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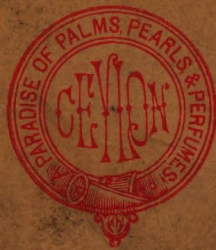
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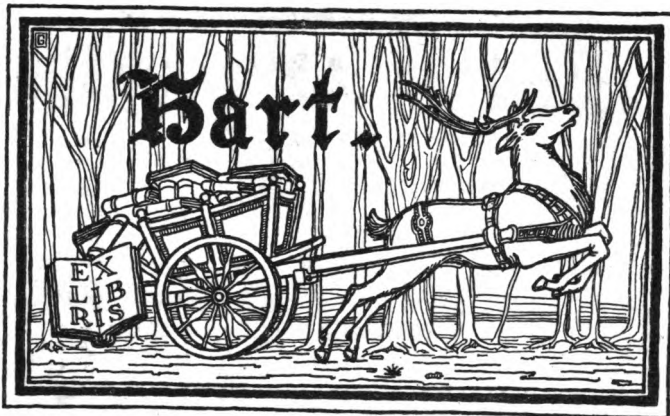


*Guide
to
Colombo.*

SIXTH EDITION.

Illustrations. Maps.

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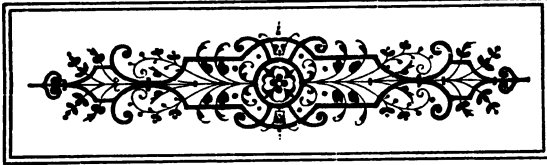
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This View shows the whole of the South-West Break



A

Guide to Colombo:

WITH MAPS.

**A Handbook of Information, useful alike to the
Visitor and the Resident.**

BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer, Ceylon.

SIXTH EDITION, ILLUSTRATED.

COLOMBO:
A. M. AND J. FERGUSON,
"OBSERVER" OFFICE.

1906.

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Prof. Albert B. Hart



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NEVER-FAILING STREAM OF TRAVELLERS

WHICH FLOWS THROUGH LANKA'S ISLE

(FOR LANKA'S GOOD)

EN ROUTE TO OTHER CLIMES;

WITH

A GRATEFUL SENSE OF PAST FAVOURS

AND

A LIVELY HOPE OF CONTINUED PATRONAGE.



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PREFACE.

IT is nearly twenty years since the first edition of this Guide Book was offered to the Public, and the sustained demand for it affords gratifying proof that it continues to find favour with visitors and residents alike. Special pains have been taken to bring this Edition up to date, and in the course of revision portions have been re-written.

The author thanks all to whom in the pursuit of this task he has applied for information, as well as the photographers who have sanctioned the reproduction of their pictures.

The Map of Colombo should prove valuable, if not indispensable, to every resident. The information given in Appendix C, in regard to the Ceylon Railways and the description of the beautiful scenery encountered along their routes, is the fullest yet published.

The Index will show, at a glance, the contents of the book in detail, as well as facilitate reference to any particular topic.

G. J. A. S.

Colombo, March, 1906.



ILLUSTRATIONS.

COLOMBO HARBOUR	..	..	<i>Frontispiece</i>
ADAM'S PEAK	..	..	} Before Introduction
THE SOUTH-WEST BREAKWATER	
COLOMBO MUSEUM	} Between Pages 2-3
VICTORIA MEMORIAL EYE HOSPITAL	

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A HINDU GOD	„
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MAPS.

MAP OF COLOMBO
MAP OF THE FORT

THE CYCLE RIDE
CEYLON RAILWAYS



ADVERTISERS.

- ABRAHAM, J. P., Mattacooly Nurseries, Colombo.
BURDAYRON & Co., Confectioners.
CAFFOOR, N. D. H. ABDUL, Jeweller.
CARGILLS, LIMITED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters,
Chemists, and General Storekeepers.
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"CEYLON INDEPENDENT" PRESS.
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DON CAROLIS & SONS, H., Furniture Dealers.
DON THEODORIS & Co., Jewellers.
GALLE FACE HOTEL, Colombo.
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.
HUTSON & Co., C. A., Ceylon Engineering Works.
JOOOOS & Co., M. C., Jewellers.
KERR, C. H., Photographer.
MACAN MARKAB, O. L. M., Jeweller.
MORTON & Co., J. P., Ice & Aërated Waters.
PLATÉ & Co., Photographers.
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RAMSAMY & BROS., J. N., Dealers in Indian Wares.
SIEBEL, P. D., Florist and Nurseryman.
"SINHALESE DAILY NEWS" PRESS.
SKEEN & Co., F., Photographers.
SKEEN'S "GUIDE TO KANDY."
SMITH, CAMPBELL & Co., Gentlemen's Outfitters.
THEGRIS & Co., W. B., Jewellers.
"TIMES OF CEYLON" PRESS.
TOPUNING MOTOOMULL, Dealer in Indian Wares.
WALKER, SONS & Co., LTD., Colombo Ironworks.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 11.—The last line in the table of rates of **Rickshaw Hire** should be deleted.

Page 14.—The French Consul is acting temporarily as the Russian Vice-consul, both Consulates being at the Messageries Maritimes Office (page 29).

Page 22.—Next door to Smith, Campbell's Stores in Baillie street, at the office of Messrs. Clark, Young & Co., is the **Slamese Consulate**.

Page 27.—Mr. C. H. Kerr, Photographer (see *Advt.*), and Messrs. E. Cahill & Sons' Gentlemen's Outfitting Establishment are, respectively, on either side of Skeen's, the photographer's.

Page 29.—The **Ceylon Savings Bank** occupies the farther corner of the Chamber of Commerce Building: this is a Government institution distinct from the Post Office Savings Banks. Private parties can deposit Rs. 1,000 a year up to a maximum of Rs. 3,000; charitable institutions can deposit Rs. 2,500 per annum up to a total of Rs. 7,500. Interest is allowed at 4 per cent. on accounts of under Rs. 1,000, and 3 per cent. on higher amounts.

A temporary **Telephone Exchange** stands behind the Survey and Irrigation Offices; the permanent Fort Exchange will be erected close by.

Page 43.—Add to first paragraph: The Convent School of the Nuns of the Holy Family is opposite the church.

Page 50.—The **Coleombo Gymnastic Society** meets once a week at their gymnasium in the Public Hall.

Page 59.—The **Fairfield Works** (proprietor, Mr. C. W. H. Duckworth) adjoin the Lanka Works of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., in Union Place.

March, 1906.



OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &c.

Mr. Skeen's "Guide to Colombo" is by far the best and most satisfactory Guide yet compiled for our capital town.—*Ceylon Observer*.

A well-written guide-book of our Metropolis and its environs has been supplied by Mr. G. J. A. Skeen, the Government Printer. His little *brochure* is not too large or discursive, and yet contains all that is required about Colombo.—*Times of Ceylon*.

Admirably suited to its purpose and very complete. Every means should be taken to put this safe and satisfactory handbook into the hands of all who need direction during their short stay in the port.—*Ceylon Independent*.

The author has spared no pains in making his work as complete as possible, and he has noted everything worth mentioning. Most works of this kind are dry reading, but this is a really interesting and entertaining book.—*Ceylon Catholic Messenger*.

Having travelled over the greater part of India, and therefore seen something of Oriental Guide Books, **I can safely say that I never came across one which combined so much useful matter in so small and readable a compass.** The Map is admirable.—*A Civil Servant*.





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GUIDE TO COLOMBO.



CAUTIONS TO VISITORS.

Beware of Sunstroke.

Of this, if due precaution be taken, there is little danger; a good "solar topee" or an umbrella is indispensable between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. An ordinary straw hat affords practically no protection.

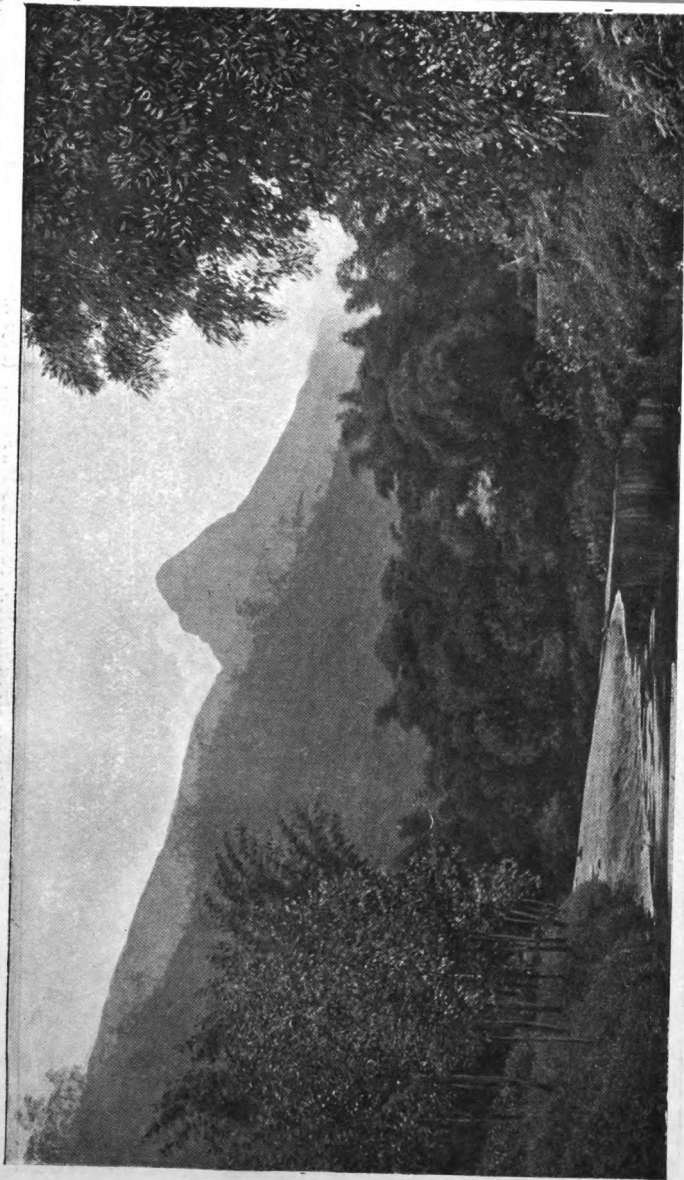
Licensed Guides.

Do not engage a "Guide" who is not in uniform and cannot produce a Municipal license. He should wear a dark blue coat with green facings.

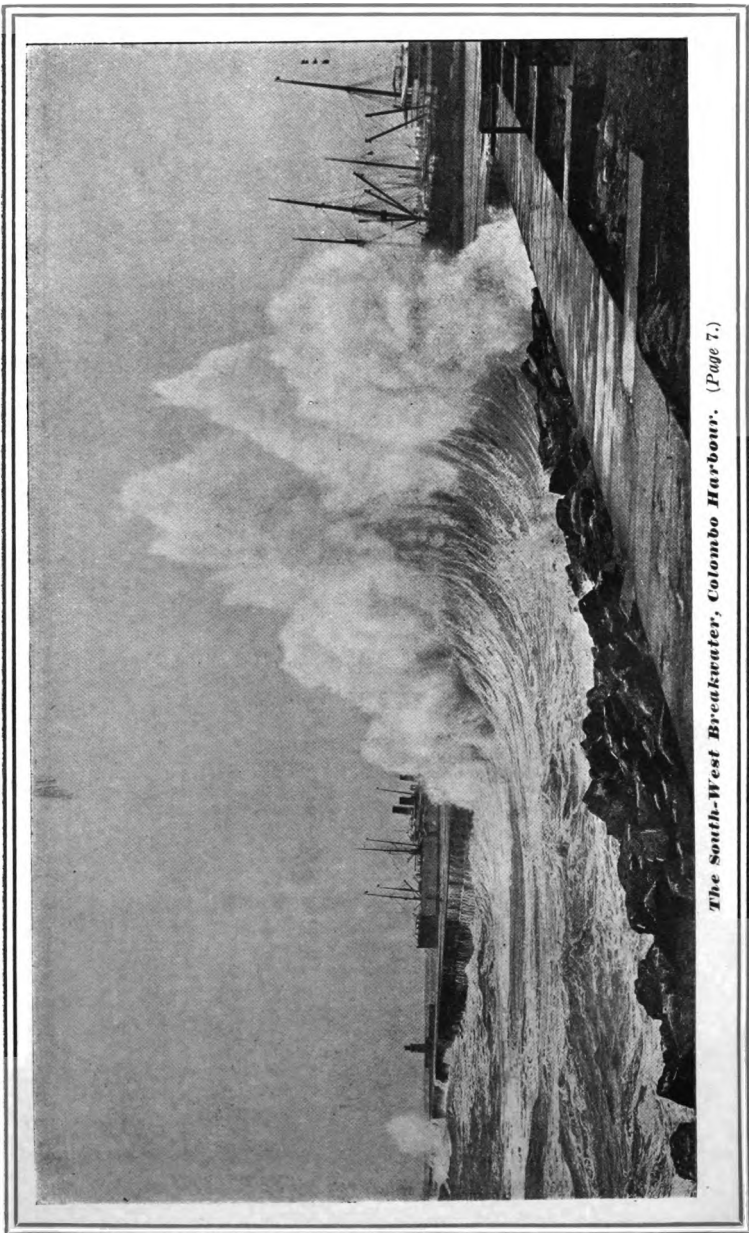
Street Nuisances.

Hawkers and beggars, who pester strangers and cause annoyance, should unhesitatingly be handed over to the Police, who can prosecute without the attendance of the person complaining.

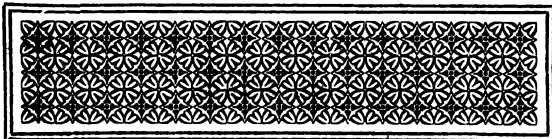




Adam's Peak. (Page 5.)



The South-West Breakwater, Colombo Harbour. (Page 7.)



INTRODUCTORY.

THE majority of old residents of Colombo, when asked what there is to be seen in it, will probably reply that there are the Cinnamon Gardens, with the Museum, and the Military Buildings, some Churches, and the Markets, which are perhaps worthy of a glance, but that that is about all.

From constant intercourse objects, which were at first of intense interest to them, have by degrees lost the charm they originally possessed; hence the usefulness of a work not merely to indicate to the visitor what Colombo has to show him, but to remind the resident that the town is not after all the prosaic place he has brought himself to believe.

As a visitor's time is often restricted to a single day, a programme has been drawn up which will admit of his becoming acquainted with the principal features of the city within the limits of even that short time.

For this purpose the Guide is divided into four parts, headed respectively—

- The Harbour and Fort;**
- The Southern Drive;**
- The Central Drive;**
- The Northern Drive;**

while for the special benefit of cyclists an interesting

Cycle Ride,

mainly through the Cinnamon Gardens, is laid down.

In the Appendix information will be found in regard to a variety of interesting topics.

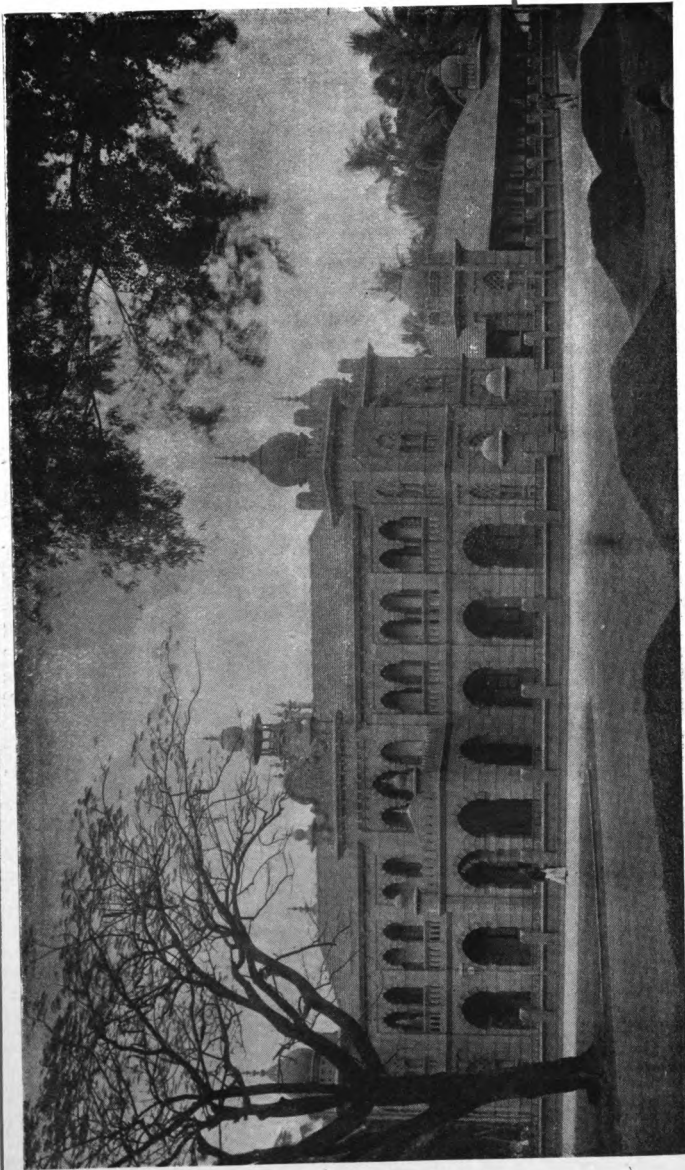
Should the visitor's stay in Colombo be limited to but a few hours, a reference to the Map will show him how he can at certain points easily pass from one Drive to another, and so visit those objects which are likely to interest him most.

On the other hand, should his visit to the Island be sufficiently prolonged to enable him to make a tour into the interior, he would do well to consult Cook's Agency as to his itinerary.





The Colombo Museum. (Page 57.)



The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital. (Page 60.)

PART I.



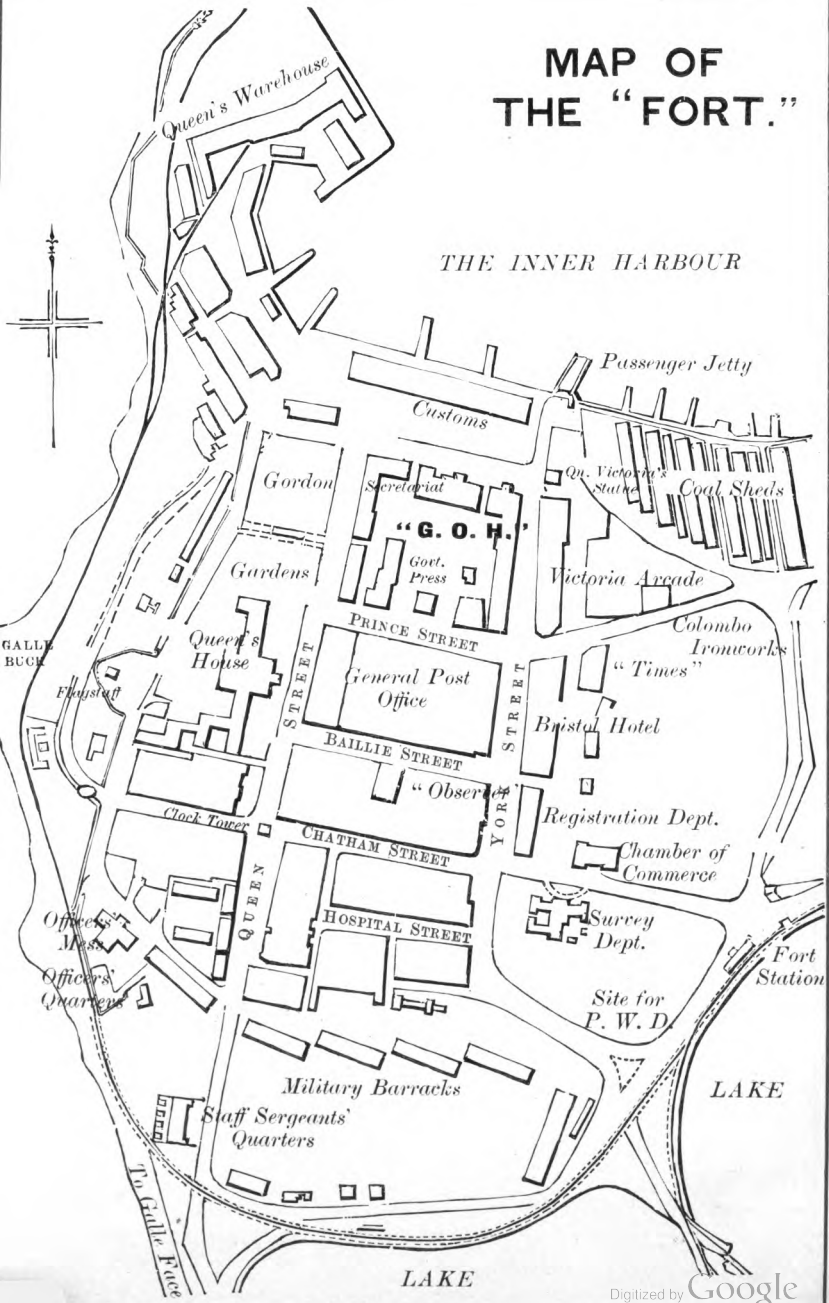
**THE HARBOUR AND FORT
OF COLOMBO.**

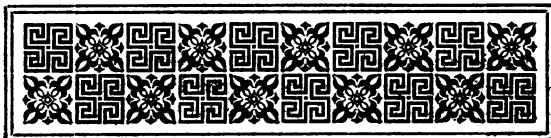
THE HARBOUR AND FORT.

The Approach—Breakwater—Native “ Tambies ”—Survey of Foreshore—Boat Hire—On Shore—Clearing Baggage—Customs Dues—Rates for Hire of Carriages, Rickshas, and Hackeries—Cooly Hire—Guides—The Fort : Queen Victoria’s Statue, Grand Oriental Hotel, Cook’s Agency, Victoria Arcade, Jewellers’ Shops, Tramways, Bristol Hotel, Merchants’ and Shipping Agents’ Offices, Scots Kirk, Consulates, Retail Stores, Colombo Library, General Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Gordon Gardens, Government Offices, Queen’s House, Banks, Newspapers, Clock Tower and Lighthouse, British India Hotel, Flagstaff, Military Quarters, Mess House, Barracks, Seaside Railway, Scientific Departments, Chamber of Commerce, Australia Buildings, Colombo Ironworks, Drainage Works, Police Station, Provost Cells, St. Peter’s Church, Government Treasury.

MAP OF THE "FORT."

THE INNER HARBOUR





THE HARBOUR AND FORT OF COLOMBO.

AFTER passing several days in crossing the Indian Ocean from Aden or Australia or Singapore, the passenger travelling eastward or westward will, as a rule, welcome the words : "Colombo in sight." Arriving from the west, probably the first object on *terra firma* to meet his view will be the spire of All Saints'; then the dome of Wolfendahl church, the lighthouse, and the flagstaff will come into sight ; and soon the fringe of cocoanut palms extending along the coast line on both sides of the town will become visible.

In approaching from the south, **Mount Lavinia Hotel**—a conspicuous white building on the seashore seven miles south of Colombo—serves as a useful landmark.

In clear weather the high mountains of the interior are visible for a long distance, and notably **Adam's Peak** may be seen from all sides of the Island, sometimes from a distance of even 80 or 90 miles.*

But steamers—and more especially mail steamers—make the harbour freely during the night, when the Colombo flashing light should be sighted in clear weather at a distance of 17 miles. The burning of a blue light as a signal for a pilot

* This sugar-loafed peak, nearly 46 miles away in a direct line, forms the centre of a range of mountains rising to an altitude of 7,352 feet above sea-level, and is celebrated alike to the Buddhist, the Hindu, and the Mohammedan, who respectively look on the "footprint" upon the summit as that of Buddha, Siva, or Adam, while some Christians have believed it to be that of St. Thomas. Its bearing from Colombo lighthouse is S. 79° E. true.

is as a rule answered by alternate flashes of red and white from the pilot's tower ; a steady red light denotes that the pilot on duty is engaged, but will be off as quickly as possible, while a flashing white light of two minutes' duration signifies that a pilot either cannot (owing to bad weather or other cause) come off or is unavailable.

The nearest light to the southward is Beruwala, 30 miles off.

As the steamer draws near in the daytime the first objects of interest are, generally, the magnificent

Breakwaters,

enclosing the Harbour and giving a sheltered area of 640 acres, or a square mile, with accommodation for 45 of the largest steamers. The one on the right or starboard side is called the South-West Breakwater. The "first block" was laid by H. M. the King (then Prince of Wales) on December 8, 1875, and it was completed in 1885 from the designs of the late Sir John Coode, the late Mr. John Kyle being Resident Engineer. It is 4,212 feet long from its junction with the shore work. It is built of concrete blocks set in what is known as the "sloping bond" principle, the blocks weighing from 18 to 30 tons each.

The middle or island Breakwater, called the "North-West," will be completed in 1906, and is of precisely similar construction to the "South-West," its length being 2,657 feet. Between these two Breakwaters there is an opening or entrance of 800 feet.

The "North-East" Breakwater springs from the shore as in the case of the South-West, but is of a totally different construction. It is simply a mound or bank of large rough stones thrown in pell mell—technically called *pierre perdue*. It is 1,100 feet long. The width of the entrance between it and the middle Breakwater is 700 feet, being 100 feet less than the principal entrance.

These two latter Breakwaters are from the designs of Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews. They were commenced in 1894 and will all be completed by the end of 1906. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Bostock as Resident Engineer.

In addition to these works, a **Dry Dock** is nearing completion. It will be capable of taking in any warship or merchant vessel at present afloat, being 700 feet long on the floor, 85 feet wide at the entrance, and 30 feet over the sill at low water.

A **Patent Slip** has also been constructed for dealing with small craft up to 1,200 tons in weight.

A proposal has lately been put forward for a large **Inland Dock**, capable of accommodating 25 ocean-going steamers, but this scheme is not likely to be carried out.

The total expenditure on the Harbour Works since their commencement in 1873 up to the end of 1904 was in round figures 33½ millions of rupees. They have transformed an open roadstead into one of the safest and most commodious havens in the East.

The South-West Breakwater forms an excellent promenade during the north-east monsoon; at the burst of the south-west the effect of the breakers dashing over it forms one of the grandest sights which Colombo has to offer.

The Harbour entered, and the vessel attached to its appointed moorings, the deck is soon more or less crowded by native "**Tambles**,"—dealers in jewellery, precious stones, tortoiseshell, lace, and many curiosities. These innocent gentlemen in days past made Galle famous, and many an incautious traveller has reason to regret the "bargains" he has been induced to make. They have been well described as "an amusing set of well-conditioned Cheap Jacks." Beware of them! Wait till you get ashore before you make your purchases: in the Grand Oriental, the Bristol, and in their vicinity (see Advts.), you will meet the most respectable of their class; but, even then, take care how you speculate.

Dhobies and tailors may also press their services upon you: soiled clothes taken in the morning will be brought back clean by evening, and white clothing can be made to order in a few hours.

Standing on the deck of a vessel, a glance round the harbour reveals the following objects on shore in the order in which, commencing at the north, they occur:—

Prison for convict labour employed on Harbour Works (the stone quarry being behind).

The Graving Dock pumping station at the entrance to the Dock.

Uplands, a residence (on a grassy elevation), beyond the Dock.

Tower of the Anglican Cathedral, just visible.

Hutson's Engineering works.

Dome of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

St. Anthony's church (R. C.) on the beach.

Customs warehouses for grain.

St. Thomas's church (triangular front : Anglican for Tamils).

Wolfendahl Dutch church (on the hill).

Jampettah street Wesleyan chapel (triple-pointed front).

All Saints' church (with steeple : Anglican for Sinhalese).

Red-bricked Municipal markets.

Harbour extension offices and workshops (on foreshore).

Top of Town Hall.

Holy Trinity church (with tower : Anglican).

Walker's Foundry and Saw Mills.

Coal shéds.

The Colombo Ironworks.

The Passenger Jetty.

Fort Land Co.'s buildings (with P. & O. Co.'s office).

Grand Oriental Hotel.

Shipping warehouses and wharves with Government Offices

(Treasury, Secretariat, Customs, General Post Office).

A glimpse of the top of Queen's House.

The Flagstaff with the Pilots' circular watch tower.

To get ashore one has a choice of steam launch, jolly boat, or outrigger canoe.* The latter, which in course of time will become obsolete as no new canoes are now licensed, are intended for gentlemen, but ladies are occasionally found who venture, for the novelty of the thing, to patronise them.

The Rates for Boat Hire are as follows :—

<i>For Steam Launches, Boats, and Canoes.</i>		Per Head.
From landing jetty to any vessel, or <i>vice versa</i> , or		
from one vessel to another within the Breakwater	25c. †	
For the return journey	25c.	

[In each case between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. 40c.]

The above fares include one hour's detention for boats and canoes.

For every subsequent hour's detention 40c. between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M., and 50c. between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M., per *boat* (not passenger).

Two children under ten count as an adult ; children under two go free.

* Often miscalled a catamaram, which is a mere raft (such as the diving boys use) formed of three logs lashed together.

† In the matter of currency Ceylon is in advance of its great neighbour India. While British sovereigns are legal tender at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £, it possesses a simple decimal currency in

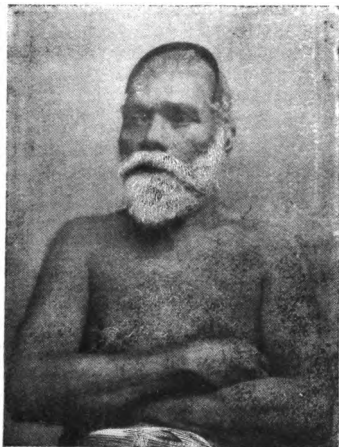
TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



Sinhalese (Middle Class).



Sinhalese Girl.



Sinhalese Villager.



Sinhalese Ayah.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



Kandyan Lady.



Sinhalese Fruit Seller.



Kandyan Sinhalese Girl.



Kandyan Water-Carrier.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



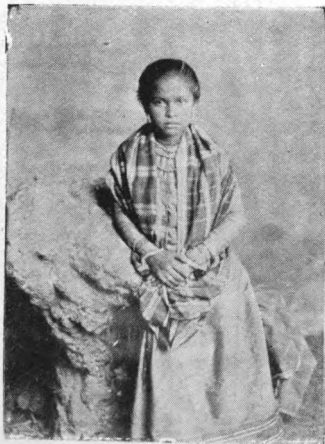
Jaffna Nautch Girl.



Hindu Nautch Girl.



Malay Man.



Malay Girl.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



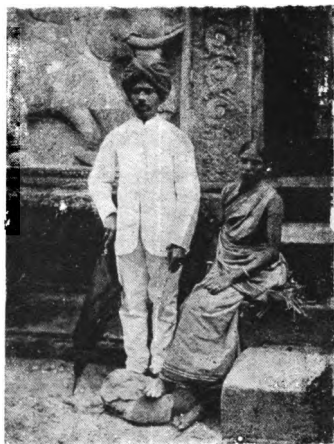
Nalukotaya Chetty.



