds in Wardian cases for long voyages.

Fourcroya Gigantia (Mauritius Hemp) seedlings Rs. 12:50 per thousand, free per parcel post to all parts of India, large quantities on special terms, forwarded per steamer.

Cedrela Sanulata (timber very valuable for Tea boxes, doors &c., grows } , 5.50 per oz. post free.

Seeds of Liberian Coffee, Ceara Rubber (filed and unfiled), Croton Oil tree (a medicinal shade trees or Coffee, Cardamoms, Cacao &c.). Nuz Vomica, Soap berry tree, Cloves, Coculus Indicus, Cinnamons or Coffee, Cardamoms, Cacao &c.). Nuz Vomica, Soap berry tree, Cloves, Coculus Indicus, Cinnamons or Coffee, Cardamoms, Cacao &c.). Nuz Vomica, Soap berry tree, Cloves, Coculus Indicus, Cinnamons Balsam of Poru, Plants of Great Galaugal, Ipecacuanha, Quassia, seeds of Nutmeg, Sapan, Best Pepper, Havannah and Sumatra Tobacco, Sau tree, (Tea fertilizer, a tree worth planting among Tea), Plants of Erythroxylon Cocao and Vanila, Manila Hemp, Bow String Hamp, Australian Gums and Wattle seeds of various kinds, Fruit tree plants of numerous kinds (including Sweet Orange and Malta Lemon, seeds of various kinds, Shade and Wind belt trees of different kinds, Kew Pine apple plants (fruit we ighs 10 to 28 lbs.) Orchids over 25 varieties, Palm seeds of various species, Cycas plants &c. Price according to quantity, all kinds of plants, also seeds of delicate nature forwarded in War dian cases for long voyages carefully packed to stand transit. Prices on application.

# REMITTANCE SHOULD ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

W. H. DAVIES & Co

O CEDEOUSO

# BEREERE WEER

NEW SHIPMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE JUST ARRIVED -

# DIGGING FORKS, TRAMP-PICKS, ALAVANGAS, MAMOTIES AND AXES.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS 6', 7' & 8' FEET.

CALVANIZED CONTINUOUS RODFING 2' & 3' WIDE.

# SAMPLE TEA BOXES FOR POSTING SAMPLES OF

TEA, COFFEE, RICE, AND SIMILAR PRODUCE.

# ASBESTOS FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Wire Shoots and Withering Cloth.

STOCKHOLM TAR. WEIGHING MACHINES.

# ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS. FIRE PROOF SAFES.

TEA REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

# CEYLON TEA.

(Pekoe Souchong of the leading brands)

Delivered to any address in the United Kingdom at the

following prices:

### PACKET TEAS.

Box containing 10 2 lb. packets, or 20 1 lb. packets	•••	£2	10 0 (=2-6 per lb.)
Half Chest ,, 20 2 lb. ,, 40 1 lb. ,,	***	4	16 8 (=2-5 per lb.)
Chest 50 2 lb. 100 1 lb. 1		11	13 4 (=2-4 per lb.)

### BULK OR LOOSE TEAS.

Boxes "	20 lbs. each, nett		•••	***	2	6	8 (=2-4 per lb.)	
Half-Chests,,	40 lbs. " "	*	•••		4	10	0 (=2-3 per lb.)	
Chests "	100 lbs. " "			***	10	16	8 (=2-2 per lb.)	

ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH

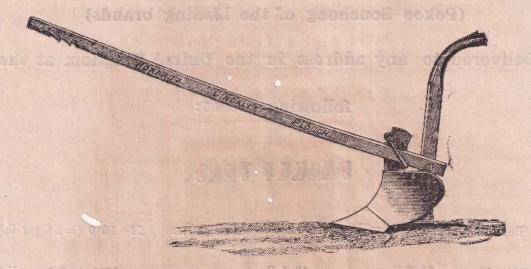
FRANK DAVIES, Wolverhampton; or

# W. H. DAVIES & CO.

Colombo.

### HOWARD'S BULLOCK PLCUGHS.

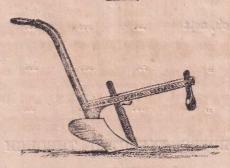
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR CEYLON.



The above Plough known as the "Vitis" is now made with the mould board on the LEFT HAND Side, and has been named the "Cingalee." The Assistant Government Agent at Kurunegala (G. S. Williams Esq.), in recommending the alteration, reported as follows:

"The plough you sent mo did excellent work this morning, easily cutting out the Madras Saidapet Plough. It weighs exactly 43 lb.; is lighter than the Saidapet plough; and the superior curve of the mould board enables it to clear itself with greater case, while cutting a better furrow."

PRICE, Rs. 21 EACH.



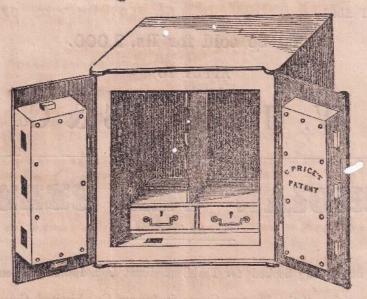
This Plough has met with a good demand, and we have now to announce the arrival of another shipment. Price, Rs. 18:50 each.