Tamil Woman.



Moor Merchant.



Tamil Appu and Ayah.

Special agreement must be made for boats or canoes required for special service.

For Baggage.

Chairs, hand-bags, or straps of rugs	} with owner .. Free } without owner 5c. each
Small packages (up to 33 in. by 19 in. by 18 in.)	
Larger boxes or cases	25c.

Disputes should be referred to the Jetty Sergeant, while gross imposition or incivility can be reported to the Master Attendant (Harbour Master), whose office is in the Custom House, and who in all matters connected with the wharf and the shipping acts as Police Magistrate.

On Shore.

The first thing to be done after one reaches the landing jetty is to get clear of the Customs officials. Baggage must be submitted for inspection to the Charges Officer, whose office is at the shore entrance to the Jetty, and before whom passengers may make their declarations and pay **Customs Dues**. Wearing apparel, books, writing paper and envelopes, scientific instruments, and used bicycles and sewing machines are passed free of duty, but most other articles are liable to an import charge of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their market value. Firearms are liable to a duty of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Spirits pay Rs. 6 per gallon if proof, proportionately if under. Baggage not required on shore may be conveniently stored here—if our visitor is merely a bird of passage—at the rate of 50 cents per package for every seven days or portion thereof.

If the quantity of baggage is considerable, as in the case of those who land at Colombo as their port of destination—and especially if it has to be transported beyond Colombo—much inconvenience may be saved by previously on board handing it over to Cook's Agent, or (if bound to a hotel)

place of the cumbrous Indian system of rupees, annas, and pie. It utilises the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions, and half-rupee (50c.), and the quarter-rupee (25c.), but it has its own *silver* coinage in the shape of 50, 25, and 10-cent pieces. The Indian two-anna piece is not a current coin in Ceylon. The distinctive *bronze* coinage consists of five-cent, one-cent, half-cent, and quarter-cent pieces.

The value of the rupee, once nominally 2s. sterling, has in years past been very fluctuating: it once almost touched 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For some time back it has been fairly steady at about 1s. 4d.

to the hotel "runner," either of whom will generally be found on board passenger steamers.

Having satisfied the Customs officials, we will assume that one's footsteps will in the first instance be bent towards the Grand Oriental Hotel,* close by, though if—as is the case with the vast majority—the visitor merely comes ashore for a few hours to have a look round, he will probably at once secure one of the carriages to be found plying for hire outside the Customs premises, or jump into a ricksha (a handy means of locomotion introduced into the Island in 1884 from Japan in the Far East), or patronize the **Colombo Tramways**, passing by the farther end of the Hotel, which is a halfway station between Grandpass market, on the banks of the Kelani river a little over three miles off, and Borella, about the same distance to the south-east. These electric tramways, run on the overhead system, have proved very popular, and extensions to other parts of the town are in contemplation.

Visitors bound for the Galle Face Hotel can from the Baggage Office communicate with it by telephone.

Cooly hire from the landing jetty to a carriage or the "G. O. H." varies from 2 to 10 cents a package, the outside charge within the limits of the Fort being 25 cents.

The rates for hire of carriages, rickshas, and hackeries are as follows :

Rates for Carriage Hire.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
For carriages drawn by one horse :—				
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	4	50	3	0
Any six consecutive hours between				
6 A.M. and 7 P.M.	2	50	1	50
For half-an-hour	0	50	0	40
For one hour	1	0	0	75
For every subsequent hour or portion	0	50	0	30

[The charges are for a *whole carriage*, not for each passenger.]

Between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. one-third more.

Beyond Municipal limits (outside the toll-bars) an agreement should be made, otherwise the rate demanded is generally 75c. per mile, including return journey, but exclusive of tolls.

* The Galle Face Hotel, within ten minutes' drive to the south along the seabach, and the Bristol (both leading hotels), the Globe, and British India Hotels will be found noticed further on.

† A contraction for "jinricksha" (literally "man-power carriage"), a very light two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a cooly.

The usual fare for a carriage to Mount Lavinia and back or to Cotta and back, is Rs. 5 in addition to payment of toll.

If extortionate fares are demanded, as they often are, the driver should be asked to produce the fare table which he is bound to carry; though no one is likely, if well served, to object to an advance, by way of a *pourboir*, on the strictly legal fare.

Rates for Rickshas.

	By Day.		Extra By Night.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Not exceeding ten minutes ..	0	10	0	5
Each half-hour	0	25	0	5
Each hour	0	50	0	10
For each subsequent half-hour ..	0	10	0	5

Between 7.30 P.M. and 6 A.M. one-third extra.

Bullock Hackeries can be engaged for as low as Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2 for from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., but being a very slow means of locomotion are not likely to be patronized except out of curiosity.

Motor Cars, of which there are numbers in the country, can now be hired in Colombo, the rates being—

	Rs.	c.
For three or less passengers	1	0 a mile
For four passengers	1	25 „
For six passengers	2	0 „

The Ceylon Motor Car Co.'s office is close by at 2, Victoria Buildings.

A native guide can be obtained from the **Guides' Shelter**, just outside the jetty; his fee is 50 cents for the first hour and 25 cents for every additional hour. Guides wear dark blue coats with green facings.

The visitor's first impression of Colombo on landing, if the weather be fine, is almost invariably a very pleasing one.* The view obtained on leaving the landing jetty—with the statue of Queen Victoria immediately on the left, York street in front (a fine spacious boulevard), with its entrance flanked on the one side by the massive pile of buildings which form the Grand Oriental Hotel, and on the other by

* The "First Impressions" of two visitors, an Englishman and a Frenchman respectively, are vividly described in Appendix A.

the Victoria Buildings, an elegant block of terra-cotta buildings, with a glimpse of the Military Barracks in the background, and the Secretariat and handsome Custom House prominently in view down Church street on the right, can hardly fail to prepossess him in favour of the town, an impression which is pretty sure to deepen into a conviction that Colombo—though not a “noble” city such as Bombay or Calcutta—is one of the most beautiful as it is one of the most healthy cities in the East.

Statue of Queen Victoria.

The white marble statue of our late venerable Sovereign was provided by a vote of the Legislative Council as a memorial of her Diamond Jubilee in 1897; it is the work of Mr. G. E. Wade of London.

The Grand Oriental Hotel.

This hotel, facing the landing jetty, and from the drawing-rooms of which a good view of the harbour is obtained, is one of the largest and best appointed in the East. It contains 150 bedrooms, and can when required accommodate as many as 350 persons at night. Its handsome dining-hall, measuring 75 by 35 ft., with overlooking balconies, will seat 300 people. There is a very fine billiard-room with four tables. The cuisine and attendance are of the highest class. It is lit by electric light, served with an electric lift, and electric fans are placed in all the bedrooms.

Other charming features of this hotel are its Palm Court and Tropical Garden and its private orchestra. The Hotel Band plays during tiffin and dinner and frequently of an evening in the brilliantly illuminated gardens, where *al fresco* dinners are occasionally served.

The scene here when several mail steamers are in is a very animated one, rivalling that at Shepherd's in Cairo during the old overland route days.

The “G. O. H.” is the centre to which a large portion of the passenger traffic (all of which must necessarily pass its doors) is attracted on landing, and we have accordingly selected it as the point which will more often than not be that from which the visitor will commence his excursions through the city. (See Advt.)

Being perhaps anxious without loss of time to scan his immediate surroundings, let us at once take him for

A WALK ROUND "THE FORT,"

which may be accomplished on foot without much discomfort from the temperature between the hours of 6 and 8 in the morning or from 4.30 to 6.30 in the afternoon.

We cannot, however, too strongly enforce on all strangers the folly of walking about in the sun without the protection of an umbrella or a good sun hat. Frequently passengers are seen, even in the heat of the day, strolling about with only a cloth cap or a straw hat on their heads—nay, occasionally even bareheaded!—utterly unconscious apparently of the enormous risk they run of **sunstroke**.

The "Fort" exists at the present moment but in name, the old Dutch earthwork fortifications* on the landward sides having been demolished during the years 1869–71. It is the business part of the city, containing the chief Government and mercantile offices, the banks, the principal stores, &c. Its streets are bordered by a variety of handsome foliage and flowering trees, which afford a very grateful shade to pedestrians, the predominant ones being the Inge saman, or "rain" tree of Brazil, the scarlet and orange-flowering flamboyante (*Ponciana regia*), the deep yellow-blossomed *Peltophorum ferrugineum*, and the Suriya or tulip tree, sometimes called the "umbrella tree." The last, † with its delicate but short-lived yellow blossoms, is in

* The first fortifications were erected by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century, ostensibly to protect a factory, which eventually proved to be a fortress. In the following century the Dutch ousted the Portuguese and contracted but greatly strengthened the fortifications. The fortress existed in its Dutch form, with little material alteration, until thirty-five years ago, although a better class of guns was introduced by the British.

In 1869 the demolition of the high ramparts of the Colombo Fort was commenced. By the beginning of 1871 the whole of the old fortifications on the land side had disappeared, and the surrounding moat had been filled up. The only remnant left was the flagstaff battery of twelve guns (since dismantled) used for saluting purposes.

† The wood of this tree is said to be indestructible under water, hence it is employed in boat-building; it is also used for carriages in place of lancewood.

flower all the year round ; the others from about April to June exhibit a wonderful wealth of gorgeous colouring.

The varied races to be met with in the streets of Colombo, and more especially in the native parts—says Dr. Alan Walters in his charming work “Palms and Pearls”—provide “a veritable revelation to an Englishman. The swarming crowds are made up, like the multitude on the day of Pentecost, of Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and the rest: men in fezzes, men in hats, men in turbans, men in petticoats, men in trousers, men in boots, men in great peaked red and yellow slippers, men in nothing at all but the burnished livery of the sun. Few places can show a more varied mingling of the human race.”

York Street.

Opposite the “G. O. H.” stands a handsome block of terra-cotta coloured buildings known as the **Victoria Buildings**. At the northern end are the offices of the **Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company**, whose mail packets from London, Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia meet at Colombo every fortnight and exchange passengers and cargo, while its southern extremity is occupied by the **National Bank of India**. On the ground floor, the **Victoria Arcade**, prettily set out with palms, fountains, &c., and flanked on both sides by jewellers’ and India-ware shops, forms a welcome resort for rest and refreshment (ices, iced drinks, tea, &c.), provided (accommodation being available for ladies) by **Messrs. Burdayron Freres**, confectioners (see Advt.). The post card seller is here much in evidence.

In the centre of the block are **Reuter’s Telegram Co.’s** Agency, the Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco Company, Messrs. **P. Orr & Co.**, English jewellers, **F. Beato, Limited**, dealers in Burmese wares, Mr. Colyer’s **American Dentistry**, and the **Russian Consulate**. The **Krawehl Coaling Company**, a member of which is the **Belgian Consul**, has also an office here ; but the most important establishment to the travelling public is that of Messrs.

Thomas Cook & Son,

of world-wide fame as tourist agents, who through their numerous agencies are in touch with every part of the world,

and are ever ready to act in the interests of the travelling public. Tours to Peradeniya, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya, the Planting Districts, Adam's Peak, and the "Ruined Cities of Ceylon" (Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, &c.),* including motor car journeys to any part of the Island (see Advt.), can soon be organized.

Through the archway in the centre of the block are the studio of the **Colonial Photographic Company**, where photographic requisites of all kinds are obtainable, and the printing office of Messrs. **H. C. Hitchings & Co.**, the publishers of the *Ceylon Advertiser*, a weekly journal largely distributed gratis.

On the right of the "G. O. H." verandah are **Native dealers in jewellery and precious stones**, ivory, ebony, tortoise-shell, and other fancy goods. Those who have settled here and at the Bristol and the vicinity are among the most reliable of their class; at the same time, they are a remarkably shrewd set of men, who think passengers are bound to be flush of cash and are fair game for plunder! Several are collectors of and dealers in postage stamps. (See Advts.)

At the end of the verandah, fronting

Prince Street,

are the stores of the **Colombo Apothecaries' Company, Limited**, who in addition to being chemists, druggists, and opticians, are general storekeepers, and have recently added to their operations a well-equipped printing office. (See Advt.)

Immediately opposite are the extensive stores of Messrs. **Cargills, Limited**, far and away the largest wholesale and retail dealers in the town, their branches of business including general drapery, millinery, dressmaking, gentlemen's outfitting, tailoring, dispensing, perfumery, oilman stores, tea (Ceylon), cigars and tobacco, wines and spirits, &c. Their recently erected and very handsome and elegantly fitted premises are perhaps the finest of their kind in the East. (See Advt.)

Conspicuous from this point, across the road, is

* See Appendices B and C.

The Bristol Hotel,

a hotel of the highest class, largely patronized by the travelling public and the planting community. It is lit throughout with electric light. Its fine dining hall, which will comfortably seat 250 people, is fitted with electric fans.

It possesses 75 bedrooms, fitted either with electric fans or punkahs, and can provide sleeping accommodation for 150 persons. The excellence of its cuisine is proverbial and recognised as second to none in the East. Its spacious verandah with a profusion of palms and plants forms a very agreeable lounge. The hotel has a well-ventilated billiard room in which are four first class tables. (See Advt.)

Several shops attached to it are tenanted by Bombay merchants, dealers in Indian wares, precious stones, and jewellery, while at the northern end is a first class **Hair Dressing Saloon** run by a Company under European supervision. (See Advt.)

Turning to the right, next to Cargill's, are the offices of Messrs. **Altken, Spence & Co.**, agents for Lloyds and for the City Line. Next door, Messrs. **Volkart Bros.** are agents for the Rubattino, Shire, East Asiatic, Hamburg-American, Hansa, Spanish Mail, and other steamers; here is the **Netherlands Consulate**.

Farther up are the offices of Messrs. **Lipton, Limited** (founded by the successful trader of world-wide repute), who have large proprietary interests up-country as coffee, tea, and cacao planters. On their ground floor is the **Japanese Consulate**.

Next door again are Messrs. **J. M. Robertson & Co.**, one of the oldest mercantile firms in the Fort, agents for among others Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.

On the right hand is **St. Andrew's** Presbyterian Church,* and next to it

The Colombo Library,

established in 1874, open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Sundays, when it closes at 11 A.M. All respectable inhabitants are eligible as members, the entrance fee being Rs. 5

* For hours of Divine Service at Colombo Churches see Appendix D. The sale of this Scots Kirk and the erection of a new church in Kollupitiya are now being arranged by the Trustees.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



Colombo Chetty.



Moorman Tamby.

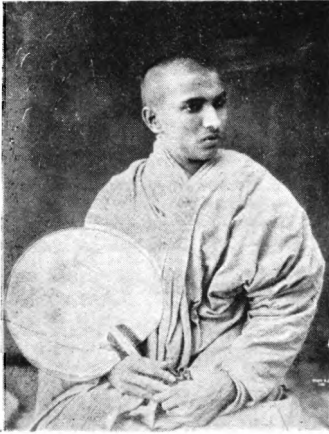


Parsee.

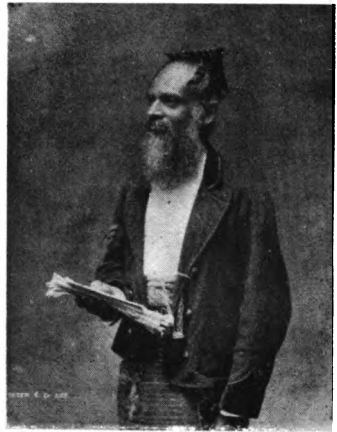


Snake Charmer.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



Buddhist Monk.



Sinhalese Postman.



Afghan.



Immigrant Tamil Girls.

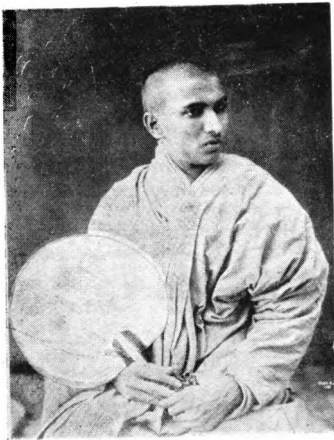


Ceylon Dhobies at Work.

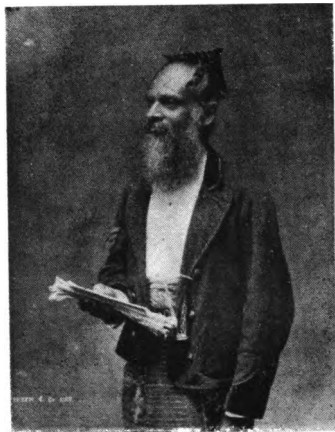


Fishing Canoes.

TYPES OF NATIVE CHARACTERS.



Buddhist Monk.



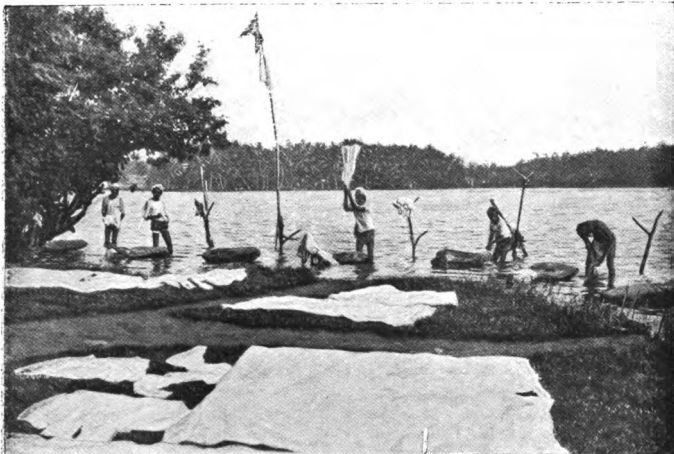
Sinhalese Postman.



Afghan.



Immigrant Tamil Girls.



Ceylon Dhobies at Work.



Fishing Canoes.



Kandyan Chiefs.



The Colombo-Negombo Canal.—(See Page 110.)

and the monthly subscription Rs. 2. At present there are about 200 members. Any member is at liberty to introduce non-residents visiting Colombo to the Library and the connected reading-room for a period of four weeks.

Visitors may use the reading-room for a week without any introduction on payment of a fee of Re. 1. They may also obtain books upon leaving a deposit with the librarian. English, Australian, and Indian newspapers are taken in, besides a considerable number of the most popular magazines, while the collection of books numbers some 15,000 volumes.

On the upper floor of this, a Government building, is the **Public Instruction Office**, to which is attached a small library, open to visitors, devoted to educational literature.

The large and stately terra-cotta structure opposite, a building costing over three lakhs of rupees, completed early in 1896 (Mr. A. F. Tomalin, of the Public Works Department, being the architect), is

The General Post Office.

It is in what is known as English classical renaissance, its basement being on Doric lines, its ground floor in the Ionic style, and its upper portion in the Corinthian. The public portion is in the centre. A handsome flight of steps leads through lofty arches to the public hall. The floor is laid with intaglio tiles in different colours, the bases of supporting pillars and the dado being in keeping, the escalier at the back communicating with the upper floor being entirely of polished granite. The ceiling is of plaster with papier maché enrichments.

On the left on entering are the parcels and postage stamp counters;* in the centre, the money order and savings bank counters; on the right, the registration and poste restante counters. The offices of the Postmaster-General and the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the Resident Postmaster's quarters are on the second floor, as well as a library and recreation room; the Telegraph Department and Telephone Exchange are also on this storey. The building is lit with electric light. The basement at the north end contains a room for the Governor's guard. Spacious as the present building is, nine years have sufficed to render its

* English postage stamps and postal orders are procurable.

accommodation inadequate to requirements, so rapid has been the development in all directions of the postal "Clapham Junction" of the East; and it is proposed to move the Telegraph Department to a separate building.

At present (1905) there are 153 ordinary post offices in Ceylon, 223 receiving offices, and 94 telegraph offices. By means of her 5-cent post card (now 6 cents) Ceylon was the first in 1898 to start universal "penny" postage, and since May, 1897, in her 25-cent telegrams she has had the cheapest telegraphic service in the world. The Colony was among the first to give its adherence to "Imperial penny letter postage,"* which (thanks to the labours of Sir J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.) was introduced on Christmas Day, 1898, and which all British Colonies have now accepted.

There is a cheap parcels post service to practically all British Colonies and to most foreign countries, the exchanges wherever possible being direct.

On the right are

The Gordon Gardens.

Here in the Portuguese times stood a Roman Catholic Cathedral, the destruction of which by fire was one of the first acts of the Dutch, who subsequently erected a church of their own, in which several of their Governors were interred. After the British occupation the fabric fell into disrepair, and the Dutch Governors' remains were in 1813 amid befitting ceremony removed to Wolfendahl Church. † In 1889 it assumed its present form, being laid out as an ornamental garden (in which a remarkable variety of trees will be found) at the private expense of Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore), then Governor of the Colony, as his personal gift to the capital in honour of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty's reign.

The buildings bordering the Gardens are some of the chief

Government Offices,

the principal block having been erected in Governor Sir H. G. Ward's time (1856-1860).

* And the first, it is believed (allowing for difference of time), to avail itself of this boon, a letter for England having been posted at the General Post Office immediately after the last stroke of 12 at midnight of the 24th-25th December, 1898.

† See page 85.

That across the Gardens is the **Custom House**, erected in 1876, of which a more imposing view has already been obtained from the Harbour ; the Master Attendant occupies the west half of the upper floor, while the Port Surgeon is accommodated with an office downstairs. The road which runs in front of the Custom House seawards leads to Customs warehouses, the range of buildings on the left being the **Government Stores**.

At the bottom of the road, within the gates, are the offices and warehouses of the **Ceylon Wharfage Company**, the chief landing and warehousing agency of the port, ready to undertake every description of business connected with the landing, shipping, warehousing, or forwarding of goods, from a parcel to a complete cargo. The office of the **Despatch Cargo Boat Company** is also there and the Wharf goods station of the Railway.

The remains of old Dutch buildings close by, and near the root of the Breakwater, are interesting specimens of solid masonry.

In the centre of the larger block immediately on the right, its position marked by the royal arms, is the **Legislative Council Chamber**. Beyond and extending to the northern end (facing the Harbour) is the **Secretariat**, the office of the Colonial Secretary, the chief executive officer of the Government, who usually holds a commission as Lieutenant-Governor to administer the Government of the Colony in the absence of the Governor. The upstairs of the near half of the block is occupied by the **Audit Office**, a Department charged not merely with the audit of accounts, but with the control of revenue and expenditure ; while a portion of the lower floor accommodates the **Record and Patent Offices** and the **Government Archives**. These latter interesting MSS. consist of the official records of the late Dutch Government from the year 1640 to 1796, which are being gradually translated ; to which have lately been added the English records of the British Government from 1799 to 1855.

The rest of the floor constitutes a part of the **Government Printing Office**, the principal portion occupying a large separate upstairs building behind. The latter is one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the East : it affords employment to some 300 hands, and its branchse

include stereotyping, electrotyping, typecasting, and book-binding, with special departments for stamp-printing and railway tickets. It does all Government printing, which includes over 30,000 pages of bookwork and 30,000,000 of printed forms per annum, at an expenditure of about Rs. 220,000. At the Paris Exhibition of 1900 its exhibit gained the high award of a gold medal, the only honour of that grade given to any British Government Press; and at the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904 it carried off three gold medals and one silver. It has recently received an installation of three Lanston Monotype composing machines, which are shortly to be added to.

Opposite the General Post Office is

The Queen's House,

the residence of the Governor of the Colony when in the capital, and the meeting place of the Executive Council of Government. Its erection was commenced during Sir G. W. Anderson's administration (1850-55) and completed in 1856 during Sir H. G. Ward's.

The house and grounds occupy about four acres. Prominent amongst the trees shading its front is the light green, very small-leaved tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), the very fine variegated grain of whose wood (the roots especially), like that of calamander or "bastard ebony," makes it one of the most beautiful and valuable of Ceylon cabinet woods; its leaves when boiled have valuable medicinal properties in cases of "sore eyes," a local complaint occasionally very troublesome to children. Calamander is now most rare, a few known forest trees being carefully preserved for seed.

The other gubernatorial residences in the Island are the King's Pavilion at Kandy, the "mountain capital," 74 miles inland by rail at an elevation of 1,700 feet above sea level, and the Queen's Cottage at Nuwara Eliya, the sanitarium, at an altitude of 6,200 ft.

At the northern gate and facing Prince street (the Colombo terminus of the famous Kandy road, one of the last great works constructed in Ceylon by compulsory labour) stands appropriately a bronze statue to the memory of the most celebrated of Ceylon's early British Governors, the great roadmaker, Lieut.-General **Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.** The

inscription on the pedestal records that it was erected by European and native inhabitants, and friends in England and India, out of respect and affection for his person and his distinguished administration between 1820 and 1822 and from 1824 to 1831.

Baillie Street,

the first on the left, is one of the most important thoroughfares, as it is the most central, in the Fort.

At the corner are the **Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation** and the **Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.**

The "**Ceylon Observer**" Office will be found about the centre of the street on the right: here, the latest telegrams from all parts of the world may be obtained, as well as a mass of literature bearing on Ceylon and its products, which the Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson have made a speciality in a series of **Planting Manuals**. Particular mention may here be made of "**Ferguson's Ceylon Directory and Handbook,**" an exhaustive annual compilation. (See Advt.), and of Mr. John Ferguson's "**Ceylon in 1903.**"

The late Mr. A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., during over fifty years' residence was indissolubly bound up with the progress of the Colony; his exceptional means of information as a journalist and his experience as the proprietor of the well-known "**Abbotsford**" plantation (tea, cinchona, coffee, eucalypti, and other Australian and foreign trees) in Upper Dimbula, placed him in the position of knowing probably more about Ceylon, its people, its agriculture, and its capabilities—and of being able to do more for the land of his adoption—than any other man of his day. He died in December, 1892.

The present senior editor, the Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., representative of General European interests in the Legislative Council, has over forty years' service as a journalist in Ceylon and is the *doyen* of journalists in the East.

The "**Observer,**" the first newspaper independent of Government, was started in 1834 as the "**Colombo Observer.**" Colombo can now boast of no less than five (two evening and three morning) dailies which publish weekly editions for foreign circulation. Before the introduction of the telegraph between Colombo and Galle in 1858 the "**Observer**

pigeon express" for eight years brought budgets of news from Galle on the arrival of every mail, the distance (72 miles) being accomplished in from one to two hours. An overland issue is published on homeward mail days.

The monthly "Tropical Agriculturist" was started by Mr. John Ferguson in 1881, and has obtained a world-wide reputation as a vade mecum for tropical planters, the 24th annual volume being completed with the June number of this year. It has just assumed a new form, being amalgamated with the Journal of the Agricultural Society of Ceylon, recently established under the auspices of Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., the present Governor of the Island.

Messrs. **Skrine & Co.**, agents for the Star, Ducal, Harrison, and Muirburn lines of steamers, are next door.

The principal buildings on the left side of the road are the offices of Messrs. **Lee, Hedges & Co.**, an old established mercantile and agency house, and the **Bank of Madras**.

Over the doorway of one of the houses between these, that of the **Austro-Hungarian Consulate** (recently re-constructed), will be seen the following interesting **Dutch Inscription** :

DOOR GEWELT GEVELT
 DOOR · T · REGT HERSTELT

This has been rendered "Destroyed by might, Restored by right;" the tradition being that Petrus Vuist, one of the most cruel and tyrannical of the Dutch Governors, had the house pulled down in a fit of passion, and that it was rebuilt by a successor, who placed the inscription upon it.*

Farther down on the right the **Ceylon Planters' Stores and Agency** (Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co.), the stores of Messrs. **Smith, Campbell & Co.**, tailors and outfitters, and dealers in saddlery and horse and carriage requisites (see Advt.), will be found; while the building at the end of the street is tenanted by Mr. **E. B. Creasy**, who represents the **London and Colombo Forwarding Agency**, by the aid of which boxes of tea or any other goods can be forwarded, for one payment to be made at either end, to any part of the world. (See Advt.)

* So atrocious were his acts that he was arrested, sent to Bataria, tried and sentenced to death by decapitation, his body being subsequently quartered and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the sea!

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Do. coloured		2 85
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MAPS OF THE PLANTING DISTRICTS (Tea and Cacao Estates), a publication compiled expressly for the publishers, and containing the names of nearly all the Estates, in case		6 35
Do. on rollers		6 95
Do. coloured		4 85
Do. uncoloured		3 60
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Skeen's Guide to Kandy (Do. do.)		1 5
Burrows' Visitor's Guide to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya		1 55
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Handbook to Kurunegala and Neighbourhood , by F. Modder		1 55
CEYLON HANSARD, 1904-5		5 15
[Volumes of this publication, the Official Record of the Ceylon Legislative Council, have been published since 1871, and can be obtained at the <i>Observer</i> Book Store.]		
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Ceylon to England <i>via</i> Japan and America, by J. Ferguson		1 60
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How to Economise the Available Labour Supply on our Tea Plantations ...	0 77
Plucking, Pruning, and Preparation of Tea ...	0 77
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"Inge Va !" or, The Sinne Durai's Pocket Tamil Guide ...	2 55
"Mehe Varen !" (Sinhalese of Part I. of "Inge Va !") ...	1 52
Estate Buildings (Prize Essay), by Messrs. Ballardie & Owen	4 20
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Ceylon Coffee Soils and Manures, by J. Hughes ...	0 55
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Queen Street—contd.

But, to continue along Queen street. On the right, adjoining Queen's House grounds, lying back from the road, is the **Mercantile Bank of India, Limited**. The upper floor is occupied by Messrs. **Whittall & Co.**, one of the chief planting houses in the Colony, and agents for the Glen and Orient Steamship Lines; the packets of the latter, a formidable rival to the P. & O. Company in the Australian trade, call at Colombo fortnightly, and largely swell the passenger traffic. The **Danish Consulate** is here. On both sides of the garden in front are fine specimens of the sacred **Bo tree** of the Buddhists (*Ficus religiosa*), which is readily distinguishable from other species of the fig tree by the long tendrils attached to its leaves.*

Opposite are the stores of Messrs. **Martin & Co.**, ladies' and gentlemen's outfitters; while in the corner building is the Fort Office of the "Ceylon Independent" newspaper. The "**Independent**" is an eight-page (on Saturdays 12-page) morning sheet, started in 1888 as the first Ceylon "penny paper," its selling price being 5 cents. It has the largest circulation of Ceylon newspapers, catering more especially for the Ceylonese. It publishes on mail days an overland edition called the "Ceylon Mail." (See Advt.)

In the same building is one of the numerous shops dealing in Indian wares of every description—that of **Seeromul Topandas** (see Advt.)—which are met with in all parts of the Fort and generally form to visitors very tempting resorts for the disposal of surplus cash.

* Its heart-shaped leaves with long attenuated points are attached to the stem by so slender a stalk that they appear in the profoundest calm to be ever in motion, like the leaves of the aspen. The tree is planted close to every Buddhist temple, and attracts as much veneration as the statue of the god himself. The great Bo-tree at Anuradhapura (which it is believed grew from a branch of the identical fig-tree under which Gautama Buddha reclined when he underwent his apotheosis) is in all probability the oldest historical tree in the world. It was planted in 288 B.C. [hence it is now 2,193 years old]: its age is not based on conjecture, but is a matter of record.—*Tennent's Ceylon*.

Here and there in niches of walls and buildings, clinging to the bare brickwork, young plants will be seen growing, the seeds having probably been conveyed by birds.

The **Clock Tower** is now reached. This, which serves also as a **Lighthouse**, was built in the year 1857 during the Governorship of Sir Henry Ward. The white revolving dioptric light is of the first order and one of the finest in the world. The height of the focal plane above sea-level is 132 feet, and the light is visible to an eye elevated 20 feet above sea-level at a distance of 17 miles in clear weather. It shows a triple flash at intervals of 30 seconds, each flash being of one second's duration, and each long eclipse of 18 seconds' duration. Kerosine oil, of special purity, is the illuminating agent.

The road here crossing Queen street at right-angles is Chatham street, the portion to the right, up which we turn, being generally known as

Upper Chatham Street.

The premises which will now attract the stranger's eye are those of Messrs. **H. W. Cave & Co.** (agents for **H. S. King & Co.**), booksellers, stationers, and music sellers. Here will be found the latest books, the newest music, and the many different stationery articles necessary to travellers. Their show rooms contain many fine pianofortes (of special construction for the climate), a very large stock of bicycles of various makes, athletic goods, games, and a large display of all sorts of fancy goods. Their store is undoubtedly one of the finest in the East, always abounding in novelties. Passengers wishing to introduce something new into the music room of their vessel should not fail to call at "Caves'." Special mention should here be made of Mr. H. W. Cave's profusely illustrated scholarly publications entitled "Picturesque Ceylon" and of his latest work, "Golden Tips" (devoted to the great tea industry); these, together with his work on "The Ruined Cities of Ceylon," form charming souvenirs of a visit to this Island. (See Advt.)

Cave's have a well-equipped printing press and turn out artistic work.

Half way up the street in a three-storied building is the **Globe Hotel**, and at the farther end stands the **British India Hotel**; at each of these cool and comfortable accommodation coupled with a fair table can be secured at a more moderate figure than at the leading hotels.

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Birmingham Daily Post.—A more delightful book on Ceylon could not be wished for.

Standard.—Mr. H. W. Cave deserves well of Ceylon. He has done an immense amount of work in making the attractions of the Colony known to the reading public who reside in other parts of the Empire. His latest work is a splendid effort.

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Spectator.—"Written in a very pleasant and scholarly style."

Overland Mail.—"Any province of the Empire is fortunate to have its grand and picturesque characteristics recorded by such a sympathetic and clever master of his craft as Mr. H. W. Cave."

Black and White.—"The finest products of the camera we have ever seen within boards. To the artist and the archæologist alike the work must have supreme attraction."

Athenæum.—"The illustrations are the notable feature, but their value is much enhanced by the letterpress."

The Queen.—"One of the most beautiful books I ever opened is Mr. H. W. Cave's 'Ruined Cities of Ceylon.' The pictures represent the high-water mark of reproduction from photographs taken alike with admirable judgment in the choice of subject and with the most delicate and artistic touch. The letterpress is exceedingly interesting."—DOUGLAS SLADEN.

The Geographical Journal.—"Mr. Cave's lucid descriptions, together with the excellent illustrations reproduced from his own photographs, give a vivid idea of the architectural wonders lying hid among the northern jungles, and will, we doubt not, arouse a wish in many of his readers to make a personal inspection of these interesting relics of the past."

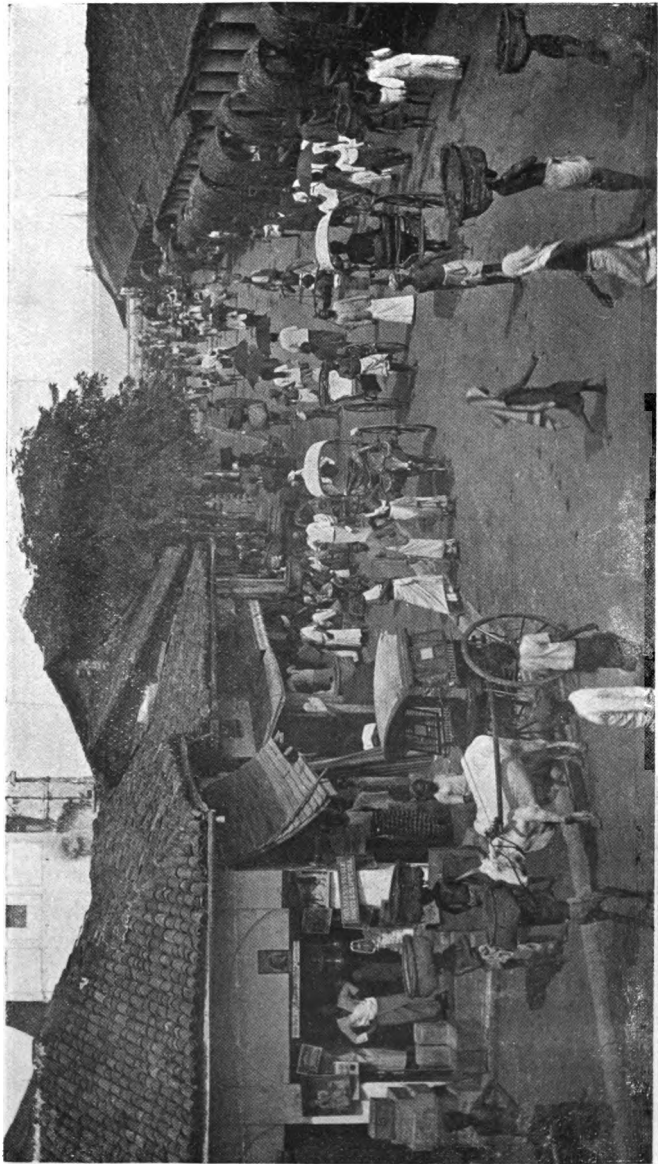
PUBLISHED BY

HUTCHINSON & Co., LONDON.

TO BE HAD ALSO FROM

H. W. CAVE & Co., COLOMBO.

(Near the Lighthouse.)



St. John's Street, Pettah. (Page 81.)



Queen Street and Lighthouse, Fort. (Page 23.)



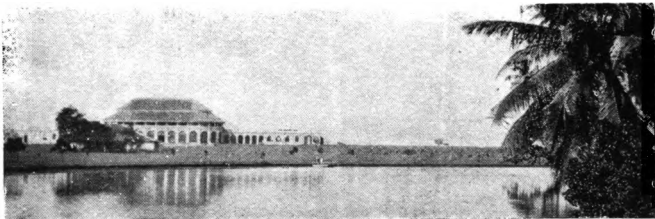
Chatham Street, Fort. (Page 27.)



Kayman's Gate, Pettah. (Page 81.)



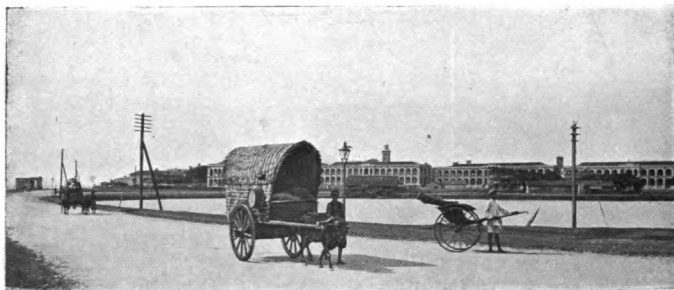
Fruit Seller's Boutique.



View on Galle Face (Colombo Club).



Flood Scene in Colombo.



View of Military Barracks from Galle Face.

Flagstaff Street.

To the right, through a gateway at the back of Queen's House, on a battery overlooking the Galle Buck (a corruption of the Sinhalese *galbokka*, 'rocky bay'),* stands the **Colombo Flagstaff**, the signalling station of the port.

Retracing one's steps and re-passing the British India Hotel, some of the Garrison **Officers' Quarters** and a detached residence for the Commanding Officer of the Line Regiment will be encountered on the left hand ; while the Regimental **Mess House** and a fine range, which contains quarters for unmarried officers, will be passed on the right.

Queen Street—contd.

Gaining now the lower end of Queen street, the visitor has a side view of one of five blocks of commodious and well-arranged **Military Barracks**, four of which are usually occupied by Infantry, the fifth by Artillery. These barracks, four of which are placed *en echelon* so as not to impede the sea breeze from the buildings in rear, are among the healthiest in the East, being perfectly open to the sea. They are built on the foundation of the old wall of the Dutch Fort, and, with the Married Quarters on Galle Face, cost £65,000. They are fronted by a spacious parade ground, with an excellent cricket pitch, while the connected buildings behind include a **Garrison Theatre**.

The buildings to the right, facing the Barracks, are the **Married Staff Sergeants' Quarters**.

The garrison of the Colony, which is a Brigadier's Command, comprises Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry, with detachments of Army Service Corps, Ordnance, and Royal Army Medical Corps, numbering (in October, 1905) 1,659 of all ranks, of whom detachments are stationed at Kandy, Trincomalee, † Nuwara Eliya,

* Sir Emerson Tennent mentions that the Moors, who took possession of the harbour in the 12th and 13th centuries, built the tomb of one of their santos (saints) here, which was subsequently desecrated by the Portuguese when they erected a fort.

† The troops will be finally withdrawn from Trincomalee at the close of 1905, and the expenditure be thus reduced: it is no longer an Admiralty station.

and Diyatalawa, the latter being the site of the Camp in which the Boer prisoners of war were interned between 1900 and 1903, now a Military and Naval sanitarium. The military expenditure amounts to about £163,000 per annum, of which the Island pays an annual contribution of about £124,000 sterling.*

Of Galle Face we shall see more hereafter, so we make again for the Clock Tower. On the left are the **Ordnance Stores**. The buildings to the right are mostly merchants' offices: a portion of the block next to the barracks is occupied (upstairs) by Messrs. **Darley, Butler & Co.**, agents for the Austrian Lloyds' steamers, and by Messrs. **Julius and Creasy**, a leading firm of solicitors.

Adjoining these are the offices of Messrs. **Finlay, Muir & Co.**, who have large proprietary interests in tea. They are agents for the Clan steamers. Next door again are the offices of Messrs. **Bols Bros. & Co.**, agents for the **British India Steam Navigation Company**, which possesses a fleet greater in numbers than and about equal in tonnage to that of the P. & O. Company, and almost always has several steamers in the harbour; this line has a daily mail service between Colombo and Tuticorin, by which the importation of the labour for the planting districts from Southern India is served. The **Consulates** for **Sweden and Norway** and for **Italy** will be found here.

Next come the offices of Messrs. **Delmege, Forsyth & Co.**, agents for the Brocklebank, Anchor, Holt's, Hall, and Ocean steamers, one of whose members is **Consul for Spain and Portugal**; of Messrs. **Leechman & Co.**, produce and estate agents; of Messrs. **Geo. Steuart & Co.**, one of the oldest planting agency houses in the Island, agents for the London and Westminster Bank, Coutts's, the Ulster and Montreal Banks, &c.

The block of buildings opposite, of which Cave's forms the corner, belongs to the estate of the late **Mr. Charles de Soysa**, whose business is carried on by his eldest son, Mr. J. W. C. de Soysa, in an office located in its southern end. Over the centre the "Stars and Stripes" are occasionally to be seen flying above the **American Consulate**.

* In regard to the Volunteers see page 55.

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Photographs of Ceylon
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[See next Page.]

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Silks of Different Sorts in Various Colours.

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Embroidered Table Cloths.

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Shirts, Suits, Undershirts, &c.

Silk and Crepe Dressing Gowns.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Sashes, &c.

Cashmere Shawls.

Persian and Indian Rugs and Carpets.

Carved Sandalwood Boxes, Ebony, and Ivory Goods.

Kandyan Curiosities and Tortoise Shell Goods, &c., &c.

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Hand-made Ceylon Lace.

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COLOMBO, CEYLON.**

PRIZE MEDALS:

Melbourne International Exhibition	1880
Agri-Horticultural Society, Ceylon, for Precious Stones, Pearls, Ebony, Carved Works, &c.	1883
Colonial and Indian Exhibition	1886
Agri-Horticultural Society	1887
Diploma and Gold Medal, Earl's Court, London, for Jewellery	1896
Republique Française Exposition International	1900
GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE.	
Universal Exposition, Saint Louis, U.S.A.	1904

Chatham Street.

At the corner are Messrs. **Bosanquet & Co.**, one of the largest estate agency firms in Ceylon, and next to them Messrs. **Brown & Co., Limited**, engineers and importers of estate implements, hardware, brickmakers, &c., whose extensive workshops and factory are at Hatton in Dikoya.

A few doors down on the left hand are Messrs. **Freudenberg & Co.**, agents for the Deutsche Bank, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, a line whose mail steamers, running from Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp (via Southampton) to Singapore, China, and Japan, as well as Australia, call regularly at Colombo. Here is the **German Consulate**.

Messrs. **John Hagenbeck & Co.**, ship chandlers and exporters of wild animals, and **Fernando's**, the premises of a leading ship dubash and contractor to the Navy, are also on the left.

In Hospital street on the right (reached by Hospital lane) are the **Royal Artillery** Company offices, the **Military Canteens**, and the **Colombo Electroplating Works**.

At the farther end of the street (on the left-hand side) are the photograph studio and show rooms of Messrs. **F. Skeen & Co.** (successors to W. L. H. Skeen & Co.), the oldest photographers in the Island. They have by far the largest and finest selection of views of the Island, and no better souvenir of a visit to Ceylon can possibly be secured by the visitor than a selection of their exquisite pictures (including photographs of the ancient cities of Ceylon and of cities in Northern and Southern India), which have taken high rank at various Imperial and Colonial Exhibitions. They took a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1901, heading the list of Ceylon exhibitors, and obtained the only gold medal awarded to Ceylon photographers at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. The manufacture of half-tone process blocks has lately been made a speciality by this firm. (See Advt.)

On opposite sides of the street will be noticed the shops of Messrs. **D. F. de Silva & Co.**, **D. D. de Silva & Co.**, **Don Theodoris & Co.**, and **W. B. Thegris & Co.** (see Advts.), and several other jewellers, where those in search of jewellery and precious stones will find a large field for selection ;

also reliable watch-makers in Messrs. **A. de Domenico** and **C. M. Cramer & Sons**, close to the latter being **Chandram's** well-known depôt for Indian silks and other Indian wares (see Advt.), the opposite corner being occupied by one of **J. T. Ramasamy's** similar shops (see Advt.).

Round the corner on the right are the **Australian Stores**, a depôt for Australian provisions of all kinds kept by Messrs. Thompson, Thomas & Co. of Melbourne.

At the corner building at the other end of the row the premises of **Mr. J. C. Mathew**, another leading ship dubash, will be found, as also the offices of an eight-page "penny daily," the "**Ceylon Standard**," started in 1898.

The continuation of Chatham street leads to the Fort Station of the **Seaside Railway**, which runs, for some miles along the seashore, past Kalutara (which has been styled the "Richmond of Ceylon") and Bentota (celebrated for its edible oysters) to Galle, a distance of 72 miles, thence to Matara, 28 miles farther. At **Mount Lavinia**, seven miles off, the Grand Hotel, once a vice-regal residence of considerable beauty, built in the Ionic and Corinthian styles on a promontory at the very edge of the sea, enjoys the highest reputation as a hostelry. The "Sunday fish tiffin" here is one of the best patronized institutions of Colombo.

The Scientific Departments.

The building on the right on the way to the Fort Station is the Headquarter office of the **Government Survey Department**, where maps and plans are prepared by photolithographic and allied processes for Government purposes and for sale to the public. The meteorological records of the Island, which are recorded for between 70 and 80 stations, are also prepared here for publication.

Behind, a large block of buildings to accommodate the Government Departments of **Public Works** and **Irrigation** (the latter at present occupies a temporary structure) is about to be erected.

The former Department has charge of the design, construction, and maintenance of all principal roads, bridges, canals, Government buildings, waterworks, and public works throughout the Island other than those connected with the

Government Railway and Irrigation projects. The approximate expenditure on Public Works in charge of the Public Works Department is Rs. 5,000,000 per annum.

To the Irrigation Department, established in 1900, has now been transferred everything connected with irrigation, parts of the country, the Northern, North-Central, North-Western, Eastern, and Southern Provinces especially, having from the earliest times possessed immense storage tanks—practically inland lakes—from which the water required for rice cultivation is led by channels to the village rice fields often found in terraces on the hill sides. These ancient monuments of engineering skill were constructed many centuries ago by native monarchs, but had fallen into disrepair; their restoration has been one of the chief concerns of the Government for the last 40 years, and will for many more engage its anxious attention.

Opposite are the **Chamber of Commerce Buildings**—in the large hall of which on the upper floor the Colombo weekly tea sales are held. The **Chamber of Mines**, founded in 1899, is amalgamated with the Chamber of Commerce.

Within these are the office of the **Messageries Maritimes de France**, who carry on a regular fortnightly mail service between France, India, and China, and monthly to Australia (and by a branch service) to Calcutta. Their agent is the **French Consul**.

York Street.

Turning to the left, the **Registrar-General's Department** occupies the ground floor of the large building (once a Military barrack) on the opposite side of the road, the upper floor at present accommodating the Department of Public Works. Opposite are Messrs. **Miller & Co.**, wine and general merchants and agents for favourite brands of cigars and tobaccos.

Next to them is an ornamental block of buildings erected by gentlemen from the Southern Colonies, known as "The Australia Buildings." Messrs. **Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.**, drapers and general storekeepers, and **Topunsing Mootoomull**, one of the largest dealers in India wares (see Advt.), occupy the shops, between which is **The Pagoda**, a popular Tea House, where Ceylon tea as well as ices and light refreshments generally are obtainable, while the offices above

are tenanted by, among others, Messrs. **Carson & Co.**, largely engaged in the cotton trade and agents for the popular Bibby Line of steamers, which call *en route* to Rangoon, and for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japanese mail steamers. They also hold large stocks of Australian timber.

Messrs. **Slme & Co.**, cash drapers, next door, are about to move into the adjacent corner of Cargills' Buildings.

The visitor is once again within sight of the Grand Oriental Buildings; but some establishments across the road, in Main street, though once without the Fort bounds, must now be taken as part of it, and demand notice.

Chief among these, with recently erected offices, show rooms, and stores of handsome design, are

The Colombo Ironworks.

Messrs. Walker, Sons, & Co., Ltd., opened these works in Colombo in 1880 as an offshoot from their old establishment in Kandy, commenced in 1854 at the Bogambra Mills, where they so long maintained the lead in the manufacture of coffee machinery. While still making as many coffee pulpers for other countries as when "coffee was king" in Ceylon, they have added the manufacture of tea machinery, repairs to steamers, contracts for buildings, and all sorts of structural work. They now employ over 1,000 workmen in their Colombo workshops.

The **Machine and Erecting Shops** are fitted up with the latest improved tools for turning out accurate work with the greatest economy. A travelling crane runs overhead the entire length of the building, capable of lifting weights up to 10 tons.

The **Boiler Shop** is well supplied with all the necessary plant for the manufacture of wrought-iron work, such as boilers, iron buildings, roof work, girders, bridges, &c. Many of the largest tea factories in Ceylon have been built by them.

The **Foundry** is capable of casting from the smallest weight up to 10 tons either in green or dry sand.

The **Carpenters' Shop and Saw Mills** have the newest direct driven steam saw frames and modern wood working machinery. They have the advantage of being able to float the logs of timber direct from the harbour to the saw mills, which enables them to turn out all kinds of wood-

work with the greatest economy. In connection with this department they undertake building contracts, and their stocks of teak are the largest in the Colony.

Marine Repairs.—As they are always able to keep a large force of workmen engaged in stock work at their specialities in coffee and tea machinery, they have at their disposal a great number of skilled workmen ready for any repairs in the engine room, boilers, or hulls of vessels coming into the harbour, and their European engineers are well qualified to carry out any work entrusted to them. They have during the past few years done some of the heaviest repairs ever attempted in the East.

In the **Show Rooms** they exhibit samples of most of their manufactures, as well as engines from Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., and Messrs. W. and J. Jackson's tea machinery, for which they are sole agents in Ceylon and Southern India. The **Motor and Cycle Department** occupies a building to itself and is well stocked with the leading makes. (See Advt.)

The **Store Department**, in front of the works, is for all kinds of hardware, electroplate, general and furnishing ironmongery, the most complete of its kind in the town.

Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. are the **Managing Agents** of the **Ceylon Steamship Company**, which possesses two steamers of over 300 tons net register, the Lady Gordon and the Lady Havelock, fitted throughout with modern conveniences, for a weekly service round the Island.

A trip round the Island (occupying, including seven stoppages, eight to ten days) affords ready means of becoming acquainted with the characteristics, resources, and different races of the Colony.

Occupying the greater portion of a new block known as "The Times Buildings" (opposite Walker's) are the offices of the "**Times of Ceylon**," a leading evening daily publishing weekly mail summaries, started in 1846. "The Times" lays claim to the largest European circulation and to the most complete telegraphic service, all foreign messages being now copyright. While devoted to Planting and European interests, it may from the fullness of its sporting news be called the Sporting Paper of the Island. In 1904 it started a 5-cent "Morning Edition" which has met with much success among the native population. (See Advt.)

Opposite Walker's, at the corner of Main Street and Lotus road, is the principal depôt (with the office of the Resident Engineer) of the

Colombo Drainage Works.

The depôt was constructed in 1903 preparatory to carrying out the first instalment of Messrs. Mansergh & Sons' scheme for the complete drainage of the city upon modern lines. The whole scheme will provide for an ultimate population of 235,000, and is estimated to cost ten million rupees. The first instalment will provide for a population of 63,000, for which an expenditure of three million rupees has been already sanctioned.

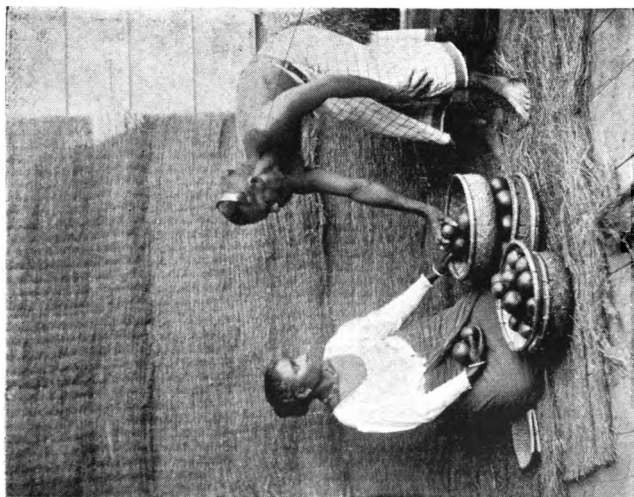
The works which are now in course of construction will consist of a system of sewers in all the streets gravitating into a main along the Harbour front from the Fort to Skinner's road, where the sewage will be lifted by pumps into the main outfall sewer, which will carry it $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles inland to Treatment Works in the neighbourhood of the Kelani river near Victoria Bridge.

Adjoining and occupying what were till lately the **Military Provost Cells** are the armoury of the Ceylon Volunteer Artillery, a **Fire Engine Station**, and the **Fort Police Station**; and, just behind these, the **Tennis Courts** of the Fort and Post Office Clubs.

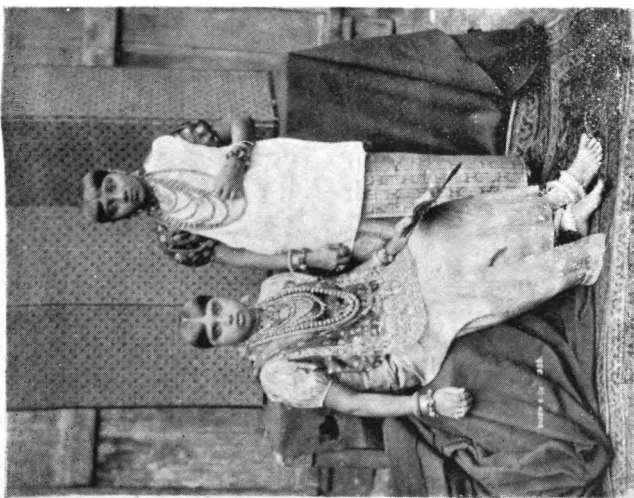
St. Peter's Church, which adjoins the "G. O. H." in Church street, facing the harbour, is an old Dutch building formerly the Banqueting Hall of the Dutch Governors, anything but an ecclesiastical-looking edifice. It is the garrison church and contains some interesting memorials.

Adjoining it are the **Lean Board**, the **Widows' Pension Fund Office**, and the **General Treasury**.

In the Appendix C will be found an alphabetically arranged Mercantile, Shipping, and Trade List, showing the situations of the various banks, merchants' and shipping offices, and the principal retail stores, the names of those who have been mentioned here being restricted as a rule to those which are of interest to the travelling public. In that list the names and official addresses of the various Consuls are included.



Sinhalese Fruit Sellers.



Kandyan Ladies.



A Hindu God.



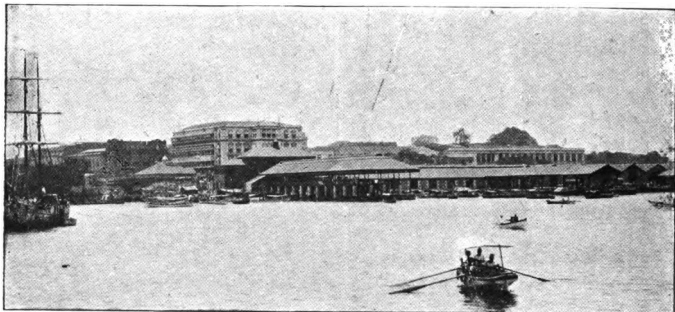
Moorman Barber.



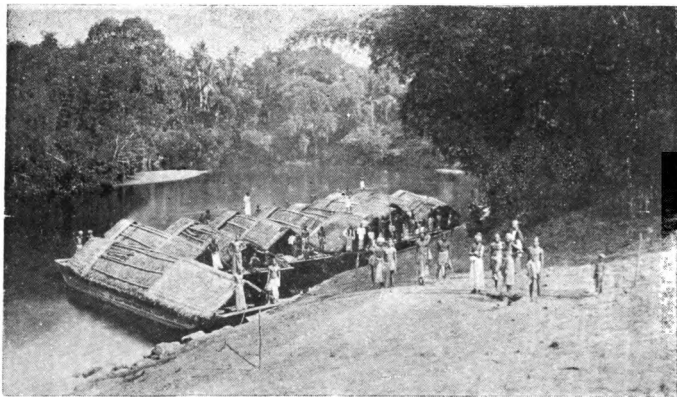
Skinner's Road. (Page 94.)



Buddhist Temple, Kelaniya. (Page 87.)



The Colombo Passenger Jetty.



Padda Boats on the Kelani River. (Page 89.)



Galle Face. (Page 35.)

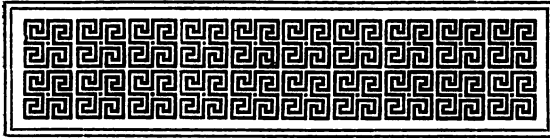
PART II.



SOUTHERN DRIVE.

SOUTHERN DRIVE.

Galle Face—Old Military Burial Ground—Colombo Club—Sports Club—Galle Face Hotel—Kollupitiya—Tea Packing Factory—Wesleyan Mission—Turret Road—St. Michael's Church—St. Margaret's Home for Girls—Bishop's College—Tropical Vegetation—Railway Station—Bristol Studio—Kollupitiya Mills—Traveller's Palms—Alfred House—Palmyra Palm—Bambalapitiya—Presbyterian Church—Hindu Temple—St. Paul's—Havelock Town—Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills—Industrial Home—Cinnamon Gardens—Havelock Racecourse—Prince's Club—Lunatic Asylum—Colombo Cricket Club Ground—Museum—Teachers' Training School—Government Dairy—Garden Club—Orient Club—Victoria Park—Banyan Tree and Areca and Kitul Palms—Public Hall—Webster's Tea Packing Factory—General's Residence—Wekanda and Union Mills—Union Place—Carriage Factories and Stables—De Soysa Buildings—Slave Island Railway Station—Ice and Aërated Water Factories—Masonic Temple—Christ Church—Military Married Barracks—Military Hospital.



THE SOUTHERN DRIVE.

WE place the Southern Drive first in order because it traverses what is undoubtedly the most pleasant division of the city as regards its roads and the surrounding vegetation (which is met with in all the richness and variety peculiar to the Tropics), native huts and bazaars being interspersed with European bungalows. It will be seen to the best advantage in the early morning.

Starting from the main entrance to the Grand Oriental Hotel, the route to be taken lies to the left, past the Gordon Gardens and the Clock Tower.

Galle Face,

a military reservation, to the existence of which the good health of Colombo residents is to a great extent due, the "face" forming a capital site for exercise of all kinds, comes into view after Queen street is passed. Here until the year 1893 (when the Havelock Racecourse in the Cinnamon Gardens was opened) was held the annual race meet under the auspices of the Colombo Turf Club. Cricket and football still find a habitat here, though golf and polo have moved further afield to more eligible grounds. The seaside drive is to Colombo society what the Maidan is to that of Calcutta, or Rotten Row to the aristocracy of London, there being provision for pedestrian, equestrian, and carriage exercise.

Passing over the railway crossing, a glance to the left over the lake, which is here in close proximity to the sea,

will reveal a scene of much beauty that in many of its aspects may well remind one of an English landscape: on a fine morning or afternoon during the north-east monsoon (November to April) the **Adam's Peak Range** stands out in bold relief in the background.

An old **Military Burial Ground**, with some interesting civil and military memorial stones, which will be noticed on the left, will be passed on returning.

Taking the seaside road, which is bordered by a well-kept gravelled path for pedestrians and is about three-quarters of a mile long, a memorial stone will be noticed in the centre recording that the "walk" was commenced by Sir Henry Ward in 1856, completed in 1859, and "recommended to his successors in the interests of the ladies and children of Colombo."

The upstairs building standing out prominently on the centre road, not inaptly styled as of the "night-cap order of architecture," belongs to the Colombo Assembly Rooms Co. Ltd., and has for some years been leased to the **Colombo Club**. It was formerly used as a grand stand during the annual race meeting, and to the present day the annual Turf Club Ball, at the close of the August meet, is held in it; the upper storey forms the finest ballroom in Colombo, the flooring being of satinwood.

The smaller building adjoining it is the pavilion of **The Sports Club**, attached to which are squash racquet and tennis courts. The Cricket ground is on the other side; coir matting being utilized for the pitch, a reliable wicket is always obtainable, and "centuries" are not altogether rareties. Cricket in Ceylon, in spite of the temperature, is the national game of the Island as it is of the mother-country; and while the strongest position has for many years been held by a Ceylonese club styled the Colombo Colts, Galle Face and other open spaces are alive on Sunday afternoons with natives of all classes indulging in the game, often with implements of the most primitive character. In recent years the natives have also taken to football.