# W. H. DAVIES & CO.,

AGENTS, COLOMBO.

# CYRUS PRICE & CO.'S

PATENT FIRE-RESISTING, THIEF AND BURGLAR PROOF
Wrought Iron Safes.



The undermentioned sizes are kept in Stock. Prices as follows:

SINGLE	000		" × 14"	× 14″ B × 14	Ls. 65   75	DOUBLE DOOR, two Drawers 26" × 24" × 20" Rs. 200 30 × 26 × 20 220
• • •	9.5	** 2		× 15	100	
**	91	With Drawer de	do.	do.	110	to de de la Datant Louis Louis and
* 44	99	No Drawer 26		× 16	120	
11	39	With Drawer do.	do.	do.	130	Duplicate Keys.
	27	With Diance do				

DEED BOXES, Wrought and Cast Iron, Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 each.

All the Safes have PATENT LEVER LOCKS, and DUPLICATE KEYS.

TO BE OBTAINED ON THE PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM OR OTHERWISE THROUGH

# W. H. DAVIES & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CEYLON,

# WIBB TBAWWAY!

11 MILE LONG, crucible steel, to carry 1 cwt. loads, 100 to 300 yards span, 2 dozen Runners, with Pulley, Fly Wheels, Screws for tightening and all complete. NEVER BEEN USED. COST £300.

To be sold for Rs. 2,000.

APPLY TO

# W. H. DAVIES & Co.

# INDIAN TEA SEED.

Orders now being booked for Tea Seed direct from Indian Gardens, and selected under the supervision of the Planters Stores & Agency Co., Limited, Calcutta.

INDIGENOUS

Rs. 80 per maund c.f.i. Colombo

ASSAM HYBRID

Rs. 55 ..

### W. H. DAVIES & CO.

# WITHERING CLOTH.

### JSUT ARRIVED-FRESH SHIPMENT.

IN PIECES OF ABOUT 100 YARDS, AND BALES OF 1,000 YARDS.

# TO CONTRACTORS, PLANTERS AND OTHERS.

THE following is a list of the goods at the Fairfield Iron Works which we are empowered by the Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation to offer for sale at prices to be learned on application. All letters to be addressed to W. H. Davies & Co., Fort Offices, Colombo.

### IRON.

Round, Half-round, Square, Flat, Angle, Tee (T), Oval and Channel. Swedish iron 11 H 11, Hoop iron, and Hoop iron galvanized.

### Manufactured Iron.

Turned Shafting; Screwed pieces for Presses, etc., Iron Gates.

### Sheets and Plates.

perforated) and cuttings. Galvanized-Sheets 6' M 3' M 12 g; 6' M 21' M 14 g; 6' M 3' M 16 g; 6' M 21' M 16 p; 8' M 3' M 17' g; 6' н 3' н 17 g; 6' н 2½' н 17 g; 8' н 3' н 18 g; 8' м 3' н 19 g; 6' н 3' н 2 g; 6' 10½' н 3' M 22 g; and cuttings.

Plate-Boiler 1" w 8' w 4'

Do. Lowmoor 4' M 4' M 3" g; 3' 8" M 2', 10" M 3 g; and 4' M 10' x 3 g.

Do. Common 61' M 4' M 1' g; 8' M 1'. 11" M 1 g; 4'. 5" M 4' M 1' g; and 4'. 41" M 1'. 4" ₩ 1" g.

### Plate cuttings; Old rails; Iron fence straining posts; Bolts and Nuts.

From (thickness) 3-16", \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{3}{2}\), \(\frac{5}{2}\), \(\frac{5}{4}\), \(\frac{3}{2}\). Tie Bolts and Stay roads. Tang Bolts and Nuts; Lewis Bolts; Headed Bolts and Bridge Washers. Counter-Sunk Bolts 5" M 31" A lot of old Bolts.

### Bolts and Nuts, Galvanized.

로" H 문"

### Nuts, Tapped.

Square-1", 3" and 2" Sexagonal-3", 12", 3", 7", 1", 11", 13", 13", 11", 12", 2" and 21".

Nuts Untapped.

Sexagonal-5-16", \$", and 1", \$", \$", \$", 11", 11", 12", 13", 2", 21" and 21"-and unassorted. Washers-from 1".

### Nails.

Pressed, 4" and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; Thick,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; Star,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and 6"; Cut,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", 2", 3" and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wrought,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " 2", and 2½"; Rose, 1", 1½", 2" and 2½"; Spikes, 4½", 5" and 6"; Pattern maker's Brads, 1¼", 1½", 2" and 21"; Cut-galvd., 11"; Scupper-galvd., 3" and 11".