At the end of the promenade, commanding a full view of the esplanade, stands one of the largest as well as finest buildings in Colombo—

The Galle Face Hotel,

Built in what is known as the Renaissance, this hotel holds a very commanding as well as very salubrious position—being in close proximity to the Fort and Harbour on the one side and to the Cinnamon Gardens on the other—and is a very popular institution with up-country residents, its spacious verandahs overlooking the sea and the promenade. Its interior arrangements are on a scale corresponding with its imposing exterior. Its entrance hall is the finest in the Island. Its handsome dining room measures 80 by 40 feet. The hotel is lit throughout with the electric light. The upper floors, which contain several fine suites of rooms, are served with an electric lift. Many of its bedrooms, of which there are 180 in all, are fitted with electric fans. It is provided with a spacious private dining room and a library and card-room, and its fine billiard room has four first-class tables. It possesses two special attractions: first, a private billiard room which may be engaged by those desirous of entertaining friends for an evening; and, secondly, a salt water swimming bath, 50 feet long by 20 broad, with a depth of from 4 to 7 feet. In a word, it possesses every comfort that can be looked for in a first-class hotel of the present day. Its construction cost Rs. 900,000. (See Advt.)

A branch of the **Bristol Studio** (Messrs. Plâté & Co.) is located in the Hotel (see Advt.), while the India dealer is as much *en evidence* here as at rival institutions.

Kollupitiya.

Turning to the right after passing the hotel, we enter the main road leading to the south of the Island. Kollupitiya (or more familiarly, Colpetty), as the first stretch of about two miles is called, a third of a century ago prided itself upon containing the residences of most of the *élite* of Colombo. It has had, however, to surrender its title to this pre-eminence to a suburb which has during the last twenty-five years sprung up in the Cinnamon Gardens, acquaintance with which will be made in the course of the drive.

The corner house on the left on entering it is the **American Dentistry** of Dr. N. Cama, a dental surgeon of the highest repute, while on the immediate right is **Madame Del Tufo's Galle Face Photographic Studio** (see Advt.) and **Madame Lesjardin's** boarding house.

Adjoining **Walles's** extensive **Livery Stables and Carriage and Harness Factory** (opposite) are the works and stores of the **Colombo Ice and Cold Storage Company** (who manufacture ice and aerated waters and import large quantities of frozen beef, mutton, fish, and game from Australia and England) and the garage of the **Ceylon Motor Car Company**. Immediately on the right a small **Hindu Temple** may be observed, while on the left, when the seaside railway is crossed, is the site which it is understood has been selected for the erection of the new **Scots Kirk**.

The residences on each side of the first part of the road, known as **Steuart Place**, still commend themselves to some leading citizens from their openness to the sea, their nearness to the Fort, and their proximity to Galle Face. The boon of a seaside railway which the Island owes to Governor Sir W. H. Gregory (who administered the Government between 1872 and 1877) has, however, of late years rendered **Bambalapitiya**, a couple of miles farther down, a favourite quarter, especially of Government and mercantile clerks and those of limited means, who appreciate the salubrious surroundings of seaside residences.

Some of the names given to bungalows along **Colpetty**—such as the **Synagogue**, **Storm Lodge**, **Monsoon Villa**, **The Rotunda**, **The Snuggery**, &c.—will strike the stranger as curious. The road is bordered by a succession of cocoanut palms (*Cocos nucifera*)* and other trees, and the diversity

* The cocoanut palm is so extensively cultivated throughout the Tropics that it is impossible to ascertain its native country; it is however indigenous to some part of Asia, probably Southern India. It prefers the vicinity of the sea, although it sometimes occurs a considerable distance inland. It is common in Africa, America, and the West Indies. In tropical countries it furnishes the chief necessaries of life, and its culture and the preparation of its various products afford employment to a large part of the population. Every portion of the tree is put to some useful purpose. The outside rind or husk of the fruit yields the fibre from which the well-known cocoanut matting is manufactured,

of Eastern life is very striking to newcomers. These always remark the showy green and cream-coloured vegetation of the "cabbage" or "lettuce" tree (*Pisonia alba*), conspicuous in most Colpetty gardens, interspersed often with the scarlet "shoe-flower" (*Hibiscus Rosa sinensis*).*

"**Temple Trees**," an upstairs bungalow—so called from two "temple-flower" trees in front, *Plumeria acutifolia* (allied to the "Frangipanni" of the West Indies—the "Alaria" of the Sinhalese), the fragrant flowers of which are in Buddhist temples laid as offerings before the image of Buddha—is the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor.† Next to it, though out of sight, is Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s **Tea Factory**, where the re-firing, bulking, and packing of tea for export is extensively carried on.

Kollupitiya "bazaar" (collection of native boutiques) is nearly a mile down the road. Here on the right (past the police station, opposite the market) just before the first turn into the Cinnamon Gardens (Turret road) is reached, are the headquarters of the South Ceylon District its fibre being easily separated by beating, and made up into a coarse kind of yarn called *coir*; it is also extensively employed for cordage, being valued for ships' cables. Clothes and other brushes, brooms, mats, are also made of the fibre, and it is used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c., as a substitute for horse-hair. Oil is procured by boiling and pressing the white kernel of the nut (albumen). The kernel is an article of food, and the fluid which it contains, commonly called milk, affords an agreeable beverage. The hard shells of the nut are made into spoons, drinking cups, lamps, &c., &c; reduced to charcoal and pulverised, excellent tooth-powder and lamp-black are made. Toddy is obtained, as from the palmyra: when fermented it is intoxicating, and strong arrack is distilled from it, besides which it yields vinegar and "jaggery," (sugar). The leaves are used for thatching houses, for plaiting into mats, baskets, hats, and similar articles, and its extremely hard outer wood is used in the construction of houses and furniture. Finally, the natives attribute various medicinal qualities to this palm: the flowers as an astringent, the roots as a febrifuge, the milk in ophthalmia, &c.—*Treasury of Botany*.

* The flowers of the latter contain an astringent juice, which when bruised rapidly turns black or deep purple; Chinese ladies utilise it for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, while in Java it is employed for blacking shoes.

† He has also an official residence at Kandy, adjoining The King's Pavilion, known as "The Lodge."

of the **Wesleyan Methodist Mission**, established in 1814. The church stands in the centre ; to the right are a boys' English school, a show room for excellent work done at the Wellawatta Industrial School (mentioned on page 44) a book depôt, and a Tamil school ; while on the left, the Scott Memorial Hall, in memory of the late Rev. John and Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott (the first was Chairman of the Mission for South Ceylon for many years, and all three zealous workers in the Mission field) is erected. Behind the church on the right is a Sinhalese school and the Mission House (occupied by the Chairman and other workers), and to the left is a girls' English school with a boarding school for fifty girls attached.

Turret Road.

Though the route shown on our map proceeds straight on, a detour may not unprofitably be made along Turret road on the left. "**Fairlight**," an excellent family boarding house, is reached a short distance up, at the first turn to the left, which leads to the church of **St. Michael and All Angels** at Polwatta. Originally built for the Sinhalese dobbies of Polwatta during the episcopate of Bishop Chapman, it was adapted to the needs of an English-speaking congregation by the zeal and untiring energy of a former Archdeacon of Colombo, the Ven. W. E. Mathew, who died in 1889. Since his death the church has been enlarged by successive additions, and beautified and adorned internally with costly and artistic fittings. The red brick building on its east was erected by friends in England to his memory, and is known as the Mathew Memorial Room.

Close by is the Home of the local branch of the Sisters of St. Margaret's, East Grimstead, under whose care are carried on **St. Margaret's Home for Girls** and the **Girls' Home for Orphans**. The Sisters are also in charge of **Bishop's College**, situated in Boyd place close by, one of the chief centres of female education connected with the Church of England in Ceylon.

Some fine specimens of the breadfruit tree of the South Sea Islands (*Artocarpus incisa*), with its magnificent dark green scolloped leaves, may be noted at the commencement of the road, and farther on, in the gardens attached

to the bungalows along the first section of this favourite road, may be seen the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), almond (*Terminalia Catappa*), cotton (*Bombax malabaricum*), mango (*Magnifera indica*), vanilla (*Vanilla plantifolia*), devil tree (*Alstonia scholaris*), Madras fence (*Pithecolobium dulce*), Burmese creeper (*Quisqualis indica*), the white pigeon orchid (*Dendrobium cruminatus*, the Espirito santo of the Portuguese),* and a variety of palms.

But, to return to Kollupitiya. Immediately on the left at Highfield are the premises of Mr. M. C. Perera, an expert scientific instrument repairer, agent for typewriters and bicycles, and Consul for the Cyclists' Touring Club of England (see Advt.). A little past the railway station, on the left, a recently built upstairs turretted house, the residence of a wealthy Sinhalese lady, will attract attention, and next door the **Bristol Studio** of Messrs. Plâté & Co., leading photographers, whose speciality is artistic portraiture, and whose showrooms afford many specimens of the highest excellence, will be passed. (See Advt.)

A little farther down, "**New Cross**" and "**Glencairn**," two commodious upstairs boarding houses, on the left, and Mr. French Gray's family boarding house "**Seafield**," on the seaside, will be passed.

Kollupitiya Mills, the tea-packing factory of Messrs. Lee, Hedges & Co., and a large depôt for Australian timber, the firm being agents for the Johore Steam Sawmills, are on the left hand.

In several of the gardens about here may be observed specimens of the fan-shaped **Travellers' Palm** (*Urania speciosa*), so called because its leaves when cut yield an abundant and thirst-allaying juice.

Icicle Hall and Rheinland, two commanding upstairs residences on the seaside, will then be noticed. Attention may here be drawn to a giant creeper, which with its large green and yellow striped leaves stands out conspicuously in both gardens, and may be noticed in many others—a species

* Its clusters present a resemblance to a group of pigeons in miniature clinging to the stem with wings at rest.

of *Pothos*—which since the coffee crisis in the “seventies” has been jocularly known as the “Colombo agent.”*

The next large building which will not fail to arrest attention is **Alfred House**, on the left, where the late Mr. Charles De Soysa entertained the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870 in right royal style. Mr. De Soysa was a Sinhalese gentleman of great wealth generously expended in many schemes for the good of his countrymen and the general community; he met with a lamentable death from hydrophobia in 1890. As a mark of our late Queen’s appreciation of his philanthropic life, his widow received the title and precedence of the widow of a Knight Bachelor, the first and so far the only lady of the Sinhalese race to attain to such distinction.

In front of Palmyra Cottage, a little farther on, on the right, is one of the few specimens in Colombo of the **Palmyra Palm** (*Borassus flabelliformis*),† which specially flourishes in the northern Jaffna peninsula.

* This creeper is said to eventually kill the tree by denuding it of its sap. In some similar manner was the Colombo estate agent credited with having treated his planter client when the latter, during the evil days that fell upon the coffee enterprise, was obliged to seek the agent’s financial assistance!

† A poem in the Tamil language, although enumerating 801 uses, does not exhaust the catalogue of purposes to which the palmyra is put. It generally grows in low sandy tracts of land near the sea-coast, and forms lofty trees with straight and almost cylindrical trunks from sixty to eighty or even one hundred feet high and about two feet in diameter. Like all endogenous trees, it has the hardest part of its wood towards the outside of the trunk, and the older the tree the harder this wood becomes; so that, while the wood of young trees is almost worthless, that of centenarians is very valuable. The leaves are employed for a variety of purposes: houses are thatched with them; matting for floors and ceilings is plaited from strips of them, also bags and baskets, hats and caps, umbrellas, fans, &c.; they likewise supply the Hindu with paper, which he writes upon with a stylus. Toddy, or palm wine, is obtained from the flower-spikes; it is intoxicating, and when distilled yields strong arrack. Good vinegar is also obtained, but its most important product is jaggery, or palm sugar, very large quantities of which are exported to England. The fruits have a thick coating of fibrous pulp, which the natives roast and eat, or make into a jelly. But the most singular use is the consumption of the young seedlings as an article of food; these are either eaten fresh or in a dried state, or made into a very nutritious meal.—*Treasury of Botany*.

Almost at the third mile-stone is, on the right, a **Presbyterian Church** (a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church at Wolfendahl), the Lindsay Lecture Hall and the Manse being behind. A little farther on, on the left, standing back, with a massive archway at its entrance, a large **Hindu Temple** is passed, and then the recently constructed Anglican Church of **St. Paul's, Milagraya**, is reached. The residence of the officiating clergyman and school buildings adjoin.

The drive here leaves the Galle road by Dickman's road and skirts the latest suburb of the city named after a former Governor, **Havelock Town**. Here the dust and turmoil of the main road are avoided and the bungalows dotted about enjoy, on slightly elevated ground, the benefits of open and quiet surroundings.

A few minutes' drive to the right from the top of this road brings one to **Havelock Park**, six acres in extent and about to be enlarged, and soon the limit of the Municipality, the Kirilapana canal, is reached, on the southern bank of which, beyond the toll bar, are the

Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills.

Cotton spinning and weaving was taken up on a large scale in 1889, in the belief that it would be rewarded with profit. The climate of Colombo is favourable for the operations, but the venture, though now paying well, did not prove a success to the Company which started it. It was hoped that in time the Island would supply the raw product, but experiments in cotton-growing proved a failure for want of transit from the field to the user, and the mills are dependent on India.* The species of cotton which most commend themselves for cultivation are the American (including Sea Island), Egyptian, and Peruvian; the latter, known amongst the natives as "kapu", being a perennial, gives the least trouble and will grow almost anywhere, but the uncertainty of dry weather when the cotton is ready for picking is against cotton-growing in Ceylon.

* Under the auspices of the Government Botanic Department and the Ceylon Agricultural Society, further experiments have been made in the cultivation of cotton in the North-Central Province, through which the Northern Railway now runs, and in other places, and have resulted in success as evidenced by the grown product.

Originally started by a Public Company with a capital of Rs. 800,000, the mills are now the property of Messrs. Ahdmedbhoy Habibhoy of Bombay, and worked under English management. They were erected in 1889 and started work early in 1890: 9,000 spindles and 232 looms are engaged, the premises admitting of these appliances being considerably increased. Of machinery of all descriptions there are about 1,000 tons, worked by a steam engine of 320 H.P. Over 600 hands are employed, earning about Rs. 6,000 a month; cottages for some of these are built on the adjoining land, which covers some 27 acres of ground, mostly planted with cocoanuts, and the neighbourhood has a very busy aspect.

The manufactures include drills, khaki, sheetings, also fancy designs in native cloths, fancy floral designs in table cloths and napkins (Jacquard looms having been introduced in weaving), twine, cotton ropes, lamp wicks, and ropes for transmission of power. There is also a tarpaulin and tent-making department. A visit to these mills is not the least interesting sight which Colombo offers to visitors, who are shown over on payment of 10 cents per head as gate money.

The **Wellawatta Industrial Home**, adjoining, is a development of Wesleyan zeal. In this there are 150 boys of various races, who are "half-time" workers in the mills, or in other trades in their own premises, and are being trained for lives of skilful toil. The **Wesleyan Mission Press** has recently been moved here from Colpetty: it issues every year, mostly in the Sinhalese language, many thousands of Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture, tracts, hymn books, school books, and works of general religious literature. A small typefoundry is attached to it.

But, if time be limited, the Drive must be continued to the left, and here the visitor will make his first acquaintance with the far-famed

Cinnamon Gardens,

supposed to have been immortalised by Bishop Heber in his well-known allusion to "Ceylon's spicy breezes."

The Cinnamon Gardens have been greatly encroached upon of late years to provide building sites for an expanding community, but they nevertheless still extend for miles, though the cinnamon bushes become thinner every year, giving way to fodder grass cultivation. The white sand in which the cinnamon flourishes is a peculiarity which will be at once apparent. Curiosity will probably tempt one to secure a branch of cinnamon or a bouquet of wild flowers as a souvenir, while doubtless the anthills, which in some cases almost envelope the shrubs, will interest those whose tastes synchronize with those of Lord Avemore, more popularly known in days gone by as Sir John Lubbock.

One of the mysteries of the Vegetable Kingdom will be met with in profusion along most roadsides in the shape of the curious **Sensitive Plant** (*Mimosa pudica*)* which, introduced from Brazil some time previous to 1804, is now naturalized and runs wild; also the **Lantana** (*L. aculeata*) of which there are two or three flowering varieties, and which, introduced about 1826 into Ceylon as an ornamental plant, is now a common weed in most parts of the country, though being choked out in places by the wild sunflower.

The scene here is a complete change to that encountered in the drive through Colpetty, and the smooth, well-gravelled, and neatly tended roads characteristic of the "gardens" and of a large part of Colombo cannot fail to form the subject of appreciative notice. The "cabook" drives, formed of decayed gneiss which hardens under the sun and serves for light traffic without the addition of metal, form delightful tracks for votaries of the wheel.

At the junction of roads which will shortly be encountered, that to the right—**Buller's road**—running for some distance straight through the cinnamon alongside the **Racecourse**, should be taken.

* The common sensitive plant of English hot-houses. It is a branching annual of one or two feet, assuming sometimes a somewhat woody appearance. The common leaf stalk bears at its extremity two, sometimes three pairs of pinnae, each with many small leaflets, all highly sensitive wherever they are touched; but if a point be applied to the gland at the base of the pinnae the leaflets may be seen to be gradually cast down, beginning at the last pair of each pinna, and as soon as the movement has extended to the basal pair the whole will be bodily dejected.—*Treasury of Botany*.

The Havelock Racecourse

is a mile and a quarter round and of fine width throughout. On level ground, divested of trees, a spectator at any spot obtains a clear view of any race from start to finish. To Capt. Channer, of the Imperial Light Service, belongs the credit for the initiation and carrying out to completion of a scheme whereby the Colombo Turf Club possesses perhaps the finest racecourse in the East.

The grand stand will seat 350 people. The connected buildings are in every way adequate to requirements, and when the races are in full swing the course has quite an English look about it.

The Ceylon Turf Club's regular meet takes place early in August, but there is a "Monsoon Meet" at the end of May, and several "sky meets" during the year, while sports of various descriptions, on horseback and on foot, in the form of "gymkhanas," take place occasionally during the Colombo season under the auspices of the **Colombo Polo Club**. In the centre of the course is a polo ground and nine-hole golf course.

Prince's Club (for ladies and gentlemen), the leading social institution of its kind, founded in 1899, is almost opposite the entrance to the Grand Stand.

A turning some distance down Buller's road, on the right, leads past the **Parsee burial ground*** and the successful **Tannery** of Mr. W. D. Carolis, and a short distance brings one to the back of the

Lunatic Asylum,

the chief public building which the Colony owes to the initiative of Sir James R. Longden, G.C.M.G., who administered the Government from 1877 to 1882. It stands in an enclosure of about 11 acres bounded by a high wall, which prevents the building being viewed as a whole from the road. The ground plan is irregular, and the edifice is heterogeneous in style, part consisting of two-storied pavilions, and part of a series of bungalows connected at right angles with each other, with central rooms for dormitories and verandahs for day-rooms. Though the

* There is no Tower of Silence in Colombo as at Bombay, the necessary vultures not being available.

main part of the Asylum was completed only in 1888, the number of patients (about 580) has outgrown the accommodation provided then and afterwards. The gateway is surmounted by a high tower and flanked by the residences of officers of the Asylum : the residence of the Medical Superintendent stands close by in front. At the back a piece of ground about 30 acres in extent provides for the occupation and recreation of those patients who are fit to avail themselves of it. Here also are two **Plumbago-sorting Yards**, while further down, on the way to the General Cemetery, are (on the right) the **Smallpox and Cholera Hospital** and (on the left) the **Prison Gate Brigade Home** of the Salvation Army.

The Drive should now be continued down the fine avenue of casuarina trees (*C. equisetifolia*);* these trees, towering high when full grown, are so much like Scotch firs that a Scotch gardener (so the story goes) was once actually taken in by some. At the end of the avenue, on the right, is the ground of the **Colombo Cricket Club**, to which it moved from Galle Face in 1895. Continuing straight on, the road leads to the Outer Circular, on reaching which the turn to the left (Alfred crescent) should be followed. In a few moments an elegant structure,

The Colombo Museum,

built in English renaissance, is reached.

Conspicuously in the front stands the statue of the late Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Island from 1872 to 1877, to whom the Colony is indebted for what, apart from its educational and scientific value, is undoubtedly the greatest modern architectural ornament of which it can boast. Mr. J. G. Smither was the architect. The structure, completed in 1877, cost Rs. 120,000. The statue was erected by public subscription as a testimony of the high appreciation in which the rule of Sir W. H. Gregory was held by all classes.

The exhibits are almost entirely of an insular character. There is no charge for admission.

* By continuing straight on past the back of the Asylum the General Cemetery will be shortly reached, and the Central Drive entered upon at the point dealt with on page 65.

On entering the **Central Hall**, brasses, ivory, and other antiquities, and specimens of coffee, tea, &c., will be seen. The **Library** (which contains a collection of books belonging to Government and another belonging to the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) and the **Reading Room** (to which admission may be obtained free of payment on application to the authorities) are to the right of the hall, while on the left, in the **Ceylon Products Room**, the Island products and antiquities, jewellery, coins, articles of Sinhalese manufacture, and exhibits from the Maldivé Islands are displayed. Masks used by devil-dancers are exhibited along with these: they are emblematic of all the diseases that the human flesh is heir to. Special attention should be directed to a very interesting model of a pearl fishery; also to a duplicate of the reputed sacred tooth of Buddha which is enshrined at the Dalada Maligawa at Kandy, as to which Bishop Heber says, "no relic was every more sumptuously enshrined or more devoutly worshipped." In the **Antiquities Room** some ethnological models are provisionally exhibited until an extension of the building is provided: the most interesting are those of a Veddah man and woman. The **Natural History Galleries** are on the upper floor, and among the largest specimens included in the collection may be mentioned "Smith's spotted shark," which was caught in January, 1883, at Moratuwa, a town 12 miles south of Colombo. The fish measures 23 feet in length by 13 feet in girth. In the central gallery the cases are devoted to birds, whilst the table cases running along the sides contain insects. The collection of rocks, minerals, and gems is contained in the mineral gallery behind the main building. In the west gallery the mammalia are exhibited, and in the east gallery a collection of fish.

A very complete and copiously illustrated hand-guide has recently been compiled by the Director, Dr. A. Willey, F.R.S., which as well as lists of the various collections—birds and moths, minerals and coins, snakes, lizards, batrachia, and reptilia—are on sale in the hall.

The much-needed extension of the Museum, doubling its accommodation, is shortly to be undertaken.

Opposite there is a recently opened restaurant known as **The King's Court**, which can be engaged for private functions.

Close by, at the junction of Cambridge place (one end of which faces the Museum) and Flower road, is a group of buildings which have been successively used as a Normal School and an Agricultural School, and are now occupied by a **Government Training College** for Teachers.

Portions of the adjoining grounds form the **Government Stock Gardens**, which are under the superintendence of the Inspector of School Gardens, whose office is on the spot.

To an eligible site adjacent, it is understood that the Government will shortly move the **Royal College**.*

The **Government Dalry**, established at the instance of Sir Arthur Havelock, also adjoins. It meets the requirements of Government hospitals and asylums for milk, and has proved a great success and a source of revenue. It is under the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, who is in daily attendance.

From the Museum the Drive proceeds along Edinburgh crescent. Adjoining the Museum will be noticed the well-kept grounds, with a number of lawn tennis and croquet courts, of the **Colombo Garden Club**, a popular rendezvous for Colombo Society every evening from say five to seven and occasionally the site of dances and moonlight assemblies. Opposite is the **German Club**. The **Orient Club**, a social institution for Ceylonese, which formerly occupied these premises, has moved to "The Monastery," close by in Flower road.

Victoria Park

(so named since the Jubilee year, formerly known as the Circular Gardens) lies to the right; this recreation ground receives careful attention at the hands of the Municipal Council (so far as its resources permit), and, improving year by year, is gradually assuming an appearance worthy of the illustrious name it bears. Golf links are laid out, and tennis courts provided at a nominal charge.

Turret road is once more reached at the Hunupitiya Mills of Messrs. Bois Bros. & Co.

The **Band Stand**, on the right, where the Ceylon Volunteers play once a week in the afternoon, is erected within a prettily arranged garden, well worth personal inspection.

* See page 72.

Close at hand are the nursery gardens of Mr. **P. D. Siebel**, the well-known florist, whose services for floral decoration are in constant requisition (see Advt.).

The route to be followed now is down Park street (facing the Band stand), and from thence the road bordering the lake. **Elscourt**, at the corner, the palatial residence of a wealthy Sinhalese gentleman, will not fail to be noticed. A typical specimen of a **Banyan Tree** (*Ficus indica*) will be met with almost at once, at the junction of cross roads; a close examination of this curious tree, many of which are to be met with about Colombo, which throws down roots from its branches, will be of much interest to those who have never before seen one; while in the opposite gardens are a number of **Arecanut** palms (*Areca catechu*)* and a few of the sugar-yielding **Kitul** (*Caryota urens*), one of the most graceful of the palm family.†

The Public Hall.

As the lake is reached the Public Hall will be noticed on the right. Formerly a wing of the Union Mills, which it adjoins, the property was purchased by a company set on foot under the auspices of the Colombo Amateur and Dramatic Society, and converted into premises available, at a reasonable figure, for public or private entertainments, thus supplying a want which had been long felt by dramatic and other companies who pay Colombo a visit on their way to and from India, China, or Australia. It will seat about 500 persons. Application for its use should be made to the Colombo Apothecaries' Company in the Fort.

* See note, page 88.

† A native of Ceylon and many parts of India, which supplies the natives with several important articles. From its flower-spikes toddy, or palm wine, is obtained, and this yields very good jaggery or palm sugar, and also excellent sugar-candy; a particular caste of natives are called *hakuro*, from their being solely employed in its preparation. Another valuable substance supplied is sago, prepared from the central or pithy part of the trunk, and considered to be as good and nutritious as ordinary sago. Made into bread or gruel, it forms a large part of the food of the natives. The fibre of the leaf-stalks possesses great strength and is used for making ropes, brushes, brooms, baskets, &c. The outside part of the stem furnishes a small quantity of hardwood. The fruits are reddish, about the size of nutmegs, and have a thin yellow, acrid rind.

The **Webster Automatic Packeting Factory** (tea, cocoa, &c.), the largest in the Island, is a little ahead in Staples road.

The General's Residence.

Following the bend of the lake, **Braybrooke Hall**, the official residence of the General Officer in command of the troops, is passed farther on the right. The view here in the early morning, when the stately palms on the other side are reflected in the water, is picturesque.

Opposite are the back "compounds" of the Colpetty residences. Farther on, to the right of these, will be seen the **Wekanda Mills** of Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co., while adjoining Braybrooke Hall the Commercial Company's **Unlen Mills**, in whose large engineering establishment machinery for tea box-making and the rolling of lead may be seen at work, will be passed. The office and residence of the manager of the company (Acland House) were until the year 1860 the officers' quarters of the late Ceylon Rifles.

The main thoroughfare reached on leaving Lake road is **Unlen Place**, Slave Island, largely given up to carriage and other factories, horse-trainers, and farriers, the chief of these being Messrs. **A. Pate & Sons**, extensive importers of horse flesh and mail coach proprietors, whose stables and factory are to the right.

The **Hopetoun Studio** of Mr. Andree, a successful Ceylonese photographer, is close by, also to the right.

On both sides of the road **Rattan Works** will be found, where a variety of well-made cane manufactures (matting, chairs, and fancy articles) are always on view.

Turning to the left, the **De Soysa Buildings**, erected by the late Mr. C. H. De Soysa, will shortly be noticed on the right hand; behind these, in the centre of one of Colombo's most overcrowded spots, are the **Slave Island Markets**, good fish, meat, vegetable, and fruit depôts.

Opposite the farther end of the block is Slave Island railway station.

The Ice Factories.

A slight digression may here be made to the ice and aerated water factories on the right. The chief of these, the **New Colombo Ice Co., Limited**, has two machines, capable of making about twelve tons a day in blocks weighing a hundredweight—mail steamers often take as

much as ten or twelve tons—while its capacity as regards aerated waters is equal to an output of 250 dozens a day.

The factory next door is that of Mr. **A. von Possner** for manufacturing ice and aerated waters

Messrs. **J. P. Morton & Co.'s** ice and aerated water factory, which possesses a 17-ton ice-making machine, the largest in the Island, stands on the farther side of Christ Church, Galle Face, near by across the lake (see Advt.).

Galle Face is now once more reached.

On the left stands the **Victoria Masonic Temple**, erected in 1900. Freemasonry flourishes in Ceylon, as will be noted by reference to a list of the various lodges and their days of meeting given in Appendix D. The Temple possesses a capital room of fair size, which can be hired at a moderate figure for dances or receptions. Adjoining it is **Christ Church**, the property of the Church Missionary Society, with a schoolroom in its rear and a mission house by its side. The incumbent is one of the Society's missionaries. Both here and at St. Luke's, Maradana, services are held in Sinhalese and Tamil for the native Christians.

We turn however to the right, and presently pass the **Married Quarters for the Garrison**, two blocks of buildings standing at right-angles, beyond which—a structure of more architectural importance—stands the **Military Hospital**, erected in 1872 at a cost of about £11,000, having accommodation for 55 patients.

The adjoining bungalow is the residence of a Military Surgeon. Next to it is the recently built **Royal Artillery Mess House**, and between it and the burial ground is "Steelback Lodge" (named after the well-known race horse of a former occupant), a Military official residence.

The visitor after passing the **Old Military Burial Ground** will have a good view of the Military Barracks on the opposite side of the lake, and recognise that he has been brought back to the point from which the Drive practically commenced; a few moments more and he will be put down at his hotel, where, if his appetite and digestion be normal, he will doubtless after his early outing do ample justice to the excellent viands placed before him.

GALLE FACE ICE AND AERATED WATER CO.

(J. P. MORTON & Co.)

SODA ...	... } Re. 1.00	Sparkling Kola	} Re. 1.50
Lemonade ...	... } per doz.	Do. Rose	
Tonic ...	... } Re. 1.50	Orangeade ...	} per doz.
Ginger Ale ...	... } per doz.	Tit Bits ...	
Ginger Beer ...	... }	ICE ...	...4c. per lb.

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Bottles Rs. 3 per dozen. Shipping Supplied.

City Analyst's Office, 56, Kollupitiya Road.

Colombo, 4th June, 1895.

This is to certify that I have this day examined samples of Aerated Waters from the Factory of Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., Colombo, BOTTLED IN MY PRESENCE ON THE 31ST OF MAY, and kept thereafter FOR THREE CALENDAR MONTHS IN MY LABORATORY, with the result that I have Bound the same to be well preserved, of good and wholesome quality, and well fitted for human consumption.

Messrs. J. P. MORTON & Co. have thus proved the suitability of well-filtered Labugama Water for the Manufacture of Aerated Waters for future as well as for immediate use.

M. COCHRAN, F.C.S., *City Analyst.*

We have now completed special arrangements in the manufacture of our Ice, whereby its KEEPING QUALITIES are improved and the Ice is made TRANSPARENT instead of Opaque.

WE GAINED

THREE SILVER MEDALS FOR ORNAMENTAL ICE BLOCKS


AT THE

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

We are able to supply such Ice on shortest notice.

Terms to be agreed upon.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Ice supplied by us is the Best in the Island for Purity and Economy.

 Please Note that our Ice also is manufactured from Labugama Water.

The
Ceylon Independent.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER.

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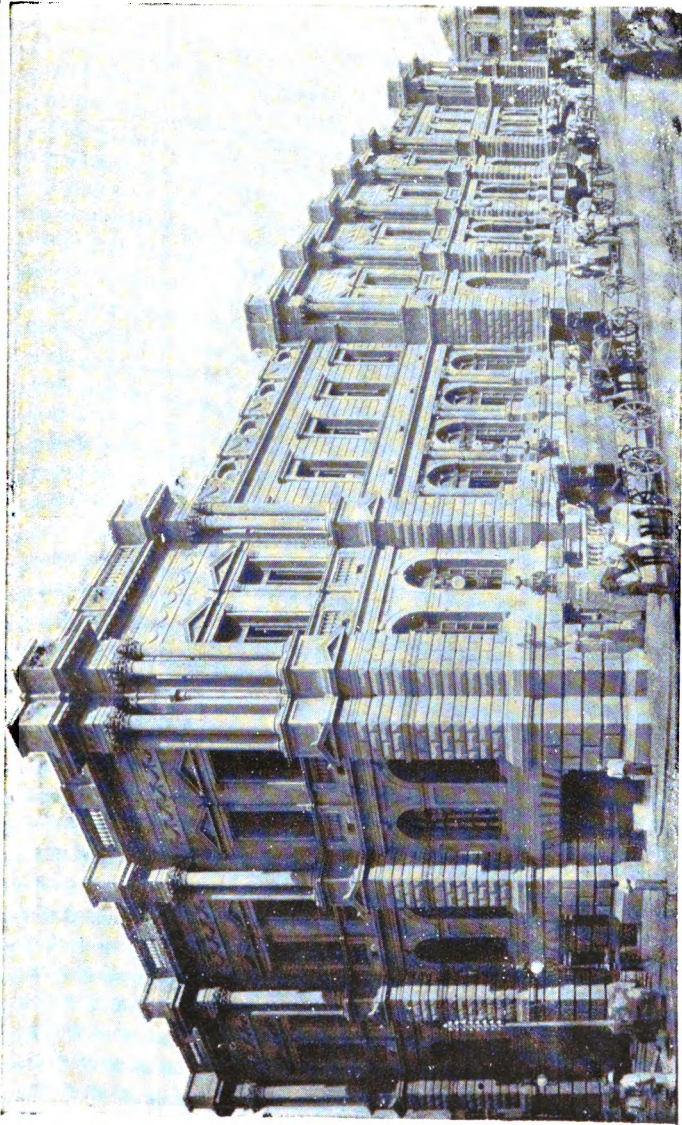
The Independent has nearly **Double the Circulation** of any other Journal in the Island, and is the cheapest, best, and most influential paper in Ceylon. It is acknowledged to be **THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM**, as it circulates all over the Island and among all classes and communities.

The Ceylon Mail,
A Budget of Ceylon News for Europe.

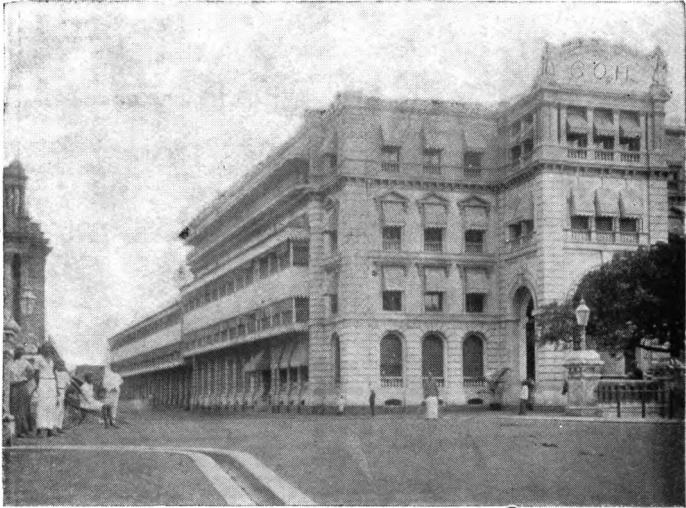
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Published on the date of the departure of the Homeward Mail, and contains a complete account of the week's doings, and is now the most popular paper with Ceylon men out of the Island, being the fullest, cheapest, and best weekly issued in the Island.

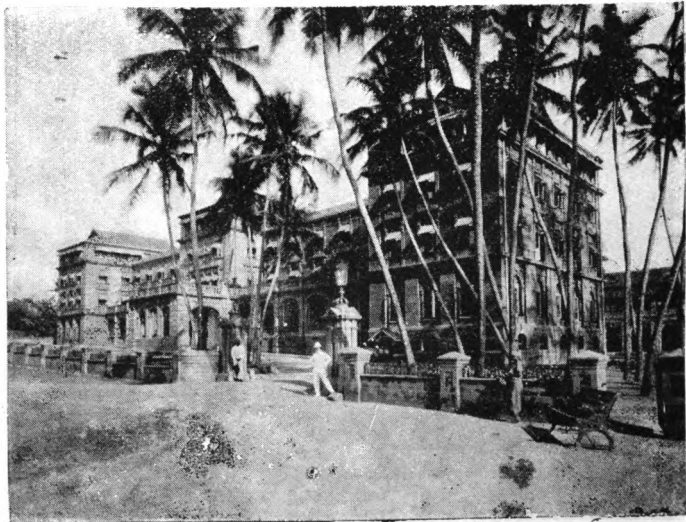
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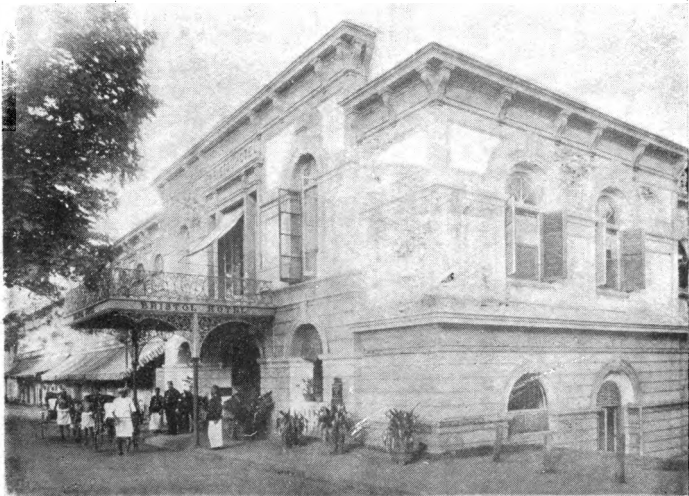
General Post Office, Colombo. (Page 17.)



Grand Oriental Hotel. (Page 12.)



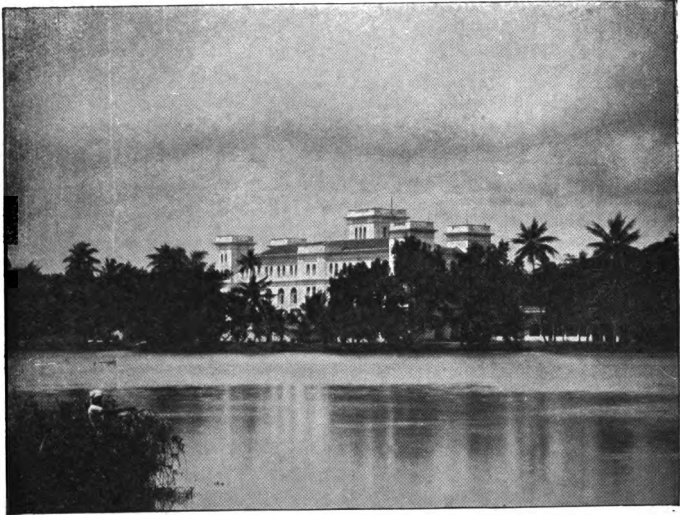
Galle Face Hotel. (Page 37.)



"The Bristol." (Page 16.)



A Mohammedan Mosque. (Page 60.)



St. Joseph's College. (Page 53.)



Dutch Church, Wolfendahl. (Page 85.)

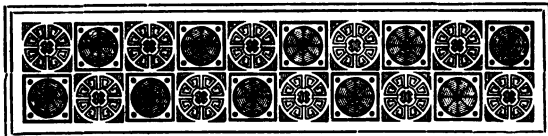
PART III.



CENTRAL DRIVE.

THE CENTRAL DRIVE.

Slave Island—Military Quarters—Old Parade Ground—Volunteer Head Quarters—Military Head Quarters—Government Timber Depot—Colombo Rowing Club—Lake Ferry—Kew Police Barracks—Mohammedan Mosque—St. Mary's Home for Aged—St. Joseph's College—Catholic Club—Union Place—Lanka Works—Lipton's Shipping Warehouses—George Wall Fountain—Baptist Church—Mohammedan Mosque—Cargills' Branch Stores—Victoria Memorial—Cocoanut Manufactures—Plumbago Stores—Musæus School for Girls—Church Mission Tamil Schools—General Hospital, Medical College, Museum, &c.—Civil Medical Office—Baptist Mission House and Girls' School—General Cemetery—Alfred Model Farm—Ridgeway Links—Colombo Golf Club—Prisons Hospital—Tramways Terminus—Cotta Mission—Archbishop's House—St. Bernard's Seminary—Catholic Press—Bacteriological Institute—Lady Havelock Hospital—Victoria Home for Incurables—St. Luke's—Prisons Office—Welikada Convict Establishment—Campbell Park—Maradana—Wesleyan Church—Industrial School—Ananda College—Colombo Waterworks—Presbyterian Church—Buddhist Temples—Vidyodaya Oriental College—Police Headquarters—Moorish Mosque—Servants' Registry—Railway Offices and Terminus—Technical College—St. Sebastian Mills—Royal College—Holy Trinity Church—Captain's Garden—Dhoby Island—Government Factory—Pettah Railway Station—Salvation Army—St. Philip Neri's—Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Theosophical Society—Racket Court Gardens—Pettah Library—Young Men's Christian Association.



THE CENTRAL DRIVE.

OUR second Drive traverses the central and south-central portions of Colombo. Starting due south from the side entrance of the Grand Oriental Hotel, down York street, and curving to the left when in rear of the Military Barracks, the Seaside Railway is crossed at a short distance to the right of the Fort station and the Slave Island road entered. Though not an island, it is nearly surrounded by water, and owes its name to the fact that the Dutch kept their slaves in it for safety.

Military quarters are passed on both sides. Those on the right, their frontage facing the Military Hospital across the lake, are the residences of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; those on the left are quarters of married European non-commissioned officers and of the Ceylon Companies of the Royal Artillery, fine tall men, mostly enlisted in India.

On the right is the **Parade Ground**, once that of the Ceylon Rifles (a Malay and Kaffir regiment disbanded in 1873), one of the few open spaces in Colombo available for recreation. What were once the barracks for the single men of that regiment, and more recently the Slave Island prison (a branch of the Colombo Convict Establishment) will be seen beyond the parade ground. These have recently been made the **Volunteer Head Quarters**. They include residences for two Sergeant-Majors and a Quartermaster-Sergeant, quarters for the Band, and the Armoury of the Colombo Company of the **Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps**.

The Ceylon Volunteers, first enrolled in 1881 as the

“Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers” during the temporary administration as Lieutenant-Governor of the late Sir John Douglas, have since April, 1888, included two Companies of Artillery (a third is now being raised), and since 1892 Mounted Infantry. All told, they number nearly 2,000 (exclusive of 500 in the Cadet Corps), and cost in 1904 Rs. 268,952. H. M. the King is Colonel-in-Chief.

Ceylon in 1902 furnished a contingent of 132 Mounted Infantry for service in the war in South Africa; though few in number, they received high commendation from both Earl Roberts and Lord Kitchener. In 1890 a Planters’ Rifle Corps was started in the Planting Districts—the men enrolled numbering about 800; and this corps furnished a second contingent for South Africa. Both these corps are composed exclusively of Europeans, and in recognition of their participation in foreign service are the proud possessors of colours presented by the King. In memory of those who fell in the Boer War, a fine equestrian bronze statue, by Miss G. Blake (provided by public subscription) is shortly to be erected in Kandy.

The more ornate buildings to the left of the prison are the

Military Head Quarters,

containing the offices of the General, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, Medical, Ordnance, and Pay Departments.

Bearing to the left, the **Central Timber Depot** of the Forest Department is passed: to this the finest timber cut in all parts of the Island is brought for sale or issue to Public Departments. The Boathouse of the **Colombo Rowing Club** adjoins it. This club is a flourishing institution, and usually holds a regatta during the race week (early in August).

A glance across the lake here takes in (looking from left to right) the Young Men’s Christian Association, the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home, St. Philip Neri’s church, the Government Factory, the dome of Wolfendahl church, spire of All Saints,’ and tower of Holy Trinity, the San Sebastian mills, Technical College, and Railway Terminus.

Just past the Boathouse the Slave Island station of the

Lake Ferry is reached : electric and steam launches run from 5.30 A.M. till 9 P.M., conveying passengers for 2c. ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.) each, while outrigger canoes compete at half the price.

On rounding the **Military Offices, Kew Point and Pellee Barracks** come into view, with the Slave Island police station at their entrance. This was the site of the first Botanic Garden opened in Ceylon in 1812.* Among the fine trees which border the neatly kept grounds attention may be called to several specimens of the handsome "rain tree" of South America (*Pithecolobium saman*), more of which will shortly be passed, as also some fine full-grown trees of the flamboyante (*Poinciana regia*) of Madagascar, which when in flower (April to June) present a gorgeous sight with their wealth of orange and scarlet blossom, and of the Madras fence (*Pithecolobium dulce*).

Two hundred yards farther on a **Mohammedan Mosque**, belonging to the Malays, will be passed. Bearing to the left, in Vauxhall street, which presently strikes the lake, tea-packing and cinchona-baling factories will be met with on both sides.

St. Mary's Home for the Aged.

Standing on the extreme left at the junction of Darley and Sutherland roads (see Map), is St. Mary's House, where the **Little Sisters of the Poor** (a Society founded in 1840 at St. Servan in Brittany, whose operations have since spread over all quarters of the world) have opened a Home for the Aged, where about 175 aged poor are ministered to in all their wants. The Sisters (who, including their Mother Provincial, are nine in number) have no settled funds or income, but support the old people under their care by whatever public charity affords them, collecting alms daily from house to house in money, food, clothing, or anything that may be offered them. They warmly welcome the visits to the Home of sympathising friends. It is a Roman Catholic institution, but receives liberal support from all creeds, as no distinction is made for admission

* This garden was short-lived. The site being subject to floods, the garden was in 1813 moved to Kalutara; in 1821 it was removed to Peradeniya, near Kandy. For Police headquarters see page 70.

provided the applicants are destitute, respectable old people, incapable of gaining a livelihood.

There is no Poor Law Board in Ceylon. Government in a few cases bestows small charitable allowances, but the only systematic relief in the towns is afforded by **Friend-In-Need Societies**, which are supported by public subscriptions aided by Government grants.

Another is **Darley House**, the residence of the Bishop of Colombo, which was lately purchased by public subscription and handed over to the late Bishop (Dr. R. S. Copleston, now Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India) as a memorial of his 25 years' episcopacy; here probably, when other more urgent needs of the Diocese have been met, the future Anglican Cathedral will be built.

But the building opposite which from this point will attract chief attention, and which architecturally is one of the most striking ornaments to the city is

St. Joseph's College,

a Catholic institution established in 1896 for the higher education primarily of Catholic youth. Persons of other creeds are admitted as day-scholars, but these do not attend the religious instruction. The main building, which reminds the spectator of an Italian palace, is 190 feet wide and contains three storeys. It has five towers, from the central one of which a very fine view of Colombo and its environs is to be obtained. The large and ornate college hall possesses a stage which is used for entertainments, &c. This hall will hold 1,200 persons. The Very Rev. Father C. Collin, O.M.I., is the Rector.

The grounds are some ten acres in extent and afford ample space for football, cricket, and other pastimes.

One wing, almost equal in size to the main building, contains ten class-rooms, two lecture halls, a library, and ten rooms for resident masters. The Bonjean Memorial Hall is in course of construction at right-angles to this wing.

The cost of the buildings has been over Rs. 180,000.

St. Charles's Preparatory School for younger boys is attached to the college. This school has a good Kindergarten department and is under the special superintendence of the Very Rev. Father Charles Lytton, O.M.I., Vice-Rector.

The number of pupils in both institutions is over 700, of which over 300 are in the college.

Boys in the college are prepared for the various Cambridge and London Examinations.

The **Catholic Club**, established in 1900, is at present accommodated in a portion of the college premises.

Passing by the rear of some of the comparatively few good residences still left in **Union Place**, what, by a strange misnomer, is known as "Hyde Park Corner," is reached.

The **Lanka Engineering Works** of Messrs. Brown & Co., Limited, and the Church Missionary Society's **College for Young Ladies**, now having a roll of about 200 pupils, will be noticed on the right.

A little farther, on the left, are the **Maddema Mills**, now in the occupation among others of Messrs. Lipton, Limited. The gigantic and somewhat hideous boardings around the mills announce the valuable up-country properties of which this Company are proprietors.

The Cinnamon Gardens **Baptist Church**, erected in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 25,000, is opposite. The Baptists in Ceylon are numerically a small body, but the English-speaking congregation here entirely support their Pastor and contribute liberally to church work. The Manse stands on the right, while beyond is the Ferguson Memorial Hall (erected by relatives to the memory of the late Mr. A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., who was senior deacon of the church), utilized for Sunday school and other church purposes; and as the work room of the **Colombo Women's Workshop**, a charitable institution for the aid of deserving women. The present pastor, the Rev. W. R. Peacock, is Honorary Secretary of the Friend-in-Need Society.

Within the triangular plot in front of the church stands the elegant Doulton-ware

George Wall Fountain,

erected by public subscription to the memory of one who, "as pioneer, planter, merchant, politician, journalist, and philanthropist, was a man justly esteemed in his day for his nobility of character, unselfish devotion to the interests of the public, and the manly independence which distinguished all his actions." It bears the simple inscription: "George Wall, Philanthropist." He died in England in 1894.

At the back of the church is a **Mohammedan Mosque**; while on the right of the Manse the Cinnamon Gardens **Telephone Exchange** has just been erected.

The striking building reared in yellow and terra-cotta and surmounted with Sarassenic domes, is the

Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.

It forms the public memorial of the people of Ceylon to the memory of the late revered and lamented Queen-Empress Victoria. The proposal to adopt an Eye Hospital for this memorial emanated from Her Excellency Lady Ridgeway and was taken up warmly by Sir Allan Perry, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the medical profession generally. The Government contributed half the cost, the public the other half. Lady Ridgeway, in the absence through illness of the Governor, laid the foundation stone on the 6th August, 1903, and on the 7th August, 1905, Lady Ashmore (the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor) on behalf of Her Excellency Lady Blake (who with His Excellency Sir Henry Blake was prevented through domestic bereavement from performing the ceremony), declared the building open.

The **Grenier Memorial Eye and Ear Infirmary**, erected by subscription in memory of the late Sir Samuel Grenier, Kt., Attorney-General, who died in 1892 (where patients are seen from 7.30 to 9 A.M. three times a week) is the Outdoor Department of the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.

Mr. E. Skinner is the architect and the structure is novel and striking in design.

On the left are some fine specimens of the mango tree (the fruit of which is in season from April to June), while the very handsome trees on the right, with their tiers of massive foliage, are the padouk of Burmah (*Pterocarpus indicus*); when these flower, about May, their yellow blossoms perfume the surrounding neighbourhood.

Peak View, a short distance on the right, is a well-known family boarding house.

Across the road are the Branch pharmacy and retail stores of Messrs. **Cargills, Limited** (formerly belonging to Messrs. Neil S. Campbell & Co.), which are in telephonic communication with their headquarters in the Fort. In

addition to dispensing, the branches comprise wines, spirits, oilmanstores, and sundries.

In the immediate vicinity two native industries are being carried on extensively. In Dean's road, on the left, the Dematagoda mills of Messrs. Vavasour & Co. are engaged in **Coir Manufactures**, the outer husks of the cocoanuts being torn into fibre, spun into yarn, and woven into coir matting, &c. ; while at Messrs. W. A. Fernando and Brothers' **Plumbago Stores**, at the corner of Rosmead place to the right, the sorting, cleaning, and packing of this mineral for the English and American markets may be inspected. Ceylon plumbago, the only mineral of commercial importance which the Island affords, is celebrated for its purity.

A little distance up the last named road is the **Musaus School** for Buddhist girls, the principal of which is an American lady.

To the right is **Victoria Park**, in the neighbourhood of which, dotted over the Cinnamon Gardens in a series of parallels, cross roads, and crescents, the names of many serving to commemorate the rule of several of Ceylon's British Governors—Guilford (1798), Maitland (1805), Brownrigg (1812), Barnes (1824), Horton (1831), Mackenzie (1837), Campbell (1841), Torrington (1847), Ward (1855), MacCarthy (1860), Rosmead (Robinson, 1865), Gregory (1872), Longden (1877)*—are a large number of residences, which are receiving constant additions to keep pace with the development of Colombo and the consequent demand for "bungalows."

But our route lies up Ward place, the first turning on the left of which (just before the **Church Mission Boarding Schools** for Tamil boys and girls, on the right, are reached) leads us close to several—

Medical Institutions.

Bearing to the right, Kynsey road is reached. Here the **General Hospital** (on the left), established in 1863, occupies

* The rule of Lord Stanmore (Sir A. H. Gordon) is commemorated by the Gordon Gardens in the Fort (see page 18) and that of Sir A. E. Havelock by a suburb near the Spinning and Weaving Mills (see page 45); while our late Governor (Sir West Ridgeway) gave his name to the Golf links on the Model Farm (see page 64).

11 acres of ground. It is the largest hospital in the Island, and open to all classes of the community. Paupers are treated free; others pay from 25c. to 50 c. a day. Nearly 8,000 patients are treated annually. It is open to visitors on Thursdays and Sundays from noon to 4 P.M.

The new Administration Block (in front), of two storeys, just completed—a striking structure in terracotta and yellow brickwork—contains the usual offices for the Medical staff, quarters for the European nurses attached to the paying wards, and the Outdoor Department. The nursing of the general wards is entrusted to Catholic nuns who have separate quarters with a chapel attached.

The **Planters'** and **Anthonisz Wards** form a separate block standing to the right on entering the hospital grounds. The former were built by the planting community, a fund raised for a memorial to Mr. William Cameron, a pioneer tea planter, being in the first place devoted to the purpose; the latter were erected by subscriptions raised to commemorate the name of Dr. P. D. Anthonisz, C.M.G., a distinguished retired member of the Ceylon Medical Service, since deceased. The wards in both cases were equipped by the Government; the fees payable are an entrance fee of Rs. 10.50 and Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 a day respectively for subsistence.*

The **Ceylon Medical College**, opposite, was instituted in 1879 by Sir H. G. R. Robinson, the present building having been erected by Sir W. H. Gregory in 1876 on ground presented by a liberal patron, the late Mudaliyar Sampson Rajepakse. It has all the necessary apparatus and appliances for the illustration of lectures according to the curriculum of British institutions, by whom its examinations are recognised, and its licentiates are at liberty on registering themselves to practise throughout the United Kingdom. Ladies are admitted to study medicine, &c., in the College. A Library Hall for students has recently been added from funds gifted by A. Simon Fernando Wijeyagooneratne, Muhandiram.

The **De Soysa Lying-In Home**, on the left of the College, was built and presented to the Government by the late Mr.

* For the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children see page 67.

C. H. de Soysa for the dissemination of a correct knowledge of midwifery by the training of efficient nurses.

The **De Soysa Museum**, which adjoins the latter, was built by the late Mudaliyar Susew de Soysa. The collections represented include specimens illustrating botany, geology, pharmacy, hygiene, physics, zoology, pathology, &c. The **Colonial Medical Library**, supported by medical officers, assisted by a grant from Government, occupies a room in the Museum and contains over 2,000 volumes. The Museum and Library are open from 7 to 10 A.M. and 1 to 5 P.M., Sundays excepted.

The **Koch Memorial Tower**, in front of the Museum and College, was erected by public subscription at a cost of Rs. 5,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. E. L. Koch, Surgeon in charge of the Hospital and Principal of the College, who died in 1877 from the effects of a dissection wound received in the performance of his duties, deeply regretted by all classes of the community.

Next to these, with a frontage facing Regent street, a block of eight rooms is set apart for **Passengers' Wards**. Each room is thoroughly equipped and furnished. The entrance fee is Rs. 10·50, the subsistence Rs. 7·50 per day. The patients are attended by the surgeon and senior physician, a nurse being in charge.

The **Cargill Wards**, two rooms fully furnished presented by Messrs. Cargill & Co. (now Cargills, Limited) in commemoration of their jubilee in 1894, adjoin. Patients are admitted for a fee of Rs. 10·50 and Rs. 5 a day.

The **Seamen's Wards** are in line with the two last. The entrance fee is Rs. 10·50, and Rs. 2 per diem exclusive of extras* is charged for subsistence. One ward, known as the **Clerical Service Jubilee Ward**, was established as a memorial of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

The Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer is at Temple House, Maradana, at the back of the College.

Leaving the Medical institutions, the Drive is continued down Kynsey road, the **Baptist Mission House**, and an interesting boarding school with some fifty Sinhalese girls attached, being passed on the right. The Baptists were

* For the Bacteriological Institute see page 66.

the first Protestants in the Ceylon mission field, having commenced operations in 1812. Crossing Ward place, the

General Cemetery at Kanatta

is shortly reached. Of the forty-three acres of ground here enclosed, a considerable portion is tastefully laid out and, notwithstanding the absence of water-service, well cared for by the superintendent, whose office is opposite the main entrance, and from whom any information can be obtained. There are many beautiful memorials of the dead.

Immediately to the left on entering is the portion set apart for the Church of England, on which the mortuary chapel stands ; beyond, on the same side, is that belonging to the Roman Catholic community with their chapel ; the ground on the right being apportioned for general Christian burial.

The site of the **Alfred Model Farm**, founded in 1871 by the late Messrs. De Soysa in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and endowed by them with some Rs. 100,000, lies at the back of the cemetery. The Farm unfortunately never fulfilled the expectations of its founders, and the greater part of the money spent upon it was lost.

The Ridgeway Golf Links,

named after and opened by H. E. Sir West Ridgeway in November, 1896, are on the Model Farm. The course is well laid out with the full complement of 18 holes. The greens are excellent and the links compare favourably with many of the good inland courses at home. Golf is highly popular, the Colombo Golf Club having some 300 members. Visitors are welcome to make use of the links on application to the Honorary Secretary. The Golf Championship of Ceylon, promoted by the Colombo and Nuwara Eliya Clubs, is competed for half-yearly at Colombo and Nuwara Eliya alternately. The Colombo Golf Club is a flourishing institution. A handsome pavilion has just been erected.

Leaving the cemetery by the road which forms its western boundary (the North and South Base Line), the Borella police station and the **Prison Hospital** (on the right), at which the sick of the several prisons forming the Convict

Establishment are treated, will be reached at the junction of five roads.

Here is the terminus of the Borella section of the **Colombo Tramways**, from which trams run to the Fort (and from thence on to Grandpass) every eight or ten minutes, doing each journey in about thirty minutes. The first class fare from the Fort to either terminus is 20 cents (3¼d).

Mention may at this point be made of the

Cotta Church Mission Station,

which can be reached by a very pleasant drive of four miles down the Cotta (modern spelling Kotte) road, on the right. The mission station, which in the time of the Sinhalese kings who reigned there was known as Jayawardhanapura, is prettily situated on the margin of the Cotta lake.*

The mission district has an area of 600 square miles, with a population of at least 200,000, and from the commencement of the work of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon Cotta has been a seat of learning and famous for its girls' schools and education generally.

The population is Sinhalese, nominally Buddhists, but practically demon-worshippers.

The European missionary at the present time (1905), the Rev. R. W. Ryde, is assisted by two lady missionaries, 3 Sinhalese clergy, 11 catechists and readers, 4 Bible women, and 75 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. There were in 1905 1,500 native Christian adherents, among whom the principle of self-support is steadily taking root.

There are in the mission compound training schools for Sinhalese male and female teachers (the latter the first of its kind in Ceylon), an Anglo-vernacular boarding school for girls, an English high school for boys, and a similar one for girls. There are also two vernacular schools for Sinhalese boys and girls. On any day except Saturday and Sunday and during vacations the day schools are at work from 8.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. and the girls' boarding school from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

After a visit to Cotta a pleasant change of route is secured by returning via Wellawatta.

* See Appendix B.

A short distance down the Maradana road on the left is **Archbishop's House**, the residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Colombo, next to which is His Grace's private oratory. **St. Bernard's Seminary**, a training institute for ecclesiastical students, adjoins, as does also the **Colombo Catholic Press**, from which the "Catholic Messenger," an English newspaper, is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a Sinhalese paper, the "Nanartha Pradipaya," on Mondays and Thursdays. The connected buildings stand in ground 14 acres in extent.

The Lady Havelock Hospital

is opposite. It is a hospital for women and children, and Dr. Mary N. Fysh is in charge, with a lady house surgeon, matron, and staff of nurses. It was erected in 1896 and with its equipment cost over Rs. 40,000, which was raised by public subscription. It is named after Lady Havelock, who exerted herself in establishing this hospital for the admission of females who object to go to an ordinary hospital. The hospital consists of a series of buildings connected by corridors with the administrative block, which faces Maradana road. One of the wards, known as the Fatima ward, is intended for Mohammedan patients.

To this hospital is attached a **Training School for Pupil Nurses** and an **Outdoor Dispensary for Women and Children**.

Alongside of it stands **St. Luke's Church**, belonging to the Church Mission.

But to proceed. Continuing the Drive straight along the Base Line, the **Bacteriological Institute**, founded by the generosity of Mr. J. W. Charles de Soysa, J. P., and named after him when opened in 1900, stands on the right, while opposite a group of detached buildings accommodate the patients of the

Victoria Home for Incurables,

an institution founded in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria, and subsequently extended as a further public memorial of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, having for its object the provision of a comfortable home with necessary medical attendance for those inhabitants of Ceylon who by accident or illness have become unable to work for their living and whose

afflictions are of an incurable nature. It possesses a working capital of about Rs. 60,000, including the original endowment fund of Rs. 17,000, and is further supported by subscriptions received from all creeds and classes. At present the Home contains 55 inmates representative of nearly all the Provinces (there being accommodation for about 80), the annual cost of each averaging Rs. 162. The Government contributes Rs. 5,000 a year, in return for which 30 patients, sent in from the Civil Hospitals of the Island, are maintained.