### Fine Tinned and Cut Tacks.

&", 3", 4" 11", Copper Tacks: -3", 1"; Split Pins (Cotters) 1", 14", 14" and 2". Horse-shoe Nails: -21"; Coach Screws: -(thickness) 2" and 1" and (do) 5" M 2"; Coach Screws, Galvanized:  $-\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$ ";  $\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  4" and  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

### Set Screws.

 $\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\bowtie \frac{3}{4}$ ";  $\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\bowtie 1$ ";  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 1$ ";  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{8}$ ";  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 2$ ";  $\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\bowtie 1$ ";  $\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $\frac{3}{8}$   $\bowtie 2$ ". Aspan Screws,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Washers.

### Rivets.

Thickness—From—3/16",  $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 5/16",  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ " and 1". Rivets—Galvanised  $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie \frac{3}{8}$ ". Chains:— $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{5}{16}$ ",  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{9}{16}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

### STEEL

### Bar and Rod.

Octagonal:  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , 1",  $1_{4}^{4}$ ",  $1_{2}^{1}$ "; Square:  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{5}{2}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1",  $1_{4}^{4}$ ",  $1_{2}^{4}$ ",  $1_{4}^{4}$ ",  $1_{4}^{4}$ ",  $1_{4}^{4}$ ",  $1_{2}^{4}$ ",  $1_{4}^{4}$ 

# Steel-Sheets and Plates.

6' × 2' × 14 w.g.

### Bone Crusher Plates.

Thin and thick—I" diameter; Case hardened II" and 4" dia. Steel Tires and Cuttings—A lot of old Files.

### Copper, Brass, Zinc, etc: Sheets.

4' × 2'
Copper Wire: 19 g, 17 g, ½", 3"; Brass Sheet Cuttings; Zinc Sheets and Cuttings; Tim Sheet's Lead Sheets and Cuttings.

### Muntz Metal Rods.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $\frac{3}{4}$ ";  $\frac{7}{8}$ "; 1"; and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Rivets, (Muntz Metal)  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie \frac{3}{8}$ ";

Muntz Metal Sheets 48"  $\bowtie 14$ ".

# IRONMONGERY.

Bastard—Square, Round, Half-round, Flat, Smooth-Round, Flat. Triangular Saw; Frame Saw; Flat Saw. Fret Saw files:  $-3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . Boiler Tube Brushes.

2" wide Copper Wire Netting, 13", 2" long.

2', 2" do Brass do 31',  $9\frac{1}{4}$ " do.

3" do Iron do (fine) 16', 2" do.

Emery Powder.

Pumice Stone Powder

Fuse

Spirit Level Tubes—sizes:  $-3\frac{1}{6}$ ", 4",  $4\frac{1}{6}$ ", 5" and  $5\frac{1}{6}$ ".

### Locks.

Brass Chest Locks 2" and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; Brass Till Locks 2",  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Do. Almirah Locks  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "

Two Bolt Upright Mortice Locks.

China Mortice furniture (handles, etc).

Two-bolt all brass, Rim Locks 6" and 5".

Brass Furniture for above (handles, etc).

Three bolt Carpenter's patent Rim locks 6" × 6" with furniture, etc, complete.

Three bolt and Two bolts do. (old)

Two bolt patent Rim locks 6" × 5" with furniture etc., complete.

Brass Hooks and Eyes for Almirahs.

Do. Handles for doors.

Iron Padlocks 4"; Iron blank keys; Brass inside door attachments; Brass runners for sliding doors.

Hinges-Brass and Iron.

Brass Parliamentary Hinges 4" ×  $4_4^{1"}$ ; 4" ×  $4_4^{5"}$ ; 4" ×  $5_4^{4"}$ . Brass butt Hinges 2"; 3";  $3_2^{1"}$ ; 4";  $4_2^{1"}$ . Iron Parliamentary Hinges  $5_4^{1"}$  ×  $3_4^{5}$  and  $6_2^{1"}$  ×  $5_4^{1"}$ . Iron Butt Hinges 2" × 1";  $2_3^{1}$  ×  $1_4^{1"}$ ; 4" ×  $1_2^{1"}$ ; 5" ×  $1_4^{3}$ .

### Door and Window Bolts.

Brass Flush Bolts 3"  $\bowtie \frac{3}{8}$ "; 4"  $\bowtie \frac{5}{8}$ ".

Do. Tower Bolts 4", 5", 6", 8", 11", 16".

Iron do 3", 4", 5", 6".

Sockets for Tower Bolts.

Brass Flush Handles for drawers  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3".

Do. Curtain Brackets.

Red Glass Drawer Knobs.

China Door do.

Wooden Drawer do.

Brass Bolts with Iron Tongues  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", 5", 9", 11", 18".

### Screws-Brass and Iron.

Brass Screws  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ ",  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2",  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Iron Screws  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $\frac{7}{4}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ ", 1",  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2",  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Heavy Screws 1"  $\bowtie$  5-16";  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$   $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Qld Assorted Screws. Square-headed Screws for Boots.

### Belting and Fasteners.

English Leather Belting 2" Single. Do. do 4" do. 4" Double. Do. do 41" do. Do. do 6" Do. do do. 24" Single. do (anvas Belting 5" x 5; English Leather. Belt Fasteners \(\frac{3}{4}\)", \(\frac{1}{4}\)", \(\frac{1}{2}\)", \(2''\), \(3\frac{1}{2}\)". Copper Rivets #", 1". Do. Washers &", &". Band Screws 3", 8".

### Saws.

Band Saws Billet Web Saws, Billet Saws, Hand Saws 26" long, Cross-ent Saws. Circular Saws: diameter 1' 5", 1' 6", 1' 8", 1' 9½", 2', 6", 3' and 4'.

Fret Saws Nos. 00 to 8; Eight saw sets.

### Gas Piping and Connections.

Piping 3", 1", 2", 1", 11", 2".

Hydraulic Piping 1" dia. M 1" bore; 1" dia. M 2" bore; 1" dia. M 1 bore; 1" dia. M 2 bore;

 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", dia  $\bowtie \frac{8}{8}$ " bore; 1" dia  $\bowtie \frac{8}{8}$ " bore; 1" dia.  $\bowtie \frac{1}{2}$ ".

### Copper Piping.

Piping  $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ ", 1",  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $1\frac{5}{2}$ ". Brazed Copper Piping  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ ", 1". Brass Piping  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2" tubes. Old Copper tubes from boiler.

Elbows \(\frac{3}{4}\), 1", 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)', 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)', 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)', 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)'.

Do. Reducing  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie \frac{3}{4}$ ";  $\frac{3}{4} \bowtie 1$ ;  $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{4}$ ";  $1\frac{3}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}$ ";  $1\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{7}{8}$ ";  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{8}$ ";  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Do. Galvanized  $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1".  $\blacksquare$  Pieces  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Do. Reducing  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\stackrel{5}{\bowtie}$   $\frac{5}{4}$   $\stackrel{7}{\bowtie}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\stackrel{7}{\bowtie}$  1  $\stackrel{7}{=}$   $\stackrel{7}{\bowtie}$  1  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\stackrel{7}{:}$  1  $\stackrel{7}{=}$  1  $\stackrel{7}{=}$   $\stackrel{7}{\bowtie}$  1  $\stackrel{7}{=}$  1  $\stackrel{7}{$ 

Sockets \(\frac{3}{4}\)', 1", 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)', 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)', 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)', 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)'.

Do. Reducing  $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  1"; 1"  $\bowtie$  1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Bends 1", 3", 1", 11, 11, 11, 2".

Jam Nuts 8", 3", 1", 11", 11", 12", 18", 21".

Old Bends and T Pieces.

T Pieces fitted to Brass Cocks.

Assorted pipes.

Flange Cover fitted to Bend.

Bends for fitting pressure, gauge, etc.

### Boiler Mountings.

Old Steam gauges.

Brass Water Cocks-Ebony handle 1", 3", 7", 1".

2" Male and Female Screw Cocks (brass).

Gauge Glasses, brass handle 1", 5", 3".

14" Peats Patent Valves with Wheels.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " do "Flange.

Brass Lubricators; Brass Oil Feeds 13" and 24"; Brass Pet Cocks (brass handle) 1", 4", 2"; Brass Union Cocks 14" (no plug); 15" (with plug); 15" (moveable handle); all brass Cistern Cocks.

Brass Steam Whistle 1/2", 7/16".

Brass Fusible Plug; do. Wheel for bedstead; do. Water Cocks (iron handled)—New and Old. Grasham Injectors Nos 1 2 and 3

Grasham Injectors Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Cast Iron and Tin Oil Feeders.

Glass Lubricators.

Gauge Glasses— $\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\bowtie$  1';  $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  1'. 2";  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie$  0'.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $\frac{5}{8}$   $\bowtie$  0'. 4";  $\frac{5}{8}$   $\bowtie$  0'. 7";  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\bowtie$  4'. 0"; 1"  $\bowtie$  4'. 0

### India Rubber.

Sheeting 3", 4", 3"; Insertion Sheets 1/16", 3", 1".

Washers 5", 3", 2".

### Packing.

French Chalk packing 1", 3", 3", 1"; Asbestos packing 3", 1"; Patent packing; Hemp packing.

### Cotton Waste.

### Paints, Oil, Glass, &c.

Soldering fluid, Sulphuric Acid, Subnitrate of Bismuth, Borax, Salamoniac, Cuttle Fish Bones, Black, Green, Blue and White Paints, Red Lead, Tallow, Coal Tar, Coach Body Varnish, Copal and Oak Varnish, Black Japan, Empty tins, Paint brushes.

### Glass.

Panes 4' H 21', 2' H 2', 21' H 11', 2' 3" H 9', 6' H 4', 8" H 8" H 3" Glass Tiles.

### Carriage Materials

Old Carriage Lamps, Carriage Lamp Glasses, Circular Glass Plates, Gig steps, Carriage axies 7½" × 1½" for Cup, 9½" × 1½" do., 8" × 1½" do.—new and second hand.
Pole Chains 3/16", ½", and ½" (Ceylon Make).