The institution is in charge of a matron—a trained nurse—under the immediate supervision of a Government medical officer. Visitors are invited to inspect the institution between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M.

A little further on at the top of the ascent, with the residence of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in front, stands the

Wellkada Prison,

the principal jail in the Colony, a series of buildings enclosed by a high wall, containing accommodation for 592 male prisoners in separate cells and 57 females in association. This is now the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Prisons, who also acts as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, the supervising staff consisting besides of an assistant superintendent, a jailor, two deputy jailors, 50 overseers and sub-overseers, and 70 prison guards. All men in the first stage of rigorous imprisonment are employed here at the treadmill, pingo-carrying, or husk-beating for the first three months of the sentence—those with sentences of one month and under being kept at treadmill or pingo for the full term—and are separated from others, all communication with the outside world being cut off. Other industries are also carried on.

Discipline of a severe nature (said to have a marked deterrent effect) is exacted, and, while sufficiently nutritive diet is provided to support the work demanded, care is taken that the prisoners are not too luxuriously fed, so that prison life shall be really deterrent.

Mutwal Jail, at the north of the harbour, is a branch prison accommodating 460 prisoners engaged on the Harbour Works which are now within measurable distance of completion.

Mahara Jali, 12 miles by rail from Colombo, under a separate superintendent, accommodating 600 prisoners engaged in quarrying and cutting stone for the Harbour Extension Works, was formerly a branch of the Convict Establishment.

Just past Welikada prison, on the left of the road on what is known as the Karlsruhe estate, new buildings for **Wesley College*** are now being erected on some $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, at an estimated cost of Rs. 300,000. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, on the 4th November, 1905. The buildings will consist of two blocks, one to be styled the New College, with laboratory and a boarding house for 100 boys.

On the left is **Campbell Park**, named after the late Sir G. W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police from 1866 to 1891, who secured the ground for recreation purposes. The Ceylon Volunteer Band plays here occasionally. The remains of a **Cycle Track** constructed some years ago by the Ceylon Cyclists' Union may here be seen. Cycling is a very favourite recreation in Ceylon, and the half yearly meets of the Ceylon Cyclists' Union (for some years past a defunct association), which used to be held on this now deserted track, proved very popular attractions.†

The Drive now strikes off down Jail road, All Saints' Roman Catholic Church being passed on the left. The road running right and left is

Maradana,

one of the trunk roads of the city, over two miles long.

Turning to the right, a **Wesleyan Church** is shortly passed (on the right), and behind it the **Colombo Industrial School**, an institution worked by a Committee composed of members of the different Protestant bodies working in Colombo, giving elementary education in English and Sinhalese to

* See page 83.

† The refusal of the Municipal authorities to allow the Union to close the track with a fence during these meets prevented them being run except at a loss, and they had to be given up. The best local times made at meets held under the auspices of the Union were as follows:—Half mile, G. C. Gnapp (1897) 1 min. $14\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; one mile, J. Wollen (1896) 2 min. 33 sec.; three miles, W. Innes (1897) 7 min. 50 sec.; five miles, A. H. C. Luschwitz (1896) 14 min. 1 sec.; ten miles, W. Innes (1897) 29 min. $12\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

nearly 250 poor children of all classes, the poorest being provided with a free breakfast. The boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and ironwork; the girls dressmaking, lacemaking, and plain needlework. The monthly expenditure of over Rs. 600 is with difficulty met by voluntary contributions, a Government grant, and the profits of the trades. Visitors are gladly welcomed by its energetic and zealous Manager, the Rev. J. H. Nathanielsz.

Close by is the Theosophical high school for boys known as **Ananda College**. This College in 1904 carried off the English University Scholarship. It has 400 pupils.

The Colombo Waterworks.

About a half mile up the Maligakanda road—the first turning met with on the right—by branching off at the Maradana bazaar a visit may be paid to the Maligakanda Service Reservoir from which the city of Colombo is supplied with water. The reservoir derives its supply from the Labugama storage reservoir situated about 25 miles from Colombo, the water being conveyed in cast iron pipes 20 inches internal diameter.

The Maligakanda reservoir has a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 658,000. The increasing demand for water has recently necessitated the duplication of the 20-inch main from Labugama and the construction of another service reservoir of a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons at Elie House, Mutwal. The cost of these additional works approximates Rs. 2,000,000.

The storage reservoir at Labugama has a catchment area of 2,385 acres, a top water area of 176 acres at a level of 360 feet above the sea, and a capacity of 1,373,000,000 gallons.

The average daily consumption of water in the city of Colombo for all purposes during 1904 was 3,350,000 gallons or 1,223,000,000 gallons during the year.

The rainfall at Labugama during 1904 was 145.42 inches, rain falling on 186 days.

The total cost of the original works, practically completed in 1886, was Rs. 3,330,000. Adding to this the cost of the recent extensions (Rs. 2,000,000), we get the total cost of the existing works, capable of supplying 5,000,000 gallons

per diem to the inhabitants of the city of Colombo, viz., Rs. 6,330,000, or say £422,000 sterling.

Within sight of the reservoir, from the top of which a comprehensive view is obtainable, are two **Buddhist Temples**. That of more interest—though strictly speaking not a temple, but only a pansala (residence) for the priests—is the Maligakanda temple, attached to which is the **Vidyodaya College**, one of the principal seats of Oriental learning in the Island, established in 1873, subsidized by Government and presided over by the venerable Hikkaduwe Sumangala Terunnanse, High Priest of Adam's Peak, an Oriental scholar of the first rank. A dagoba or tope (containing relics of Buddha) and an image house have more recently being built. There is also an excellent Oriental Library. The other is the **Jayasekararama**, in Temple road, a residence for Buddhist monks, which also contains a small dagoba. Prince Prisdan Chunsai of Siam, now a priest under the name of P. C. Jinavaravansa, resides here.

Close by is a **Dutch Presbyterian Church** and a high school for girls known as **Giffton College**.

The Police Headquarters

are but a short distance farther down Maradana. They occupy three sides of a square, and were erected in 1867 during the administration of Sir Hercules Robinson, on waste land, at a cost of over Rs. 90,000.

The regular police force is manned by Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, Malays, Tamils, and Moormen (Sinhalese predominating); they are armed with the Martini-Henri carbine. They number about 1,820 of all ranks, and cost about Rs. 765,800 per annum.

The Municipality of Colombo pay the Government Rs. 60,000 a year for police, lighting, and water.

Opposite the Police Quarters is the largest **Moorish Mosque** in Colombo, standing in the midst of a burial ground now closed for interments.

In Sutherland road close by, adjoining the railway, is the **Servants' Registry**, where the engagements of all domestic servants are registered under the provisions of a law passed in 1871.

* See page 90.

The Government Railways.

The railway is next crossed at the Maradana Junction station,* which is the terminus for the Seaside broad gauge line as well as for the Kelani Valley narrow gauge rail. On the left the Way and Works and the Locomotive Offices and residences of several railway officials will be passed, after which, bearing round to the left, down an approach road under an avenue of flamboyante trees, the present Colombo Terminus of the Main Line is gained. The offices of the General Manager, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant are on the left, and the goods warehouses some short distance back on the right of the station ; while behind in the midst of the railway yard, which contains some six or seven miles of sidings, are engineering work-shops, engine sheds, stores, &c.

Arrangements have lately been sanctioned by Government, and will shortly be put in hand, involving the enlargement of Maradana Junction station and the Goods Yard and Goods premises, the closing of the Terminus station as a passenger station, and the provision of an enlarged station in the Fort, where the principal up-country trains will be dealt with. These works will of course take some considerable time to carry out.

Notes on the Ceylon Railway of which, with the opening in August last of the Northern Railway to Jaffna, there are 566 miles open, will be found in Appendix C.

On the left, opposite the Railway Offices, is a new building of some architectural pretensions, soon to be handed over to

The Ceylon Technical College.

Under the name of the Technical School this institution was organized in 1893 by Governor Sir Arthur Havelock. It was the first attempt made to afford technical education to the youths of Ceylon, and its establishment provided for a long-felt want. It was re-organized by Sir West Ridgeway, and is now, in addition to its other functions, a

* From this point, if time presses and the visitor is anxious to see the northern part of Colombo, the turn to the right leading (under the grateful shade afforded by a fine avenue of Madras fence trees) to Skinner's road south and Armour street, will strike the North Drive at Layard's Broadway (page 86).

training ground for Ceylonese for several Departments of the Public Service : these include the Public Works, Survey, Post and Telegraph, and Railway. Special Departments of the College have been established for instruction in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Telegraphy, Surveying and Levelling, and Drawing and Art.

Up to the present time 326 students have passed out. The course extends to two years in most of the departments, on the conclusion of which after a final examination by experts diplomas are granted which should enable the pupils to commence life advantageously.

The **St. Sebastian Mills**, just across the canal, belong to the Eastern Produce and Estates Company who have recently removed their offices hither ; either as proprietors or agents or engineers, they are interested in a large number of up-country estates. Close by are the St. Sebastian locks, connecting the Colombo lake with a network of canals running north and south, which were constructed by the Dutch.

Next to the mills stands

The Royal College,

formerly known as the Colombo Academy, and as such at one time affiliated to the Calcutta University. It is the only English educational institution which the Government retained in its own hands when the present policy of leaving English education to missionary and private bodies (who are remunerated with grants-in-aid upon the reports of inspectors on a system of payment-by-results) was adopted some years ago.

The attendance generally averages 300, of whom about a dozen are boarders under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, who resides on the premises. Special attention is paid to science classes, for which a separate building with requisite laboratory and appliances is provided.

The removal of the College to a more salubrious quarter of the town—it is understood to a site adjoining the Teachers' Training College near the Racecourse—is now under consideration.

It may here be noted that two English University scholarships, open to the whole Island, of the yearly value of £200, tenable for three years, with free passage and an allowance

for outfit, are annually awarded by Government, one on the result of an examination conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Board of Examiners, the other by the Intermediate in Arts of London University; as a qualification for competing either candidates must first pass the Senior Cambridge or Calcutta Arts in honours or the London Matriculation. A very keen competition for this educational "blue ribbon" takes place between the Royal, St. Thomas's, Wesley, and (recently) St. Joseph's, and Ananda Colleges. Since the scholarship was thrown open in 1881 it has been won twelve times by the Royal College, eight times by St. Thomas's, thrice by Wesley, and once by Ananda.

A Gilchrist scholarship of like value, open to all India and Ceylon, and awarded on the result of the London Matriculation Examination, has been won three times out of four by the Royal College. It has now been replaced by a scholarship, tenable for three years, decided by the results of the Senior Cambridge Local, and separate scholarships have been provided for India.

Holy Trinity Church, the tower of which is visible from the road, and whose incumbent is the last of the Government chaplains—the Church of England having been disestablished in 1881—stands immediately behind the College. Its congregation is a mixed one, chiefly of Ceylonese birth.

On the left across the water, forming a small peninsula, lies **Captain's Garden** (so called from a Dutch officer having been the first to occupy it as a residence), on which stands a Hindu temple. This as well as a small island in the lake (as its name **Dhoby Island** implies) are the laundry grounds of some of the Colombo "dhobies" or washermen: not improbably some may be seen at their work, beating the clothes with much force against slabs of rock, a treatment little calculated to improve the condition of one's linen!

The next object of note which will be passed is—

The Government Factory,

an important branch of the Public Works Department—not merely on account of the work it undertakes, but in view of its educational bearings in the training of young men to useful crafts under the superintendence of three experienced practical European engineers and one Ceylonese.

The connected buildings and yard cover an area of six acres. The Factory employs at times over 1,000 artificers and coolies, and spends over ten lacs of rupees a year on useful public works.

Within its walls there is the usual complement of lathes, drills, milling machines, planes, &c., driven by two horizontal and one William's high speed engine, three steam hammers, a hydraulic forging press, pneumatic rivetting and drilling machinery, electric motors for winding and repairing electrical machinery and instruments, charging batteries, and plating.

The largest bridges in the Colony are built in the Factory, the raw material only being imported. Reinforced concrete, facing bricks, &c., for public buildings and bridges, are also made. Furniture and woodwork for all public buildings are supplied from the Carpentry Department, which is fitted up with all the latest machinery. Castings are made up to three tons weight, the foundry having two cupolas and 600 square feet of moulding floor.

The General Workshop has to keep in repair all cranes, road rollers, steam tugs, launches, and all other machinery belonging to the Government exclusive of the Railway.*

The **Pettah railway station** and the Pettah station for the **Lake ferries** are side by side on the left. In Fourth Cross street, opposite, is the office of the **Sinhalese "Daily News"** ("Dinapata Prawrutti"), which out of six daily newspapers is the only one issued in Sinhalese.

A few doors further on Norris road the headquarters of the

Salvation Army

will be passed. The Army commenced work in Ceylon in 1883, and has 52 stations with 160 officers and teachers, of whom 17 are Europeans. It publishes a religious newspaper in Sinhalese called the "Yuddha Ghoshawa."

Its social work among men, including a Prison Gate Brigade started seventeen years ago for assisting men discharged from jail, is recognised by a Government grant of Rs. 100 per month. The Prison Gate Home stands in Buller's road, near the General Cemetery, on six acres of

* Here, by turning down Gasworks street, the Northern Drive will be entered upon at a spot described on page 82.

ground given by Government, and in connection with it a dairy is worked in which some of the men find employment.

The Rescue Home for women in Kanatta road, Borella, has done much good work. The inmates in addition to household work are taught needlework and lace-making.

Both Homes are always open for the reception of men and women who are desirous of making a new start in life.

The Army has also established two village brotherhood banks in the neighbourhood of Rambukkana for lending money to deserving people at a low rate of interest.

Some carriage factories will now be passed; the only two buildings of any prominence being the Roman Catholic church of **St. Phillip Neri** (erected at a cost of £4,000 and stated to be acoustically "one of the most perfect buildings in Colombo") and at the corner of Front street the **Soldiers' and Sailors' Home**, an establishment run under the auspices of the Wesleyan Mission, where soldiers and sailors can secure good refreshment and healthy recreation on the most reasonable terms.

The headquarters of the Ceylon Branch of the **Theosophical Society** are in Maliban street, the first on the right.

The visitor will now skirt the southern side of the **Racket Court Gardens** (so called after an officer in the Dutch service named Raket), a small park-like recreation ground reserved for the residents of this division—the Pettah. The Volunteers Band plays here once a week; the Colombo Colts and other Cricket Clubs use it for cricket.

The Government has here recently come to the aid of two very excellent institutions in granting sites for the erection of appropriate buildings. Of these, one is the

Colombo Pettah Library,

accommodated in a building at the north-west corner of the Racquet Court opened in December, 1904.

This Library was established on June 29, 1829—*i.e.*, more than 76 years ago—by the Burghers or Dutch descendants living at the time in the Pettah, which was then the chief residential quarter of the town. It contains over 4,000 books, while the number of English weekly newspapers and monthly magazines received for the reading room is 15 and 24 respectively.

The number of members at the present time is 340. The professions are well represented, but the majority of members belong to the Government and Mercantile Clerical Service. It is mainly self-supporting, the only extraneous aid it receives being an annual grant from Government of Rs. 500, which is used exclusively for the purchase of books. The monthly subscription is Re. 1, the entrance fee Rs. 5.

The other is the

Young Men's Christian Association,

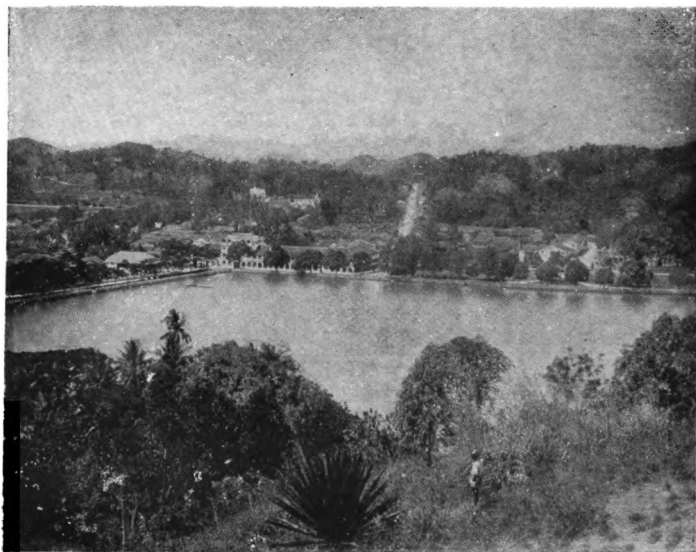
whose new three-storied building has just been erected at a cost, including furniture, of Rs. 79,000.

The doors of this association are open to all young men of good repute. Its object is to promote their well-being spiritually, socially, intellectually, and physically. Its departments of work include Bible classes, Gospel, Fellowship, and open-air meetings, work at outstations, lectures, shorthand, typewriting, and book-keeping classes, as well as recreation—cricket, football, &c. The large gymnasium is a great attraction. Its rooms are open from 7 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. There is a restaurant and comfortable accommodation for eleven boarders on the premises.

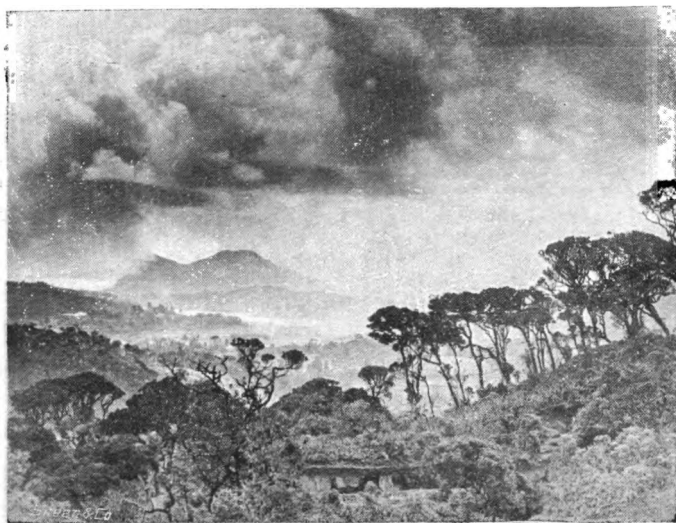
The reading room is supplied with the best newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, and is comfortably provided with facilities for spending quiet and pleasant evenings. There is a separate writing room. It has a reference library and a lending library with about 1,100 volumes, which is constantly receiving additions. Its hall is available for general meetings.

There are over 300 members on its roll and a Company of Volunteers, to be styled "Heib's Brigade," after Mr. Louis Hieb, the late zealous and indefatigable General Secretary (whose ill-health compelled his return to America), is just being formed.

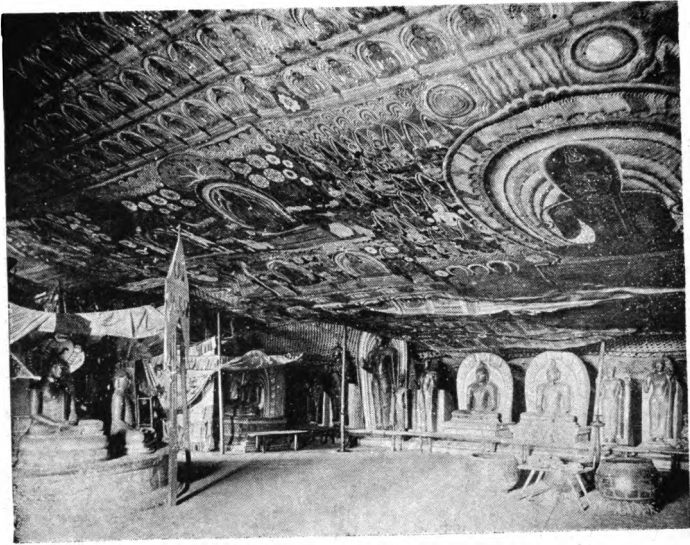
It will now be noticed that the Drive is drawing to an end. Still keeping alongside the railway, and passing through an avenue of suriya trees, the turn to the right when nearly opposite the Fort railway station will bring the Grand Oriental Hotel once more into view; and if our visitor be in residence there, he will no doubt hail the prospect of a rest with satisfaction.



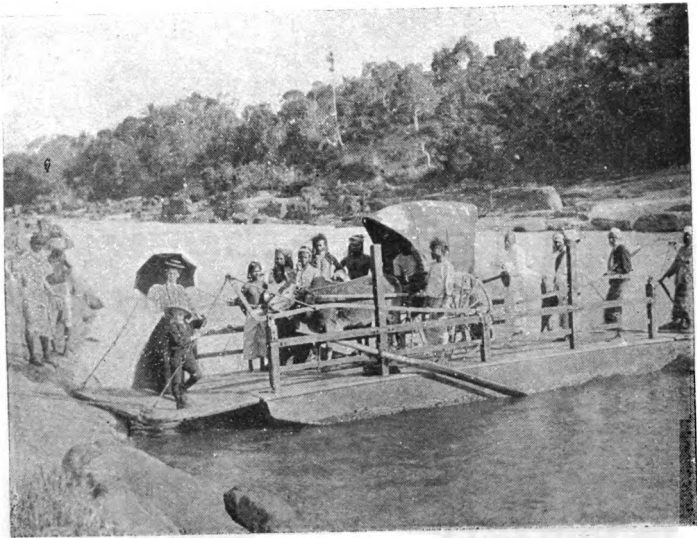
View of Kandy, the Mountain Capital. (Page 110.)



Nuwara Eliya from Ramboda Pass. (Page 111.)



Interior of Buddhist Temple, Dambulla. (Page 113.)



A River Ferry.



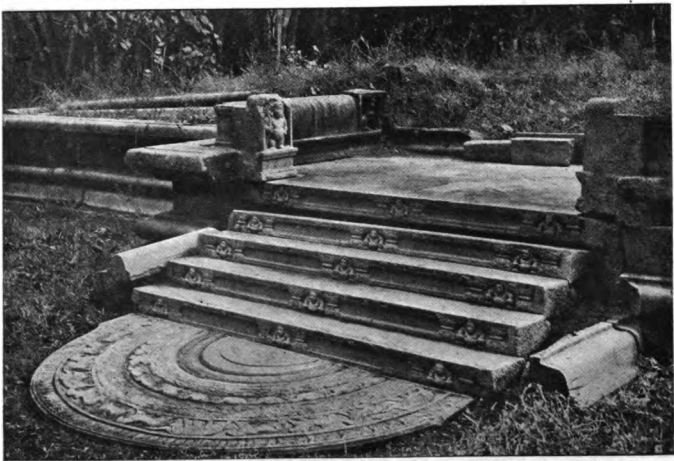
The Old Bridge of Bouts, Grandpass.



A Rickshaw and a Bullock Hackery.



The Temple of the Tooth at Kandy.

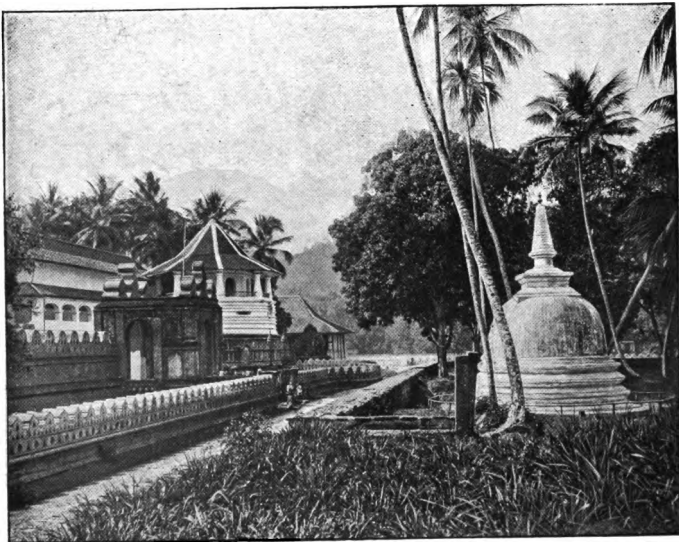


Moonstone and Steps at Anuradhapura.

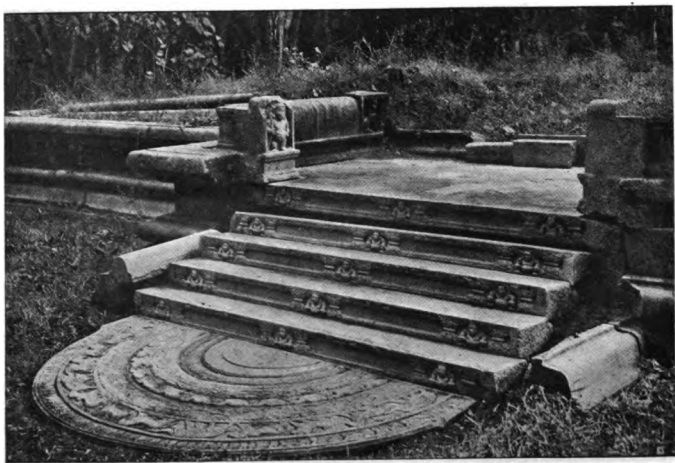
PART IV.



NORTHERN DRIVE.



The Temple of the Tooth at Kandy.



Moonstone and Steps at Anuradhapura.

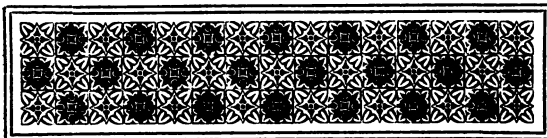
PART IV.



NORTHERN DRIVE.

NORTHERN DRIVE.

Coal Sheds—Harbour Extension Works—Colombo Sailing Club — Racket Court — Jubilee Fountain — Dutch Burial Ground—Main Street, Pettah—Thieves' Market—Furniture Mart—Town Hall—Dutch Belfry—Municipal Markets—St. Paul's — Gasworks — Price Park — Electric Tramways Central Station—Moorish Mosque—Kachcheri—Bible Depot — Wesley College and Girls' High School—Wesleyan Chapel — All Saints' — Hulftsdorp — Law Courts — Civil Prison — Hulftsdorp Mills — Wolfendahl Church — Barber Street — Layard's Broadway—Oil Mills—Sinhalese Baptist Chapel—St. Joseph's — Madampitiya Cemetery — Timber Market — Victoria Bridge — Grandpass Market — Buddhist Temple at Kelani — Riverside Scene — Negombo Steamboats — Hendala Leper Asylum — Oil Mills — Brick Kilns — Crow Island — Abraham's Nurseries—Churches of St. John, St. James, and St. Andrew — Mohammedan Mosque — Tanque Salgado — Graving Dock—Uplands—Anglican Cathedral—St. Thomas's College — Kotahena Buddhist Temple — Roman Catholic Cathedral — Convent — St. Benedict's Institute — Wesleyan Chapel—St. Anthony's—Petroleum Stores—Hutson's Engineering Works — Bird Mart — St. Thomas Tamil Church — The Chetties—Hindu Temples.



THE NORTHERN DRIVE.

IF in some respects the Northern Drive is the least pleasing of the three—(the visitor must make up his mind to be put to some little inconvenience from the odours inseparable from Oriental bazaars, and, should his visit happen to be during the dry season, from the dust which is the inevitable result of crowded and unwatered thoroughfares)—it is, perhaps, the most interesting: it includes the main portion of the old native, Portuguese, and Dutch parts of the town, for Kollupitiya, Slave Island, and the Cinnamon Gardens suburbs are the creations of British times and mainly of the last forty years. He will now encounter some of the principal places of worship in the city and scenes which differ from those already met with.

Starting once more from the Grand Oriental Hotel, down York street, the route lies to the left past "The Colombo Ironworks" of Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd.*

Close at hand are the **Coal Sheds**, where immense quantities of coal for the shipping are stored. These sheds are capable of sheltering 100,000 tons, the chief belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental, the Messageries Maritimes, and the British India lines, and the Krawehl Coaling Company. On the completion of the Harbour Extension schemes and as the existing leases expire, the coal sheds are being moved further round the harbour, in which direction a considerable space is already let for coal storage, and where some eighteen coal-loading jetties have been constructed.

* See page 29.

Northwards, bearing to the left, is a thoroughfare bordering the sea-beach, which has been reclaimed from the foreshore and forms the main outlet for the northern suburb.

Here, past Walker's Foundry and Sawmills, are the offices of the Resident Engineer of the **Harbour Extension Works**, and beyond them the extensive block-making yard and connected workshops. Through the entrance to these access is to be obtained to the Boathouse of the **Colombo Sailing Club**, a popular social institution whose members own about a dozen sailing craft. The club has monthly sailing matches and holds an annual regatta in August.

Skirting the Racquet Court, the Pettah Division of the town is entered. The somewhat ill-kept iron **Fountain** to be noticed on the left was erected by the Municipal Council as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887.

Main Street, Pettah,

may briefly be described as a rendezvous for rice dealers and Moormen traders in all descriptions of goods. Escaping the very high rents commanded in the Fort, not needing expensive staffs of European assistants, and often dealing in stock of an inferior quality, they are able to undersell the European stores. The prices at first asked for their wares, even from residents, are, it may be remarked, generally higher than they can eventually be induced to accept.

On the immediate left on entering it, is the **Royal Hotel**, while two blocks of buildings on the right, erected on two sides of an old **Dutch Burial Ground**, now closed for interments, are known as the "Consistory Buildings," the property belonging to the Wolfendahl Church.

Down the third street on the right is what is popularly known as the **Thieves' Market**, a well-known receptacle for lost and stolen property of every description and value.

The road parallel with Main street immediately to the right—Keyzer street—is the Colombo **Furniture Mart**. The Sinhalese are very skilful cabinet makers, and their furniture is substantially made of several excellent woods—jak, nadoon, teak, satin, and ebony being the chief—devoid of all veneer, and comparatively cheap. The shops, and in

particular the extensive premises of Messrs. **H. Don Carolis & Sons**, who are by appointment furnishers to the Governor of Ceylon and do a large export trade, and of the **Anglo-Indian Furnishing Company**, are well worth inspection. (See Advt.)

At the farther end, on its right, at Kayman's Gate (called after a Dutch officer named Keuneman), is an old **Dutch Belfry**. The bell, which still belongs to the Wolfendahl Church, was used at one time as its call bell, and to this day is rung by Government at 8 P.M. to warn tavern-keepers to close their doors by 9 o'clock. Kayman's gate was up till about the year 1869 the site for public executions.

The Municipal Offices and Markets.

The large building at the junction of roads close by, with its cruet-like top, is the **Town Hall**. Behind it stands the **Edinburgh Market**, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1870 by H. R. H. the late Duke of Edinburgh. The Municipal Court sits in the left wing of the Town Hall, while the Municipal Printing Office occupies the right wing, the vegetable, fruit, and meat markets being at the rear.