### Carriage Springs.

Single 2'. 8"  $\bowtie$  2"  $\bowtie$  3 plates; Single 2' 8"  $\bowtie$  2'  $\bowtie$  4 plates. Double 2'. 10"  $\bowtie$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  2  $\qquad$  double 3' 0"  $\bowtie$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  4  $\qquad$  Single 3' 0"  $\bowtie$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  4  $\qquad$  Single 3' 0"  $\bowtie$  2"  $\bowtie$  5  $\qquad$  Do. 4'. 1"  $\bowtie$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  4  $\qquad$  do 4' 2"  $\bowtie$  2"  $\bowtie$  5  $\qquad$  Do. 4'. 2"  $\bowtie$   $2\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  5  $\qquad$  do 4' 3"  $\bowtie$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  5  $\qquad$  Do. 4'. 3"  $\bowtie$   $2\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bowtie$  6  $\qquad$  do 4' 6"  $\bowtie$  2"  $\bowtie$  6  $\qquad$ 

Spring Plates of sizes; Slings for spring ends; Carriage brakes and blocks; Carriage door handles (electroplated); do. (brass); do. Spanners.

### Cart Materials.

Axle Arms, turned and unturned; Elephant Cart Axles.

### Cart Axles with Bushes.

Axle turned to fit bush 11"  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{4}" \bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}"$ ; 12"  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{4}" \bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}"$ ; 8"  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{4}" \bowtie 1\frac{1}{2}" \bowtie 1\frac{1}{4}"$ ; do. without bushes 10"  $\bowtie 2" \bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}"$ ; 5"  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}" \bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}"$ ; Old cart axle 2' 3"  $\bowtie 2"$ . Sundry cart mountings.

### Rivets for Cart Tyres.

[1.4" ы 8"; 3" ы 4½"; 3" ы 6"; 3" ы 8½".

### Cart Bushes.

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{5}{8}$ "; 8"  $\bowtie 1\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{4}$ "; 8"  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{4}$ "; 8"  $\bowtie 2$ "  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $8\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bowtie 2$ "  $\bowtie 3$ "

### Cart Wheels,

Dia. Thick.

5'. 0" × 3" not bushed and not tyred.

4'. 6" × 3" bushed and tyred.

4'. 6" ⋈ 21" tyred—no bush.

4'. 6"  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{3}$ " not bushed and not tyred.

4" 6" × 21" bushed and tyred.

4'.0" × 21" do. do.

4.' 0" M 2" not bushed and not tyred.

4'. 0" w 2" bushed and tyred.

4'..0" M 2" tyred-no bush.

4. 0" M 2" not bushed and not tyred.

4'. 0" w 13" do. do.

3. 6" × 2" do. do.

8'. 6" × 13" do. do.

### Estate Tools.

Elwell's Mamoties 7" w 7" and 6" w 6"; Shingle splitters; Crowbars. Wooden Shovels; Iron do.: Iron Spades; Two pronged digging forks 15" and 10"; Three pronged do. 12"; 10\frac{1}{2}"; do. Manuring forks 9", 5\frac{1}{2}", 5" & 4"; Four pronged do. 4"

(Continued on page 23.)

[NOW READY.]

# TRA PLANTERS, VADE MECUM:

AN EXHAUSTIVE

AUDE-MEMOURE, COMPANION, & INSTRUCTOR,

FOR

### EVERY TEA PLANTER:

COMPILED, CLASSIFIED, AND SELECTED, FROM THE LAST EIGHT VOLUMES OF THE "INDIAN TEA GAZETTE,"

### AND OTHER VALUABLE AND RELIABLE SOURCES,

(WITH A VERY FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX,)

By the Editor of the "Indian Tea Gazette,"

### PRICE:

In one handsome thick Volume, Super-Royal 8vo., Half-calf and cloth bound, (packing and postage inclusive) Rs. 17-50.

### PROSPECTUS.

The Editor, without boast, may fairly claim to offer to TEA PLANTERS, in this unique WORK, a perfect Epitome of Reference, Information, and Instruction; and no Planter's Book-shelf will be complete without it.

The varied Information and Knowledge it contains on every Subject connected with

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TEA MACHINERY.
TEA BULKING AND PACKING.
TIMBERS FOR BOXES, &c.,

# AND EVERY OTHER SUBJECT OF IMPORTANCE CONNECTED WITH TEA IN INDIA AND ABROAD,

Will be found to be simply exhaustive, and to render this BOOK a necessity for EVERY PLANTER.

The Papers on Machinery, on Engines for Tea Factories, and on Timbers for Tea Boxes and other Purposes, are of themselves complete and valuable Treatises, and are, alone, far more than worth the price of the BOOK, which, forms, by its further full and valuable Contents, the latest, most complete, and most authoritative Compendium of Tea Information and Instruction ever published.

A WORK of this description necessarily cannot be cheap in price; but in relation

to its real value, the price of this BOOK is small indeed.

Orders may be passed through W. H. Davies & Co.

### (Fairfield Works Stock List-continued from page 21.)

Four pronged Manuring forks  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", 7" and 8", and assorted; Manuring fork Handles (large and small); Pickaxes, with ordinary and patent Eyes; Eyes for the above; Weeding Irons (Star); Weeding Karandies (closed ends and with Sockets); Transplanters 2"  $\bowtie 3\frac{1}{2}$ ";  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 3\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 9$ "; (Wrights') 2" and  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; Forged ends for transplanters; Unfinished fittings for Cinc hona Transplanters; Calvanized tins for do., 3 3-8"  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3 3-8"  $\bowtie 2$ "; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{3}$ "; 5"  $\bowtie 3$ " (for Coffee); and 9"  $\bowtie 3\frac{1}{2}$ " (for Cocoa.) Trays and Tins.

Cinchona Spoke Shaves (patent) wooden handles 2"; Straight edged, English 2"; Curved, English

21"; Oval, "F. I. W." 2"; Oval (English); set Screws for the above.

Tea Sieves, 4' ⋈ 2' Brass Wire gauze; 2' ⋈ 2' Iron Wire gauze; Circular do., of Iron Wire gauze.

Box for Kerr's Tea Roller.

Ceara rubber pincers.

Wire shoot runners (incomplete); do., double sheaved; do., single and double; Sheaves for do.,

Quintanies, narrow and broad.

Effusion tins.

Cast Iron Stampers 6" × 6", square, and 6" × 3"

Iron Wedge for splitting wood.

### Carpenters' and Fitters' Tools

Brass dividers; Steel Screw Compasses,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " and 8"; Bush spoke shaves; Steel adzes (used and nuused); Steel squares,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ "; Steel box square; Pair pincers; Octagonal steel jumpers, 1"  $\approx 2$ " 6"—8 lbs.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "—20 5-8 lbs; Steel Drills, 17 lbs.; Sundry bits of steel; Seel Drifts 13 lbs. Steel Caulking tools, 9 5-8 lbs.; Iron do  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; Carriage spanners; Keys for set Screws; Fitters; chisels; Steel punches 18 lbs., 10 7-8 lbs., 4 lbs.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., (iron handled)., 4 1-8 lbs.; Steel coal chisels (iron handles); do. Rivetting keys; do. Screw Auger Gimblets; do., Carpenters Squares; Jack planes; Trying planes; Box wood pattern makers' foot rules;

Steel planing iron 1"

Do Gouge do 1"

Do Planing

Do do do  $\frac{11}{2}$ "

Do do do  $\frac{2}{2}$ "

Contained in a box wg. 18 lbs.

Do do do 2 J Hydraulic Travelling Jack.

Firmer chisels, 1-8" and  $\frac{1}{4}$ "; Screw Augers, 3-8", 5-8",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2", 3-8" and 5-8" (used)., and 5-8"; 7-8", 1", 1 5-8" (short); Shell Augers, 5-16",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 7-8", 1",  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", 1 3-8",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", and 2" diameter; Auger for Wall boring 1" and 1 3-8".

Miners' Hammers 4 15-16 lbs., Sledge Hammers (with and without handles), Large Hammers (round

headed), Fitters' do., Steel do. (stone breaking, -with and without handles.)

Clyburn Spanners, Double and Single spanners, Press do. Turn screws 9", 12", 15".

Callipers, in and outside, 4", 7" and 10".

Gas pipe wrenches.

Steel Ratchet braces, Steel screw Gauges, Steel Tips for pipe wrenches, 5 lbs., Steel screw points centre bits 2 3-8".

### Plant Stock

Saw-Benches 48" Self-Acting feed, Do do small

Indiarubber Truck tyres 131" × 101" × 2"

Horizontal Engine—minus fly wheel.

Spindles and Pulleys for saw mills.

Tripod stand for Weighing scale.

Galvanized Iron Bins.

Wheelbarrows complete and Wheelbarrow axles.

Wheels for do.

·Iron body Hand Carts with Shafts and 2 wheels 4'  $\bowtie 1\frac{3}{4}$ " Boss  $8\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 8\frac{1}{2}$ "—no axle.

Iron body Hand Carts, no shafts, with 4 wheels 4' × 13" Boss 83" × 83"—no axles.