These Municipal buildings stand on the site of the old St. John's river. Oil paintings of the Duke of Edinburgh; of Governors Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir William Gregory, and Sir James Longden; of Sir C. P. Layard (Government Agent of the Western Province for many years and first Chairman of the Municipality); and of Mr. Chas. A. Lorenz (who as advocate, journalist, and politician was the most brilliant and talented Ceylonese the Island has produced), all of whom have passed away, will be shown to visitors on application, if the Municipal Council be not sitting.

St. John's road, which faces the Town Hall, is a busy emporium for rice and curry stuffs and native cloths—pretty well all that the ordinary native needs—and at the other end of it is the principal **Fish Market** in Colombo, the uproar at which in the morning and in the evening, when fresh fish is received, forcibly recalls to one's mind the story of the din which is said have prevailed at the building of the Tower of Babel.

Almost opposite the Town Hall is **St. Paul's Church** (Anglican), attended chiefly by Portuguese descendants, whose incumbent was formerly the Portuguese Colonial Chaplain.

The Gasworks.

The extensive works of the **Colombo Gas and Water Co., Limited**, are located in Gas Works street on the right. The Gas Works, covering an area of about four acres, were constructed in 1869 on what had previously been an unsightly swamp, and are valued in the Company's assets at £120,000. The Company controls the lighting of about 70 miles of road, served by 2,500 incandescent gas lamps, each of 60-candle power. In the principal thoroughfares lamps of 600 to 800-candle power are utilised with advantage to the residential public and also to passengers. The main roads of Colombo are lighted all night, but the minor roads are not (unfortunately) kept alight after midnight.

Owing to the rapid increase in the use of incandescent gas, the Company have lately had to erect a new steel gasholder of some 200,000 cubic feet capacity, costing about £8,000. This addition will enable the Company to meet the growing demand for gas.

The Company's electric power station is at Kandy, the mountain capital; it was installed in 1900 at a cost of about £20,000. The streets of Kandy—unlike those of Colombo—are lighted all night by 250 16-candle power incandescent electric lamps and eight arc lamps. Most of the Government buildings, including the King's Pavilion, are provided with electric light. The well-known Queen's Hotel is also fitted throughout with electric light and fans.

Behind the Gasworks is **Price Park** (named after a former Mayor of Colombo), and adjoining them is the Central Generating Station of the **Electric Tramways Company**, which holds a concession for laying down electric tramways through various parts of Colombo. The offices of Messrs. **Boustead Brothers**, Electrical Engineers, who are the managing agents, are also here. So far the two lines opened (to the Kelani river at Grandpass on the north and to Borella on the south-east) have proved very popular among the natives, and extensions in other directions—to Colpetty

and Bambalapitiya on the south, for instance—are eagerly awaited.

Of several roads converging on Kayman's Gate, we take Dam street, where the **Persian Consul** resides, and passing by New Moor street on the left—which contains the **Turkish Consul's** house, and where stands perhaps the most important **Moorish Mosque** in the city, the building dating from the times of the Dutch—the first large building, within a walled enclosure, passed on the right is the **Colembo Kachcheri**, the office of the Government Agent (chief revenue officer) of the Western Province, built in 1858.

Opposite is the **Book Depot** of the Christian Literature, Religious Tract, and Bible Societies; also, in order, the **Pettah Girls' High School**, a Wesleyan school under European direction, the oldest **Wesleyan Church** in Ceylon, (erected in 1816 after the model of the well-known Brunswick Chapel in Liverpool), and **Wesley College**, one of the leading educational institutions of the city—thrice winner of the English University Scholarship—with an average daily attendance of about 400 and a small boarding establishment. The large College Hall is in the rear. New and more commodious buildings in more congenial surroundings are now being constructed at Karlsruhe, Welikada.*

The small building beyond the Kachcheri is the Pettah police station.

Prominent on the summit of the hill which has now to be ascended—visible from many points of the city—will be seen the spire of the Sinhalese Episcopal Church—**All Saints'**—built in 1857–8. This is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Ceylon. Its congregation is comprised almost entirely of Sinhalese, and its incumbent, prior to the withdrawal of ecclesiastical subsidies, held the Government appointment of Sinhalese Colonial Chaplain.

The immediately surrounding district is named **Hulftsdorp**, from its having been the residence of General Hulft, the noble and bold commander of the Dutch force which besieged the Fort of Colombo in 1765–6, and died from the result of a wound received in the trenches.

* See page 68.

The Law Courts.

are on the crest of the hill. They are built in the form of a hollow square, and were erected in 1857. The façade is in the severe Doric style, taken from the Pantheon at Rome.

At present the Supreme Court occupies the centre and the wing on its right, that on its left accommodating the Attorney-General's Department and the Additional District Court of Colombo. The Court of Requests and Police Court occupy recently constructed buildings adjoining All Saints' church.

The **Supreme Court** has an original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all cognizable offences and an appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes tried in the inferior courts. The **District Courts** have jurisdiction in civil and revenue causes where over Rs. 300 is involved, in insolvency, testamentary, matrimonial, and lunacy cases, and in criminal matters punishable with not more than two years' rigorous imprisonment, or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both. The jurisdiction of the **Courts of Requests** is confined to causes in which the issue at stake does not exceed Rs. 300. That of **Police Courts** is of two descriptions—summary and non-summary; the former is restricted to criminal charges the punishment for which does not exceed six months' rigorous imprisonment, or fine not exceeding Rs. 100, or both; the latter consists in making preliminary inquiry into serious charges and committing for trial before either the Supreme Court or the District Court.

The **Law Library** occupies an apartment between the two courts in the central block of buildings, of which that on the left is used as a second court for civil appeals. Criminal sessions are now held in the right wing, in what was formerly the Police Court. Behind, a range of upstairs buildings contains the chambers of the **Crown Law Officers** (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General), several Crown Counsel, and the Crown Proctor. The **Registry** of the Court is at the southern end.

To the rear of the Supreme Court is the **Hulftsdorp Prison**, used for the detention of civil debtors and unconvicted prisoners. It is under the supervision of the Fiscal,

an official analogous to an English sheriff, whose office adjoins the Minor Courts.

In the immediate neighbourhood, at the back of the Courts, are

Hulftsdorp Mills,

the largest of their kind in the Island, where cocoanut-oil-making, coir-weaving, bone-crushing, and other industries are carried on with the aid of of the most modern and powerful machinery used for this purpose in the world, and where large quantities of artificial manures are stored. These mills were among the special objects of interest to which the attention of H.M. the King was directed on the occasion of his visit to the Island (as Prince of Wales) in 1875.

Descending from the Law Courts in a northerly direction (to the left) by way of Hulftsdorp street, and ascending the opposite hill,*

Wolfendahl Church

is reached. This fine old building, the principal worshipping place of the Presbyterians of the Reformed Dutch Church, erected in 1749 on the site of an old Portuguese Roman Catholic chapel called Agoa de Lobo (a name which still survives in the vernacular), was the church of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon.

“Wofendahl” (or more correctly “Wolvendaal”) translated means “the vale of wolves;” it was in the days of the Portuguese and Dutch the favourite haunt of the jackal-wolves as a fact being unknown in the Island.

The style is Doric, the shape that of a Greek cross. It seats 1,000 persons, and possesses many interesting memorials of Dutch rule, principal among these being the coats-of-arms and tombstones over the graves of the Dutch Governors, whose remains were removed from the Fort Esplanade (now the Gordon Gardens) and re-interred within the building in 1813.

One of the several elegant stained glass windows was the gift of Sir W. H. Gregory, another that of Mr. W. H. Wright. One was erected by public subscription as a

* The road is very steep—too much so for the ordinary Colombo gharry horse—and it is advisable to take a short portion on foot.

memorial of Sir Richard F. Morgan (Queen's Advocate for many years, and latterly Acting Chief Justice, and who, as the recognized leader of the Burgher community after Mr. Lorenz's death, had great influence with the various Governments of his day); others, by the Consistory, aided by a Government grant, two being in memory of a Mrs. Raymond and a Miss Schroter, who were munificent donors to the funds of the church.

Entrance may be obtained by inquiring for the keys from the sexton, Mr. J. Sicket, Hill street.

The route is now through Barber street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Colombo, thence along Layard's broadway, for some distance almost straight, through a busy native quarter of the town affording an animated picture of life and bustle. Presently the junction of the Grandpass road with St. Joseph's street is passed. A short distance down the former the **Colombo Oilmills Company** have mills which are equipped with the most modern machinery for expressing oil; and close by stands a **Baptist Church**, whose Sinhalese congregation entirely support their native pastor.

Passing the Roman Catholic Church of **St. Joseph** (erected in 1853) on the right, one approaches **Grandpass**, where the last stand of the Dutch against the British was made before the Dutch Governor gave the order to surrender. From here the **Madampitiya Cemetery** is reached by a turning on the left. This locality is a **Timber Mart**, the timber being floated down the river Kelani (which will shortly be in view) by rafts.

Close by is the **Grandpass Market**, a sight of no small interest to one who is for the first time making the acquaintance of an Oriental community.

Here formerly the river was crossed by a **Bridge-of-Boats**, twenty-one boats being anchored side by side with a cross-daily to accommodate the river traffic. From 1822 till 1865, before the opening of the Kandy railway, that bridge was the only means of crossing the river and gaining access to the Central and North-Western Provinces, and until 1895 it was the only crossing for cart traffic. In the last named year it gave place to the

Victoria Bridge,

which stands a little lower down (on the left).

This fine iron bridge was opened on 24th May, 1895. Technically it may be described as a lattice girder bridge of seven spans of 100 feet each, the total length between abutments being 737 feet, and the width of the roadway between girders being 26 feet. Its cost was rather more than Rs. 500,000.

Crossing the river, the celebrated

Buddhist Temple at Kelani

can be reached after a drive of two miles, but a visit to this special object of Buddhist veneration—the largest dagoba in the low-country, and according to tradition visited by Buddha himself—demands a special journey. Pilgrims to this temple are said to acquire much merit.

“The temple” (to quote from a guide published by the Ceylon Times Press in 1877) “is of considerable pretensions as regards its decorations and the size and finish of the recumbent giant figure of the heathen divinity, refulgent in all the rich hues of vermilion and yellow. The edifice is situated on the river bank, and forms an attractive object from the water.

“The original building, which was destroyed by marauding Tamils, was erected so long since as 306 B.C. by Prince Yatalatissa; but the present structure is not more than 200 years old. The temple is regarded by low-country Buddhists with more than ordinary veneration, and a great festival in connection with it takes place at the full moon in the month of May, which lasts for four weeks, during which period it is specially deserving of a visit by night, when the temple and grounds are brilliantly illuminated and attended by many thousands of worshippers with gifts of fruit, flowers, and money, for the shrine.”

The image of Buddha is 36 feet long and represents him, lying on his right side, as about to pass into Nirvana. It is flanked on both sides by gigantic images of the temple guardians. The frescoes round the interior represent scenes in Buddha's previous lives.

The temple also contains images of the Hindu gods Vishnu, Siva, and Ganesa. Attached to it are residences for the priests, a Sinhalese printing press, and a type foundry. In the garden there is an immense Bo tree.*

A Riverside Scene.

Having now, with more or less discomfort perhaps, passed through some of the most important parts of the native town, some portions of which are no doubt of a somewhat unsavoury character, the visitor can enjoy for a while the delights of a Ceylon riverside scene, in which Eastern and Western characteristics are very happily blended. Turning down what to all appearance is a country lane—marked on the Map as **Ferguson's road**, being named after the late Mr. William Ferguson, F.L.S., for many years Municipal Superintendent of Roads—the route, bordered by rows of the straight and slender **Arecanut palm** (*Areca catechu*)† and the more vigorous cocoanut, for some distance runs alongside the river, and presents a scene which repays the effort made to reach it.

Almost at the start the station of the **Negombo and Celeombe Steamboats** is passed, from which passengers after crossing the river are taken by canal to Negombo, 23 miles off, for a rupee a head, the journey taking about three hours, and the boats leaving at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M.

* See page 22, note.

† A very handsome tree, cultivated in all the warmer parts of Asia for its fruits, which contain a conical seed about the size of a nutmeg, known under the names of Arecanut, Penang-nut, and Betelnut. These, cut into narrow pieces, are rolled up with a lime in leaves of the betel pepper. The pellet is chewed. It is hot and acrid, but possesses aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red and stains the teeth, and is said to produce intoxication when the practice of chewing, which is considered beneficial rather than otherwise, is begun. So addicted are natives to the practice that Blume tells us "they would rather forego meat and drink than their favourite arecanuts." In England the charcoal of the nuts is used as tooth powder, for which it is well adapted by its hardness. The flowers of the trees are very fragrant and are used on festive occasions in Borneo, where they are considered a necessary ingredient in medicines and charms employed for healing the sick.

On the left are extensive fields of the succulent fodder for cattle, Mauritius or water grass. Here and there may be obtained glimpses of Sinhalese rural life: the cadjan-thatched hut, the native woman pounding paddy, the usual dilapidated bullock cart, a sow with a litter of young ones, a pariah dog which howls at your approach, and a bevy of children in a state of semi-nudity who stare at a white man as if he were a creature from another world. In the midst of this rural simplicity traces of Western civilisation are to be found in the plain little **Baptist Mission Church** for Mattakkuliya on the roadside, which a tablet announces was erected in 1862, with behind it the usual adjunct, a mission school, established in 1873.

The scene however soon changes, and a steep ascent after crossing the Alutmawata road (or a detour to the right) brings the sea into view. As one emerges on the Modara road, which leads back at right angles to the Fort, the landing stage for the Kelani river traffic may be noticed to the right. Here doubtless will be seen a small fleet of flat-bottomed padda boats, in which river excursions may be arranged. A trip in one of these or a double canoe up the river, say to Kelani, is a pleasant way of spending a day. Opposite Mattakkuliya, though not in sight, is the

Leper Asylum at Hendala.

Tradition has it that this Asylum was founded by the daughter of a Dutch Governor, herself a leper. According to Dutch authorities, it has been for nearly two centuries in existence. An elaborate stone tablet preserved in the institution bears the monogram "H.B." (in reverse cypher on a shield) and the date 1708, and this has recently been deciphered by the Government Archivist as the initials of the Dutch Governor Hendrek Boeker, who held office from 1707 to 1716. The Asylum therefore existed as a Government institution long before the British occupation of Ceylon. The establishment, with its 16 acres of ground, has greatly increased of late years, the patients of all classes now numbering 332, which is almost the limit of its accommodation. Practically the asylum, which is under the care of a Government medical officer, is one for incurables.

In 1888 a chapel, the use of which was by the deed of trust liberally conceded to all Protestant sects, was erected for the benefit of the patients by Mrs. R. S. Copleston, the wife of the late Bishop of Colombo. There is also a handsome church provided by the liberality of the Roman Catholics of Colombo. A pansala has also been recently erected by the Buddhist community. To the philanthropist a visit to this asylum is one of the most intensely interesting sights of Colombo, in the course of which, contrary to general anticipation, nothing of a repellent nature need be apprehended. Leprosy is by no means an uncommon disease, and a special Ordinance was in 1901 passed by the Legislative Council with the object of checking its spread.

To the right up the river, opposite **Crow Island** (the roosting place at night of Colombo crows), are the **Mattakuliya Mills**, now the works of the **Hydraulic Brick and Tile Company**, of which Messrs. Brown & Co., Limited, are the Managing Agents. The various operations connected with the manufacture of sand-lined bricks, flooring and roofing tiles, fancy tiling, &c., are here spread over some six acres of ground. Close by on the river bank is a **Boat-building Yard**. In the vicinity (for their position see the **Map**) are the **Kelani Mills**, busily engaged in the manufacture of cocoanut oil.

Horticulturists will be interested in the **Nurseries**, close by the **Kelani Mills**, of Mr. J. P. Abraham, a nurseryman and seedsman, who is ready at the shortest notice to supply Wardian cases of orchids, palms, cypas, and various tropical plants and shrubs. (See Advt.)

The road back to the Fort from this point follows, generally speaking, the coast line. Several commodious suburban residences are situated close by, which would undoubtedly be a more favoured resort but for the unpleasant drive to and from the Fort. Among these may be mentioned **Whist Bungalow** (for many years the sumptuous residence of the late Sir Richard F. Morgan), **Modara**, **Cliff**, and **Rock Houses**. Close by, on the site of one of the most famous residences, **Elie House**, is the new **Water Service Reservoir** of which mention has already

been made on page 70 ; while Hill House on the roadside is the office of the Government Department for the Settlement of Waste Lands.

The Modara police station is opposite Whist Bungalow.

But before Mutwal Point, with the north-east breakwater and the convict prison, has been reached, it will have been observed that the northern portion of Colombo is one of the strongholds of Roman Catholicism. Between the turn into the Modara road and Mutwal point three fine ecclesiastical edifices will necessarily attract attention. These are the

Churches of St. John, St. James, and St. Andrew.

St. John's, on the left, was built in 1846, and has a congregation of 3,000, chiefly of the Fisher caste. It cost Rs. 30,000, and will accommodate 1,200 worshippers.

St. James's, on the right, is the most modern of the three, and the visitor is recommended to alight and inspect a building which is very fine both in exterior and interior. It was built by the Halagama caste (cinnamon-peelers), and completed and opened in 1872. Of an estimated congregation of 4,000 persons, it will hold 2,000. Its length is 202 feet, breadth 82 feet, and height 48 feet. The cost was about Rs. 150,000. Its fine paintings are the work of a Ceylonese artist, Henricus. A very handsome belfry containing a peal of four bells stands at the side.

St. Andrew's was built in 1850. It will accommodate 800 out of a total congregation of 2,200. Like St. John's, it is a church of the Fisher caste. In this connection it may be mentioned that until 1843 there was a Government tax of 10 per cent. on fish, and that ever since the repeal of that tax the fishermen have handed over its equivalent as a freewill offering to their churches.

Just before reaching St. Andrew's a **Mohammedan Mosque** will be noticed on the left. As Fisher's hill is approached some stone quarries will be passed. Soon, before that portion of the old direct road known as **Tanque Salgado** (lit., " salt tank ") is reached, the road is diverted so as to escape interference with the **Graving Dock**; turning to the left it runs behind the Dock, which it is anticipated will be completed and opened in the course of 1906.

A very short distance farther on one arrives at the headquarters in Ceylon of the Church of England, viz.—

The Cathedral and St. Thomas's College.

Christ Church Cathedral, though recently enlarged, is a small building, for which and for St. Thomas's College the metropolis is indebted to the munificence of the first Bishop of Colombo, Dr. Chapman, who presided over the See from 1851 to 1862.

St. Thomas's College (with collegiate school) is in the front rank of the public educational institutions of the Colony, special attention being paid to the boarding side of the establishment, which, consisting of over 100 boys under the immediate care of the Warden and an English matron, is admirably managed. The Bishop of Colombo is Visitor of the College. In connection with it there is a free Orphan School where boys are trained for domestic service.

One of the principal buildings connected with it is the library, which contains oil paintings of the founder and some of the former Wardens of the College. The infirmary is happily but seldom occupied. The College publishes a magazine twice a term, has a lending library, a debating society, and a cadet corps, and its "eleven" has not in the last few years had its colours often lowered, though playing the best clubs in the Island, while tennis and fives are very favourite recreations. A gymnasium has recently been added. Everything indeed is done to make the school life of the boys happy and many-sided, after the model of an English public school. In its picturesque grounds are some noble specimens, perhaps the finest in Colombo, of the wonderful Banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).

The high position which St. Thomas's College holds at the present day is due largely to the able direction and labours of a late Warden, the Ven. E. F. Miller, late Arch-deacon of Colombo, who after thirteen years' service resigned the position in 1891. The present Warden, the Rev. W. A. Stone, took up duties in October, 1901. In recent Cambridge Local Examinations a St. Thomas's boy gained the high distinction of coming out first in the whole world in Mathematics.

The College celebrated the jubilee of its foundation in 1901 by building and equipping a Chemical Laboratory with the best and latest apparatus.

Proceeding by Old College street, at the back, the

Kotahena Buddhist Temple

will be reached in a few minutes.

The walls of this temple, one of the principal in Colombo, are very tastefully ornamented with frescoes depicting scenes in the history of Buddha. It possesses a life-size recumbent image of Gautama Buddha, 118 cubits in length, and several smaller images of no less than 24 others who at different times attained to the Buddhahood. Among the most interesting representations is that of Buddha's victory over the devils : but the main feature of the temple is a labyrinthian masonry structure, illustrating a portion of the Vessantara Jataka, or the story of the birth of Gautama Buddha as king Vessantara. Attached to the temple, as is usual, is a fane or shrine, dedicated to the Hindu deity whose image it contains.

Close by during the Easter of 1883 serious riots took place between the Buddhists and the Roman Catholics.

A short distance farther on the headquarters of Roman Catholicism will be reached, conspicuous and towering above its surroundings being—

St. Lucia's Cathedral,

which, finished in 1904, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent buildings in the city of Colombo. It is built in Venetian renaissance, on the site of the old St. Lucia's church which was demolished in 1873 ; it has cost about Rs. 400,000. Its length is 240 feet and breadth 150 feet, the cupola by which it is surmounted being 170 feet from the ground. Under the sanctuary there is a crypt.

A portion was opened for divine service in 1881, and the whole was thrown open in 1887. It can accommodate over 6,000 persons.

Connected with the Cathedral, on its right, are the **Convent of the Good Shepherd Nuns**, who conduct an English school for the higher education of some 390 girls ; an **Orphanage** giving shelter to about 170 children ; and the

flourishing institute of **St. Francis Xavier's Native Nuns**, at present about 100 in number. On the left of the Cathedral is

St. Benedict's Institute for Boys,

under the direction of the Christian Brothers, which until the opening in 1896 of St. Joseph's College* held amongst the Catholic community a position similar to that of St. Thomas's College among the Anglican. It now aims only at a good middle-class education (the advanced scholars being drafted to St. Joseph's, which was opened in March, 1895) and is the largest educational institution in the Island, having over 900 pupils, of whom some 80 are boarders.

Crossing Skinner's road, the Drive proceeds through Galpotta and Jampettah streets, where a **Wesleyan Chapel** is passed, the direct road back to the Fort being reached opposite **St. Anthony's Church**, occupying an awkward position on the edge of the road (buildings on both sides having been demolished by Government), seated beneath the porch of which will generally be found "the blind, the lame, and the halt," seeking the alms of the charitable.

The Ceylon Engineering Works.

These extensive works, of which Messrs. C. A. Hutson & Co. are the enterprising proprietors, are now located in recently erected commodious premises on the left of the Kochchikade road, the business of the firm having outgrown their old buildings on the seaside, a well-known landmark which has had to come down for improvements connected with the Harbour foreshore. The works have every modern appliance for effectively and rapidly executing repairs to steam vessels, in whose case pre-eminently "time is money." The Engineering shop is said to be equal to any of its kind in the Island, being fitted with hydraulic and electric machinery. As the reward of their enterprise, the firm is constantly receiving orders from outside the Island—Shanghai and Yokohama for instance—either for spare parts of machinery to be prepared in readiness for the arrival of steamers at Colombo, or for the fitting up of portions sent out from home to await vessels at this port.

* See page 58.

C. A. HUTSON & Co.,

CEYLON ENGINEERING WORKS,

MUTWAL, COLOMBO.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

BRANCH WORKS AT KANDAPOLA.

**Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and
Brass Founders, Boat and
Launch Builders.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Ruston Proctor and Co.'s Engines, Boilers, &c.,
The Lancashire Patent Belting,
Crossley's Otto Oil and Liquid Fuel Engines,
The Burham Portland Cement.

Supply Shafting, Pulleys, Brackets, and all Kinds of
Machinery, Machinery Stores, Paints, Oils, &c.,
Window Sashes and all Kinds of Carpentry Work.

MARINE REPAIRS * ESTATE WORK.

European Diver and Diving Gear, Hydraulic
Appliances for putting up damaged
Furnace Crowns, &c.

*Steam Launch always under steam for Shipping and
Harbour Work.*



HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. C. H. Kerr

(Photographer to H. E. the Governor)

is always available at 39, Chatham St., Colombo,
for photographing
Groups of Passengers in Rickshaws.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

All Classes of Out-door Photography, such as Estate
Views, Bungalows, Tea Factories, Wedding
Groups, Horses, Dogs, etc.
Work of the very best guaranteed.

**MATTACOOLY NURSERIES,
MUTWAL POST OFFICE.**

ORCHIDS, PALMS, CYCAS.

Ceylon Orchids of over 30 best varieties, £4 per case of 30 clusters,
packed to deliver at the Landing Jetty, Colombo.

Palms, Cycas, Ferns, Crotons, Caladiums, Coleas, Pancratiums,
Methonica Gloriosa, Pandanus, Cactus, and several other varieties
of Plants and Bulbs

TROPICAL PLANTS,

Such as Tea, Cacao, Coffee, Toonas, Grevilleas, Pepper, Orange
Mangosteen, Lime, Divi-divi, Para, Castilloa, and Elastica Rubbers
and several other varieties, always in stock, will be packed in
Wardian and cloth-covered cases, and delivered free at the Landing
Jetty for from £2 10s. to £5 per case of from 30 to 60 Plants.

Nursery close to the Kelani-ganga Mills, 30 minutes' drive
from the Fort *viâ* Victoria Bridge or by Mutwal Road.

Orders can be handed to Mr. E. B. CREASY, Baillie Street.

J. P. ABRAHAM,

Nurseryman and Seed Merchant.

Address: Mutwal Post Office, Ceylon.

Farther to the north, at the junction of the road with Skinner's road, the **Harbour Pumping Station** of the Colombo Drainage Works* is being constructed. The incoming sewer will be 20 feet below sea level and the pump well 44 feet deep. A million gallons a day dry weather flow will be lifted 19 feet 6 inches into the outfall sewer at this pumping station.

Opposite these are the **Bulk Petroleum Stores** of Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co. The oil is pumped from the tank-steamers in which it is imported in bulk into tank-barges, and then re-pumped by a powerful pump erected at a jetty on the seashore close by into storage tanks capable of holding 1,600 tons of oil. Connected with these stores is a large tinning factory. The import of kerosine oil in bulk is about a million and a half gallons a year, and from these stores tank-carts distribute the oil to some 70 depôts throughout the town, while tank-wagons on the railway supply up-country stations.

The **Liquid Fuel Installation** of the same Company stands a little farther north and is quite separate. The tanks hold 8,000 tons, and are supplied in the same way.

Driving to the left towards the Fort, what is practically a **Bird Mart** will shortly be passed, cages of the feathered tribe being noticed in the boutiques.

On the left, at the entrance to Sea street (not to be confounded with Seashore street on the foreshore) **St. Thomas's Church** (that of the Tamils of the Anglican community) will be noticed on a slight eminence.

The Chetties.

The Drive now enters St. Paul's Ward, the portion of the town favoured by the **Natukotaya Chetties**,—men from the Indian Coast with shaven heads and the scantiest of clothing, dealers chiefly in rice and money, 'cute gentlemen who only ask up to 60 per cent. for accommodation, and take care in advancing the principal to deduct the interest!

The Chetties are first-rate accountants, but to this day keep all their accounts on ola leaves. Many of them are reputed to be very wealthy.

* See page 79.

In the thoroughfares running parallel on the left the **Colombo Chetties**—men of very different appearance, wearing curious hats and immense earrings, whose language is Tamil, and whose ladies sport a profusion of massive jewellery—are congregated: they are mostly employed as accountants, or, to use the native Tamil term, *kanakkapillais*.

But, continuing straight on, in close contiguity in Sea street will be passed three

Hindu Temples,

the interiors of which may be inspected if one cares to take off one's shoes. They are not however inviting, and the visitor's curiosity will doubtless be satisfied by inspecting the curiously moulded plastered figures on their exteriors (many of them of very forbidding aspect) representing some of the 360 millions of gods in the Hindu Pantheon. After dark, when lit up, a glance at their interiors is obtainable from the roadway.

Colombo Fire Brigade.

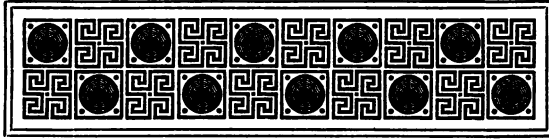
Close by, to the right, at the junction of First Cross street and Reclamation road is the Municipal Fire Brigade Central Station. The method used for calling the Brigade in the event of a fire is by telephone, the Fire Brigade being in communication with all the police stations and the Telephone Exchange. The present staff of firemen (Malays) were taken on in April last and are having a practical course of training. This is the first organized Fire Brigade in the Colony, its Superintendent being Mr. L. A. B. Peile, late of the London Fire Brigade. A staff of men is always on the premises to go out immediately on receipt of a call.

Arriving at the end of Sea street, the Town Hall is again in view, and the drive back to the Grand Oriental Hotel is along the route taken on setting out.

We here take a respectful farewell of the visitor. Our primary aim has been to make him acquainted with everything of importance in Colombo within the very narrow limit of time which, at the best, is at the command of travellers, and to afford such general information as is likely to interest; that task has now, we trust, been satisfactorily accomplished.

THE CYCLE RIDE.

H .



THE CYCLE RIDE.

THERE are of course many interesting Cycle Rides in and around the outskirts of Colombo, but the object of the one laid down here—which traverses a good portion of the Cinnamon Gardens, and is clearly indicated in the Map opposite—is to show how much of interest can be taken in during one short morning or afternoon ride. It can be best approached from the Fort through Slave Island; from the south by Laurie's road, Bambalapitiya; and intermediately—say by visitors at the Galle Face Hotel—by means of Turret road, Colpetty, from which point the route is described. It covers about eight miles of ground, taking in the following items:—

N.B.—L or R denotes turn to *left* or *right*, and *l* or *r* whether the object is on the *left* or *right* of the road.