Iron body Hand Carts-no shafts, wheels and axles.

```
Double bullock Carts-no wheels and axles.
                        do
                              with axles.
Single bullock Carts, no axles, 2 wheels 4,' × 21" Boss 10", × 10".
Tea leaf Carts.
Double and single disc pulpers.
12 feet Water wheel, complete.
Ploughs.
Fret Work Machines.
Cylinder for pulper.
Steam Hammer head.
Teakwood buckets, and handles for same.
Wooden Leather Moulds, with and without Cast Iron bottom.
Unfinished store lantern. Lamp Reflectors.
Iron Hasps and Staples.
 Do Bucket chains.
 Do Coffee Mill Spindle.
Sample box for Cotton Thread.
Pulley with brass sheave.
Chain blocks of sizes.
Pully blocks.
    Do
               (incomplete).
Universal Blocks of sizes.
Water Heater, -ith Iron and Copper tubes.
Elevator buckets, 10" × 6"; 7" × 6"; and unfinished.
Hoop punches.
 Wooden bottom plate of press.
         Mallets 12" \bowtie 10\frac{1}{2}" and 10" \bowtie 5\frac{1}{2}".
  Do
         Drawing discs 19" × 1½".
  Do
Cast Iron square, (hollow in middle).
         Square block.
  Do
         Circular plate.
 Wooden Bushel Measures and Strikers.
                           "F. I. W. No. 100".
                 do
  Do
                 do
                               Colored.
                           "F, I. W. No. 1".
  Do
        half do
       quarter do
  Do
                               do No. 3, 4 and 6.
Iron Bushel Measures.
  Do do half do
Pieces Hoop Iron for Wooden bushel measures.
 Brass Labels for
                             do
 Cast Iron Measure.
 Weighing Scale (old).
 Wrought Iron forgings and screws for Jack.
           Collars.
  Do
  Do
           Flanges.
 Cast Iron do
 Steel "F. I. W." Stamps.
   Do Types and letters (assorted).
 Elephant Truck Drag with Chain.
 Pump Buckets.
 Wroughtt Iron Shaft with Cast Iron pulley.
 Stencil brushes.
   Do Plates (tin and galvd. Iron.)
   Do
         do
               Munty Metal.
 Galvd, pieces for Stencil plates.
 Chain for Chain pump 2" × 101" long and 2 pieces chain.
```

Handle for pump.

of a valve.

Do

Old Vice.
Pairs Steel Quoits.
Wrought Iron Keys for Cart Wheels.
Cast Iron foot scraper.

### Sundries

Twisted Galvd. Iron Wire.
Lamp Wicks \( \frac{1}{3} \)" and 5-8"; Lamp Cotton.
White wool packing.
Coir Yarn and Rope; Manilla and Hemp rope.
Bees Wax; Glue; Asphalte; Cement.
Wrought Iron Handles.
Wooden Frames with Brass tubes (skylights).
Do (long) do do

Iron Weight rod of Weighing Machine. Do Roofing Clips; Angle iron plates;

Emery Discs; Emery Stones 1" × 3"; Grinding Stone (broken); Sewing Machine (old); Cement for Bicycle tyres; Sulphur; Slates; Washita Stones; Fire Bricks (large and small, black); Building Stones.

Iron rings with chains attached.

Do Hooks do do

Do Chain Hooks with rings.

Do do with chain and rings, or Cattle bindings.

Do Strap Hinges; do. Hooks; do. Clamp plates; do. Press Hooks.

### Spoutings

Galvd. Iron Rings for spoutings. Piping 1 length 6" " 6' long. Do 6 " × 3" Do do 2 pieces 5 " × 1' Do do  $5\frac{1}{3}$ "  $\bowtie 1'9$ " 4"  $\bowtie 1'2\frac{3}{4}$ " Do do do Do 4 lengths 21" × 8' Do do do 2 2분" 써 2분" Do Black Sheet Iron pipe and 2 Elbows. Wrought Iron Spouting, Beavers.

### Wood Stock

Jenning's Patent W. C. Pans and Fittings.

Bands for gutters.

Teak Wood Almirah.

Do

Satin Wood. Door frame 8' & 4'; Odds and Ends.

Halmillile. Pieces, 7' × 1½" × ¾" and 10' × 2" × 1"

Likwood. Window Frames 8' × 5' and 6' × 4'.

Do Sashes 6' × 1' 6".

Do Sashes 6' × 1' Nadoonwood. 1" Planks.

Sooriyawood. 2" Planks.

Johore and Jungle wood for firewood.

Ebony Cuttings. Wooden handles for Hammers  $2\frac{1}{2}$   $\bowtie$   $1\frac{1}{2}$   $\bowtie$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

Spokes  $1'10" \times 1" \times 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"; 2' \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}".$ 

Spokes 2'2"  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 3\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 2\frac{1}{2}$ "; 1'6\frac{1}{2}"  $\bowtie 1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie 3$ "  $\bowtie 2\frac{3}{4}$ "; and old spokes.

Basses  $7\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\bowtie$   $5\frac{1}{2}$ " turned; 8"  $\bowtie$   $6\frac{1}{3}$ " Sooria naves unturned; 8"  $\bowtie$   $6\frac{1}{4}$ "; 7"  $\bowtie$  5"; and 10"  $\bowtie$   $9\frac{1}{2}$ ", turned.

### BLACKSTONE CENTRIFUGAL SPHEROID ROLLER

# 13 HADR IN TWO 312B3

"THE STANDARD" can be driven with a 12 feet × 3' water wheel as is done at "Blackstone" at a speed of 25 revolutions of the discs per minute, taking at a fill up to 110.

10 lbs. of withered leaf; which is finished in from 10 to 15 minutes, according to wither of leaf.

ITS CAPACITY OF WORK IS EQUAL TO 600 LBS. OF GREEN

LEAF PER HOUR.

It is adapted for hand as well, and can be driven by four, five or six coolies.

# PRICE BS. 900 IN COLOMBO.

" THE MINIATURE" or small size is made for hand only and cannot be adapted

for power. It takes up to 50 or 60 lbs. at a fill.

PRICE RS. 500

### London & Colombo Tolkalating RATES.

### COLOMBO TO LONDON-HOMEWARDS.

Insurance and Reductions as below.

Parcels delivered to any Address in the United Kingdom, from Ceylon, at 32 cents. per 1b.

Duty and Freight can be prepaid. For Cigars and Tobacco double the above rate is charged, to cover the time and trouble necessary to clear them in the London Custom House. Dutiable articles for the Channel Islands, to be forwarded in bond, must bear the London Clearing Charges.

Note.—Except Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits, Cigars, and Silver plate, there are hardly any articles liable to Customs Duty in England.

### LONDON TO COLOMBO-OUTWARDS.

Insurance and Reductions as below.

### 6d. PER POUND.

The above rates embrace and include all charges upon every parcel or case forwarded, incurred between the Depot in London and the Depot at Port of Destination, i. e., Receiving and Booking, Harbour Dues, Cartage to Docks, London Dock and Shipping Charges, Insurance to £5 Value, Freight, Landing, Clearing, and Charges to Port of Destination; in other words, goods left at the one Depot are delivered up at the other Depot by payment of the above rates, duty only being extra.

REDUCTIONS.—When packages exceed the limit of parcels, such as cases over 40-lb., casks, &c., charges will be calculated by cubic measurement. Shot, Tea-lead, Books, Machinery, and similar heavy articles are taken at a greatly reduced charge.

INSURANCE is effected free on all parcels up to £5 value.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1 Invoices or Declaration of ontents and Value

2. Insurance

3. Responsibility

4. Shop Parcels 5. Packing

8. Purchasing

7. Payments

8. Explosives

True and signed invoices or lists of the contents and value of every package must be sent to the Agents with the goods, with clear instructions as to whether freight, &c., will be prepaid, or whether it is to be collected at destination. Forms on application. To avoid Detention, Search, and possible Seizure by the Custom House, everything should be accurately described and valued.

The Agency will not receive any goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such goods are wrongly described, or shipped without notice, the senders will

will be liable by Statute to a fine of £500.

With ordinary risks, will be effected free on all cases, &c. forwarded, upon declared value up to £5 sterling. Extra Iusurances effected at favourable rates. Jewellery, gold and silver ware, watches, or precious stones, &c., will be charged an additional

ad valorem rate of 1s. on every £5, or fraction of £5.

The Agency's responsibility ceases as soon as the goods are delivered from the Depot. Nor is the Agency responsible for value above £5, unless extra insurance has been paid, or for breakage or damage to contents of packages, such as pottery, china, glass, pictures, silk, lace, &c., or articles liable to deterioration, or packages containing jewellery, watches, or precious stones, unless specially declared, and an additional freight paid thereon.

Constituents buying various articles through their friends, can have shop parcels forwarded to the depot, where such parcels will be received and packed for shipment. Can be done at a moderate cost at the Depots, where cases, hoop-iron, and stencil plates, &c., are always on hand. Professional packers employed.

The agency will purchase any goods, no matter how small the cost, or subscribe to, and forward weekly any newspapers, at a commission of 2½ per cent. In every case approximate value must be deposited at time of order.

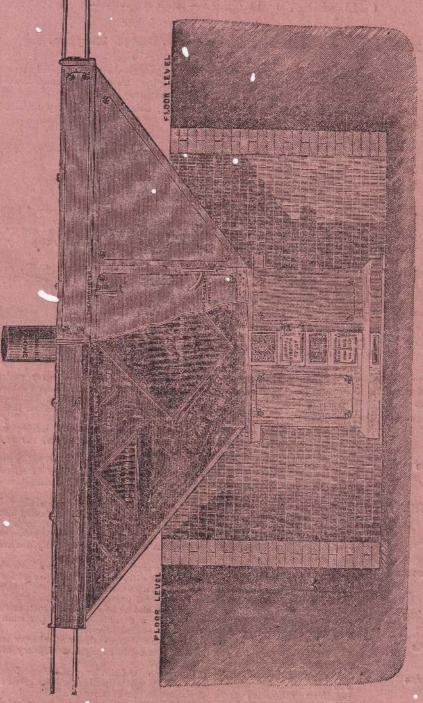
Of charges, duty, &c, can be made at either end, but all charges must be paid before the delivery of the goods. Accounts collected against delivery of goods for 2½ per cent commission.

Gunpowder, Cartridges, Caps, Detonators, and similar goods can be forwarded, but will not be received at the Depots. Necessary instructions will be given for forwarding direct to the Docks under special order from steamer owners.

Should be forwarded to consiguee, so that goods ( ay be claimed at destination. 9. Parcel Receipt Any further Particulars, such as Special Rates for large Shipments, can be had upon application to the Agency. Special Attention is called to Clauses 1, 11, & 12, of the General Instructions.

L. B. CREASY.

# OVER 1000 IN USE.



Davidson's T "Sirocco" Drier.

W. H. Davies, & Co., Ceylon Representatives.

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