Turret road, Colpetty

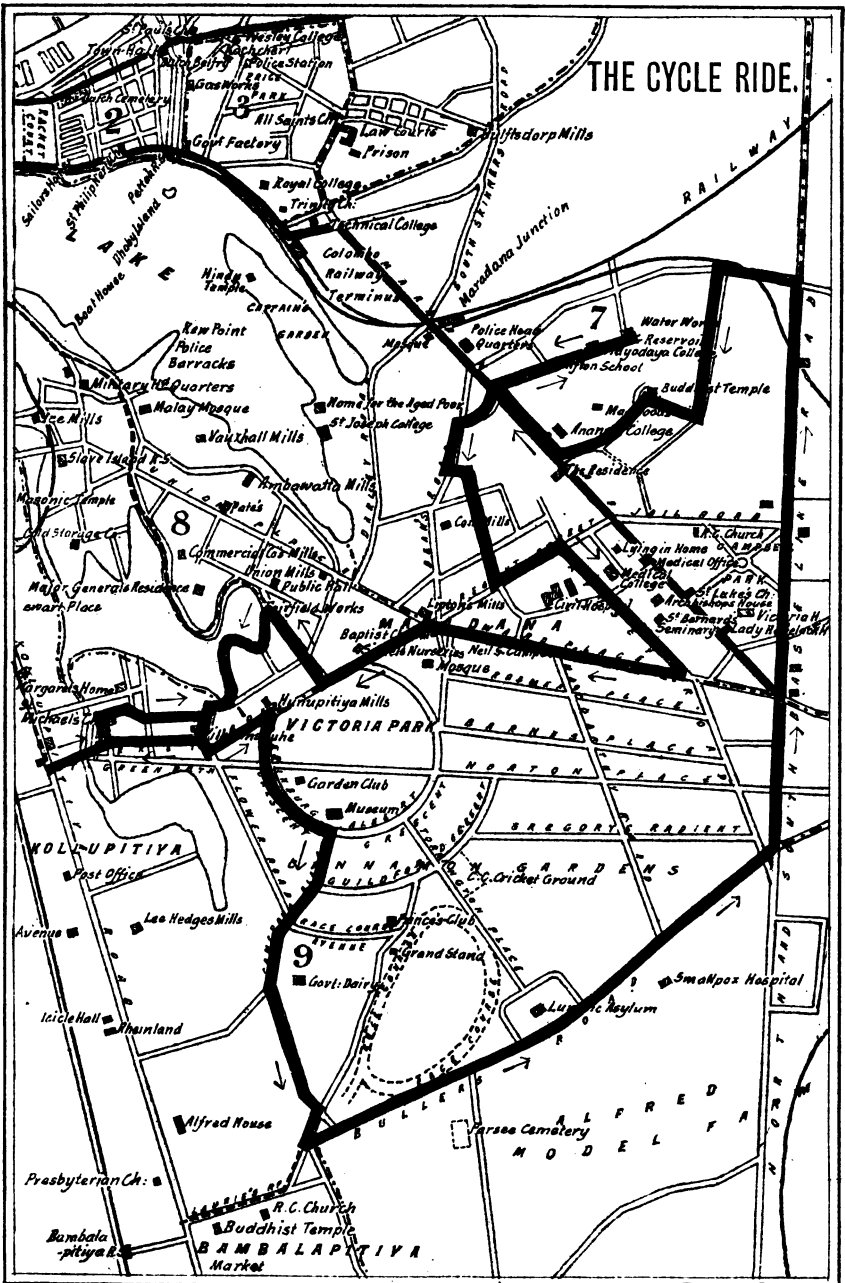
- L First turn to left
 St. Michael's and All Angels' Church *r*
- R First turn to right (round the church)
 Matthew Memorial Hall *r*
 St. Margaret's Home for Girls *l*

Boyd place (in front)
 Bishop's College *l*

- R First again to right
- L Turret road as far as Hunupitiya Mills
- R Edinburgh crescent
 Victoria Park *l* | Museum *l*
 Garden Club *l* | King's Court Restaurant *r*
 German Club *r*

- R Cambridge Place
 Government Dairy *l*

THE CYCLE RIDE.



- L Thurston road
- L Buller's road
Lunatic Asylum *l*
Contagious Diseases Hospital *r*
Salvation Army's Prison Gate Home and Dairy *l*
General Cemetery
- L North and South Base Line
Prison Hospital *r*
Lady Havelock Hospital (back of) *l*
Victoria Home for Incurables *l*
Campbell Park *l*
Welikada Prison *r*
Gunpowder Magazine *r*
Public Slaughter House *r*
- L Dematagoda road (opposite toll-bar on right)
- L Temple road (first to left)
Mohammedan Cemetery *l*
Jayasekararama Buddhist temple *r*
- R Maradana
- R Maligakanda road
Water Service Reservoir. (A fine view is obtainable from the top, and the in-take of water and a look at the inside are interesting.)
Back to Maradana (which cross)
Municipal Markets *r*
- L Dean's road
- L Canal road (over the bridge)
Vavasseur's Mills (back) *r*
- L Regent street
Hospital and Medical Institutions *r*
- R Kynsey road
Hospital and Medical Institutions (*contd.*) *l r* and *l*
R. C. Archbishop's House, &c. (back of) *l*
Baptist Mission House and Girls' School *r*
- R Ward Place
Victoria Eye Memorial *r*
Cargills, Limited (Branch) *l*
- Turret road in (front)
Baptist Church *l*
George Wall Fountain *r*
Cinnamon Gardens Telephone Exchange
Siebel's Nurseries *r*
Victoria Park, Band Stand, Flower Garden *l*

- R Park street
 - Banyan Tree *r*, Areca and Kitul Palms *l*
 - Public Hall *r*
 - General's residence (across the Lake to left)
- L Hunupitiya lake road (follow it as far as it extends)
 - Buddhist Temple *l*
 - Plumbago Yard *l*
- R Turret road
 - Colpetty



APPENDICES.

A.—First Impressions of Colombo :—

(1) *Of an Englishman* ; (2) *Of a Frenchman.*

B.—Places of Interest within easy access of Colombo :—

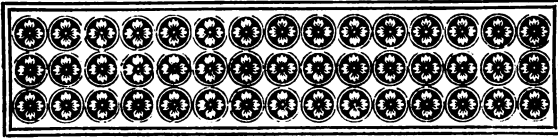
*Cotta or Kotte—Koratota Rock Temple—Henaratgoda
Tropical Garden—Kalutara—Negombo—Peradeniya
and Kandy—Nuwara Eliya—The Planting Districts
—Adam's Peak—The Buried Cities of Ceylon.*

C.—The Ceylon Railways :—

*General Information — Description of the Country :
Colombo to Nanu-oya, Haputale, Bandarawela —
Polgahawela to Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and
Jaffna—Peradeniya to Kandy and Matale—Seaside
Line from Colombo to Galle and Matara—Kelani
Valley Line—Uda Pussellawa Line.*

D.—General Information :—

*Geographical Position, &c.—Brief Outline of Ceylon
History—Government—Population : Nationalities and
Religions — Cultivation—Climate — Natural History
—Postal and Telegraph Information—Coach Services
—Masonic Lodges — Consuls — Principal Banks,
Merchants and Traders—Hours for Divine Service at
the principal Places of Worship in Colombo.*



APPENDIX A.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF COLOMBO.

(1) OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

From an Article by "Pendragon," published in the "Referee" of August 2, 1886.

IN Colombo we had a great deal to see, and plenty of what we did see to admire. By the time we got on shore the sun was shining as if there was no such thing as rain in Ceylon, and on the wharf small boys were running about offering for a few coppers bouquets of brilliant flowers such as are only seen in the rarest and most expensive glass-houses in England. After such a voyage as ours the sight of these was refreshing.

But there was plenty beyond. The streets, which are broad and well made, abound with the most wonderful trees, the greens of which are in great variety, and any one of the leaves of some of which are big enough to clothe an entire native family. [N.B.—Anything a foot square in clothing is enough for 50 per cent. of the natives—that is, of course, a foot square to each person.] Some of the children, male and female, wear nothing at all except a medal, and this medal is hung, not round the neck, but funnily enough round the hips, whence it hangs from a chain or slender ribbon in true fig-leaf fashion.

We got a conveyance at a cheap rate—a sort of wagonette with a framework head to protect its occupants from heat. When it rains an oilcloth cover is let down and wrapped all round—and it did rain almost before we had well started. Here is the secret of the luxuriance of Ceylon vegetation. The sun averages from 90 degrees to 100 degrees in the shade, and the rainfall is, as I have endeavoured to show, heavy. What wonder, then, that you can almost see the fruit and vegetables grow around you! M. had to make a call at the P. & O. Agency to get letters and papers from Sydney; in the rush from the carriage to the door

and back again he got drenched, and the distance altogether was not a score of yards. I had a still worse experience at the Post Office, owing to my own bungling with the tarpaulin, which I did not lift up scientifically in my hurry to get within shelter. How I blessed it, and Ceylon, and myself, and the native boys who laughed, and the coachman, and the guide, and everybody !

But the clouds rolling away almost as soon as they had gathered, we soon forgot all about the rain in our wonder and admiration ; when we did remember our wetting we were quite dry again, so rapid there is the process of evaporation.

Horses—stallions most of them—draw the hackney carriages, which are provided with tables of fares and numbers and all that sort of thing ; but the generality of the traffic is dependent upon bullocks. The horses are poor creatures, and die off rapidly—so I was told. Their formation favours the Arab, but they have none of the Arab dash or courage. Some of the bullocks are large, light grey, almost white animals, with horns which grow straight up from the forehead and then slope back ; but the great majority are little brown buffaloes, without horns, and with humps ; and very wonderful animals these are. They are very little—we have nothing so little in our part of the world—standing often enough not more than ten hands high ; but they are marvellously active. For the first time in my life I saw a bullock going at a round trot, drawing a little two-wheeled springless cart,* with much the same action as that which is so dear to East End pony owners. To any one who knows how terribly slow bullock teams are in England—I never myself saw an English bullock team do three miles an hour—it may seem absurd to be told that a bullock pony—that is what they really ought to be called—will trot in Colombo between nine and ten miles an hour, and draw a good load after him, the bullock pony being less in size, less in height certainly, than an average English donkey. The humps of these bullocks are small, and lie forward on the wither, and a yoke fits down between this and the neck, leaving the poor wretch effectually imprisoned. They are not driven by bits, but the rein is passed through a hole in the most sensitive part of the nose, that part which divides the nostrils—sometimes a ring or bar, sometimes only the plain leather or rope being used. Drivers strike their cattle with a stick on the hocks, goad them, or lift up their tails and twist them.

All the heavy work is done in two-wheeled wagons, and when these are drawn by a pair an equivalent to the currie bar is used ; it would be not only possible, but easy, to devise a better equivalent. The Colombo drivers are not very humane ; I can sum up a good deal of unpleasantness which I would rather not detail in this one sentence. Now and again we see an English horse ; early in the morning of our second day, before the sun had got too much power, I went for a stroll, and I saw an English

* Most "hackeries" are now provided with springs.—*Compiler.*

lady driving an old grey gelding. There is a garrison here, and probably this lady was an officer's wife. Such English women residents as I happened to see were dreadfully washed out; continued residence in the plains must be very trying to the female constitution, but I was told there is nothing finer, healthier, or more beautiful, taken all the year round, than the Ceylon hill-country.

Having transacted our business and bought a solar topee each, so as to make the risk of sunstroke as small as possible, we set out to find an hotel. These solar topees, let me say in passing, are very comfortable things to wear, but they do not add to the dignity of a little man's appearance. With our eight-shilling suits of white drill and our solar topees, we pass muster well enough here, but we might get locked up for causing an obstruction, on the hottest day ever known, if we tried on that sort of thing in London. However, ease before elegance: we got well into our topees and, mounting our chariot, told the guide, whom we had already engaged, to take us to the best hotel in the city. This guide, who was only about twelve or fourteen years old, but very intelligent—he would be 10 st. in a handicap where the Artful Dodger figured 5 st. 7 lb.—was evidently retained by the Galle Face, and so to the Galle Face we were driven, although it was a good mile and a half further than any of the other hotels.

The streets of Colombo are wonderfully well kept. They are of a reddish brown colour, and made on the principle of Macadam. The heavy rains must try them severely; so must the heat which follows immediately. They are beautifully firm and free from mud—elastic even. There may be poverty here, but there is no squalidity: the poorest of the huts stands in the midst of luxuriant gardens. By the sides of the ponds and the fields into which the water has been turned for grain-growing purposes, the frogs make a noise like the lowing of distant oxen. If there are snakes, we did not see any; but I went without my bath at the Galle Face, and contented myself with a smear in the bedroom, because just as I was going to get into what was literally a tub in the back-yard I found something had been there before me. Not only had it been there before I went, but it was there still. This was a bright green lizard, which looked to me a full yard long; probably it was an inch or two short of this, and the extra is due to fright, fevered imagination, and vulgar prejudice. Ceylon lizards are quite harmless; still it would take me some while before I could regard one with equanimity as a bed or bath fellow.

At Colombo passengers can get washing done *cheaply*, if they are careful; but *well* never. I heard much lamentation on the part of those who had entrusted "fine things" to the Sinhalese washermen, whose idea of washing is to spread the clothes out in a pool, and whack away at them with heavy clubs. As we hadn't got any "fine things," chiefly owing to my wife having stuffed our bags and trunks with everything that we were not likely to want, this peculiarity of the washermen did not much matter to

us ; it did matter, however, when we were asked to pay a pound for the washing of less than fifteen shillings' worth of handkerchiefs, towels, and such like rough ware, especially as they were done so very badly. A pound was the amount asked, but with two rupees those who demanded it went away perfectly satisfied.

Many other things of intense interest we saw also, a relation of which might be found entertaining by readers. Fain would I have remained here a week or a fortnight ; for once I was fairly caught on the score of vegeration, arboriculture, and tropical scenery in general.

(2) OF A FRENCHMAN.

Extract from "En Conge," a Volume of Travel by M. Georges Noblemaire, of the French Artillery.

EVERYTHING which surrounds us is of the most radiant colour and warm light. The dazzling whiteness of the houses glares in the sunlight ; the earth is of astonishing redness—vermillion, blood-colour ; the different tones of green, varying with infinity as soon as one leaves the jetty, meet with violent contrasts :—the sky is as blue as though dyed, and the huge tropical flowers make here and there, against the deep green background, large brilliant spots of gold and of purple. It is a debauchery of vegeration—an orgy of colours—a frenzy of light ! The plants, which in our country make such a poor show—feeble and shrivelled, in a Chinese pot near the fire—are here giant trees, burying a whole square, a whole garden, under their mighty branches ; *immortel Tartarin, il n'y a pas en ce monde que ton baobab !* [the great African tree of Daudet's "Port Tarascon."]

Colombo is composed—as are most Colonial cities which respect themselves, of two towns—the European and the native—which touch each other, but do not overlap. Of course, you will tell me it is only the native town which is worth seeing—that alone which is interesting and novel : it is there one must look for types and local colour. Here this is only half true.

Of the Pettah (the native town), and the long walk to which I devoted my first day on shore, I retain a rather confused impression : it was a great jumble of intense heat, of movement and of noise, and in default of colour a local odour—frightful ! But the odious jostling, the brutish crowd, the disgusting filth of the alleys and huts, and the pest-like odours,—I forget all that and forgive it in consideration of the incomparable grace and the extreme attractiveness of those who formed this crowd. Incomparable grace ! I cannot find a better expression for the charm which characterizes this pleasing variation of the human species now given me to contemplate. The lower limbs are hidden in a drapery of white linen which falls from the waist to a little below the knees, and out of its scanty folds rise the light bronze torsos, in forms infinitely harmonious ; the pretty slope of the shoulders, the slender curve of the waist, the extreme

delicacy of the extremities, all contribute to make the Sinhalese a charming type of human animal. Their tread has that suppleness and that special softness which the habit of going bare-foot gives; it has, moreover, a slowness, an ease, an exquisite languor. Something of the feminine have they, in the pronounced oval of the face, in the arched eyebrows, in the tawny lustre of the large pupils, and, more than all, in the long ebony hair gathered in a glossy twist at the nape of the neck and held at the top of the head by high tortoise-shell combs. Out of the great deep eyes looks an unknown soul, remote, impenetrable, very gentle to his kind, with, however, sudden alarming flashes of *sauvagerie*. Such are the children that one dreamed of for this land of beauty,—pretty, harmonious plants of this happy country,—flowers, somewhat fragile and listless, of the eternal summer.

In the European city are two towns—the “Fort,” a town of offices, and Colpetty, a town of bungalows. It has been often said that no other people know better than Britishers how to carry their country’s soil on the sole of their shoes, and that they succeed better than any other in transplanting themselves to any climate, with their habits intact, their customs scrupulously adhered to: in one word, they transplant themselves completely. This is strictly true, and the Fort at Colombo is somewhat reminiscent of the “City,” as the bungalows of Colpetty and Slave Island are, much improved, of the cottages of Lennox Gardens or of Chester Terrace.

Of the Fort, then, I shall tell you nothing; but of Slave Island or of Colpetty I shall never be able to tell you enough. Separated from the Fort and the native town by large ponds of still water, with the shores overrun by a riotous maze of green, these two quarters are huge enchanted gardens, buried in flowers, hidden by a bewildering vegetation, bathed in soft light, scented with intoxicating perfumes.

The bungalows, all white and very low, are scarcely visible—tiny islets lost in a great green sea. The pretty roads, of red earth, wind gaily through the greenery where the flowers open radiantly. It is a vision of Paradise, and I spent in this Eden restored a whole long day of ecstasy and delight.

APPENDIX B.**PLACES OF INTEREST WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF COLOMBO.****COTTA, OR KOTTE.**

NOTED principally for its mission work, this station has from its proximity to the eastern outskirts of Colombo received notice in the body of the Guide. About half a mile from the mission premises will be found a Buddhist temple, which in the estimation of the Buddhists is second only to that at Kelani. Large numbers attend the weekly *Poya* (sacred day) services. On the premises is a fine specimen of the ironwood tree (*Mesua ferrea*). It has some additional interest from the fact that many of its women and girls employ themselves in lace-making, straw-plaiting, hat-making, &c. The vegetable and fruit markets of Colombo are largely supplied from the district; market women with surprisingly heavy loads, carried on their heads, can be seen flocking to Colombo in the early morning, returning to their homes up to a late hour at night. Carriage fare to Cotta and back, Rs. 5.

KORATOTA ROCK TEMPLE.

If the drive be continued beyond Cotta for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the main road to Ratnapura is reached at Kaduwela, 11 miles from Colombo, where a capital resthouse, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Kelani, will be found. The villages in the immediate neighbourhood are engaged in pottery-making. A walk of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the resthouse to the Buddhist rock temple at Koratota, passing on the way one or two rural hamlets, will amply repay one. An alleged ancient inscription on the rock was thought by Dr. Müller to be a falsification. The Pansala school, one of a large number which the priest has under his management, and which is annually examined for a Government grant, is evidence that education here is not, as at many Buddhist centres, being neglected.

The return to Colombo should be by main road to Grandpass.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AT HENARATGODA.

The following notes have been very kindly corrected to date by Dr. J. C. Willis, F.L.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens:—

This small garden was opened in 1876 for the accommodation of certain exotic plants of utility, for which the climate of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya was not sufficiently and uniformly hot. The plants especially in consideration at the time were the

South American rubber trees, just then introduced at great expense by the Government of India.

The garden is close to the railway station. It occupies one of the very few patches of original jungle remaining in this part of Ceylon, and as a portion still remains uncleared an opportunity is afforded of examining the character of the wild vegetation.

Of the plants in cultivation it is necessary only to mention a few. The South American rubbers above referred to are the Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and the Panama rubber (*Castilloa elastica*), now tall trees. The process of tapping the former is carried on in the garden every Saturday morning. There are also one of the West African rubbers (*Tabernaemontana crassa*), and the climbing rubbers of Zanzibar (*Landolphia Kirkii*) and Burmah (*Urceola esculenta*), as well as other caoutchouc-yielding plants. Several sorts of gutta percha trees from the Malay Peninsula are also growing here, *Dichopsis gutta*, *Dichopsis pustulata*, and *Payena leerii*. A good portion of the ground is occupied by plantations of Trinidad cacao, Liberian coffee, cardamoms, coca, vanilla, gambier, pineapples, &c.

The garden being comparatively new most of the foreign trees are of course quite young. This is the case with the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*), sago palms (*Metroxylon Sagu*), cola nut (*Cola acuminata*), mangosteens, nutmegs, cloves, and many others. The attention of the visitor may also be directed to a young double cocconut palm from the Seychelles (*Lodoicea seychellarum*), and other ornamental palms and flowering shrubs.

The intelligent Sinhalese conductor will be found attentive and obliging, and there is a covered shed in the garden for the accommodation of visitors. Bullock hackeries are obtainable at Henaratgoda station, close to which there is a small Government resthouse.

KALUTARA.

Twenty-eight miles to the south of Colombo, reached by rail. This town—the “Richmond of Ceylon”—is one of the most beautiful spots in the western lowlands of the Island. The mouth of the river, which is intercepted by a long bar, expands into the proportions of a beautiful lake, fringed with luxuriant vegetation, amidst which parrots and monkeys may be seen sporting. In clear weather the view up the river from its small dismantled fort, with Adam’s Peak in the background, is very fine. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of “Kalutara baskets,” nests of which form a cheap and pleasing present for lady friends “at home,” and for being almost the only place in Ceylon where that prince of Oriental fruits—the mangosteen—flourishes. At the house of the “Gem Notary” the polishing of precious stones, chiefly sapphires from Ratnapura, the “City of Gems,” may be seen.

NEGOMBO.

A prettily situated seaside station, 23 miles to the north of Colombo, and shortly to be connected with it by rail *viâ* Ragama.

Negombo is famous for the cinnamon estates in its neighbourhood, in connection with which the Portuguese first fortified it. It has a good resthouse, prettily situated on the margin of the lake, and a fine seaside esplanade. The old fort is now utilised as a prison. Among other objects of interest are a magnificent banyan tree and a many-headed cocoanut tree. It is to be reached either by boat from Grandpass along the Negombo canal or by coach. Coaches leave Colombo post office at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily, and Negombo at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. The journey takes 3 hours. Boats leave at 7 A.M. and 3.45 P.M. Fare by boat is Re. 1, by coach Rs. 3. The charge for a double canoe there and back is about Rs. 7.50.

The construction of a railway to Negombo, branching off from the main line at Ragama, will be commenced during 1906.

PERADENIYA.

By rail from Colombo, 71 miles. The Royal Botanic Gardens, situated on the banks of the Mahaveli-ganga, are close to the Peradeniya station. These beautiful gardens, which no visitor to Kandy should miss seeing—if only for the sake of their curiously-rooted Indian figs, their palms and giant bamboo—are described by the Director in a guide which can be obtained at the entrance gate for 25c.

An illustrated and artistic handbook, by Mr. H. F. Macmillan, F.L.S., the Curator, has just been published, price Rs. 2.

KANDY.

Kandy, the mountain capital, 74½ miles from Colombo, charmingly situated in a natural basin, is famous for the exquisite scenery of the amphitheatre of hills rising over it. Its pretty ornamental lake adds beauty to the town, which for natural and artificial adornments can hardly be surpassed.

In the "Queen's" and Florence Villa Hotel it possesses first-rate hotels. The principal attractions are the Dalada Maligawa, or Temple of the Tooth (in which is enshrined the alleged relic of Buddha), a Buddhist Monastery, Hindu Dewalas, the Tombs of the Kings, the King's Pavilion (the Governor's Kandy residence),—all which are fully dealt with in Skeen's "Guide to Kandy" (which will show the visitor how to employ his probably very limited time to the most advantage) and also in a Guide published by Mr. Burrows of the Civil Service.

The Valley of Dumbara, celebrated now for its magnificent cacao estates, is reached by crossing the Kundasale ferry, five miles out of Kandy on the Trincomalee road. Kundasale estate is one of the finest estates in the Island. "Cocoa," the product of the cacao tree, must not be confounded with the cocoanut palm, as strangers too often do. A most singular phenomena may here be recorded: the honey in the district, always plentiful, has, owing it is believed to the cultivation of the Ceara rubber tree, a decidedly better taste!

Established 1841.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, KANDY.

EXTENSIVELY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. 1897.

Electric Light in all Public and Bedrooms.

Superior Accommodation for 150 Visitors.

This First-Class Hotel is 1,700 feet above sea level, and occupies the best site in the Mountain Capital, overlooking the lovely Lake, Mountains, Esplanade, and the ancient Temple of the Buddhist Religion—the Shrine of Buddha's tooth.

Within 3 Minutes' drive from the Railway Station. Several Trains daily to and from Colombo. All Trains met by Hotel Porters and Carriages.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL has been greatly improved, a new addition of three stories having been completed. Private Sitting rooms, Apartments with Bathrooms attached, large Double rooms with Dressing room; good-sized Single rooms, Bathrooms on each floor, Electric Bells and Fans. All the Public and Bedrooms overlook the Mountains and lovely Lake. The broad ground-floor Verandah where all the Public rooms are situated faces the Lake and Esplanade.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR

Officers of H. M. Army, Navy, and Mercantile Fleet.

Single Bedrooms from Rs. 3 ... Double Bedrooms from Rs. 5.

NO CHARGE FOR ATTENDANCE.

**Splendid Accommodation for Families and
Single Visitors.**

GOOD TABLE & ATTENDANCE. SPECIALLY SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

Private Carriages. Moderate Charges.

On Parle Français.

Man Spricht Deutsch.

NEWSPAPERS.—All Ceylon, and the largest selection of English, American, and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines are kept.

Visitors are respectfully informed that no servant of the Hotel has any right to demand a gratification for any service rendered to Visitors at the Hotel.

Passengers are informed that the Manager is always able to accommodate Visitors when he is informed by wire of their intended arrival.

Livery Stables :

Landaus, Victorias, Wagonettes, Dog Carts, &c.
Horses provided for Riding.

J. P. BURDAYRON, Manager.

SKEEN'S GUIDE TO KANDY:

A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE HANDBOOK,

WITH

OVER FIFTY ILLUSTRATIONS AND TWO
SPECIALLY PREPARED MAPS:

- (1) THE TOWN OF KANDY
- (2) THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS



Contains Full Descriptions of Kandy (one of the most picturesque spots in the World) and its immediate surroundings and of the Railway Journeys to it from Colombo and Nuwara Eliya.

Full Directions as to how to spend a Day or a Week-end to the best advantage.

Price, in Paper Boards, Re. 1; Postage, 5c.

To be obtained in Colombo at the "Ceylon Observer" Office, Cook's, Cave's, and all Hotels and Bookstalls.

NUWARA ELIYA,

the Sanitarium of the Island, situated on a plain 6,000 feet above sea-level—reached from Colombo by a railway journey of 133 miles has now, not merely in regard to low-country residents, but for Anglo-Indians, who visit it in considerable numbers, acquired an importance which is likely to increase until it ranks second only to the capital. Starting from the Colombo terminus at 7.30 A.M., Nuwara Eliya is reached by 5 P.M.

The visitor must indeed be hard to please who is not delighted with Nuwara Eliya at any time between the months of January and May, when, as a rule, fine weather can be depended upon. Surrounded, like Kandy, with an amphitheatre of hills—chief amongst which is Pidurutalagala, the loftiest summit in Ceylon, 8,295 feet above sea-level, well-wooded, with a stream running through the centre of the plain into an artificial lake, dotted with pretty cottages—on a sunny day the station wears a most attractive appearance. With the temperature running down occasionally to below freezing point, but averaging 57° throughout the year, wood fires and blankets at night are necessary to ward off the cold. It possesses several good hotels,—the “Grand,” the Grand Central, St. Andrew’s, Claremont, and several boarding houses. There is also a Hill Club, largely patronised by planters and their friends. A United Club for ladies and gentlemen, a racecourse, golf links, cricket and croquet grounds, and lawn tennis courts are among its numerous social attractions.

There is no lack of attractive scenery in forest-clad mountain sides, streams, and waterfalls. Picnics can be made, among other places to Blackpool, where many a noble elk has been brought to bay, and to the Lady’s Waterfall—the former just below and the latter a little distance above the bridge on the Longden road, about 1½ mile out of Nuwara Eliya; from which point a ride of sixteen miles along a bridle trace through patana and forest will take one to the Horton Plains, 1,000 feet higher than Nuwara Eliya, at which an excellent resthouse will be found. These plains can more easily be reached by rail to Ohiya, and from thence a steep climb of three miles by a path through the jungle. From the top of “Pedru,” which can be easily gained by an excellent path in a couple of hours, a magnificent view on clear days is, of course, obtainable. For those who care not to soar so high, a fine view is obtainable of Nuwara Eliya on the one side, and of Ramboda, Pussellawa, and the low-country on the other, from either side of the summit of the Ramboda Pass, two miles out of Nuwara Eliya. The drive through the Barrack Plain to the Kandapola estates, some six or seven miles off, well repays itself, some very fine fields of tea and cinchona being met with.

The Government Botanic Gardens at Hakgala, seven miles away on the road to Badulla, are, apart from the great interest attaching to them from a botanical point of view, a very favourite resort for pleasure parties. The flowers and fruits of temperate

climes are here met with growing luxuriantly. The Gardens are prettily laid out with walks and avenues, and include among other interesting features a rose garden, a herbaceous garden, an orchard, a propagating house, extensive nurseries, and a magnificent fernery, in which some grand specimens of the Ceylon and Australian tree ferns will be found. One of the grandest views in Ceylon, overlooking Uva, is obtained from a vantage point upon which accommodation for picnic parties is erected.

Carriage hire to Hakgala or Kandapola and back is Rs. 6 for two, Rs. 8 for three or more passengers.

To Burrows' "Guide to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya," we must refer the visitor for more detailed information.

THE PLANTING DISTRICTS.

The most accessible Planting Districts are, in the low-country, the Kelani Valley, reached by a railway journey of three hours: and in the higher districts, Ambagamuwa, Dikoya, and Dimbula, through which the railway runs. In regard to these see Appendix C.

At Hatton, the station which serves the Lower Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya districts, will be found a first class hostelry "The Adam's Peak Hotel," from which the visitor can extend operations to the Bogawantalawa and Maskeliya districts, the road to which strikes off sharply to the right at the Norwood bridge, six miles from Hatton.

The charge for a two-horse carriage, which can be obtained at Hatton, is 75c. per mile.

Pussellawa (10 miles) and Ramboda (21 miles), with a delightful medium climate up to 4,000 feet elevation, are reached by hiring from Gampola station: both have good resthouses.

For the Matale districts one can hire from any of the stations on the Matale railway. There is a good resthouse at Matale.

ADAM'S PEAK.

While in the Maskeliya district the visitor should not fail, provided the weather is favourable, to pay this celebrated sacred mount a visit. The ascent from the Maskeliya side is easy as compared with that by the "pilgrim's path" from Ratnapura, the path running through cultivated estates till the "neck" of the mountain is reached. Arrangements should be made for sleeping the night in one of the buildings near its summit, care being taken to be well provided with a hammock and blankets.

"The panorama from the summit of Adam's Peak," writes Sir Emerson Tennent, "is perhaps the grandest in the world, as no other mountain, although surpassing it in altitude, presents the same unobstructed view over land and sea."

"Adam's Peak" is the title of an interesting volume by the late Mr. William Skeen, the first professional Government Printer of Ceylon (who made several ascents of the Peak); it is now out of print, but a copy can be consulted at the Colombo Library.

The Shadow of the Peak as seen at sunrise—its appearance, the phenomena attending it, and their scientific explanation—have been the occasion of several learned inquiries and papers, more particularly by the Rev. R. Abbay and the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, F.R.M.S. The latter, in a paper read in October, 1886, before the *Physical Society*, traced the effects to the existence of mist clouds in the vicinity of the shadow.

The climb is a very stiff piece of work, but even ladies succeed in making it. It is of course very cold on the top at night, and provision must be made accordingly. A recent writer (Mr. J. S. Addenbrooke, of the Royal Engineers' Department), who made the ascent in April, 1905, winds up a graphic account of his experiences published in the *Ceylon Observer*, as follows:—

“Was it worth the labour? I ask the question some days after the event—days of stiff joints and tender muscles scarcely yet restored to their normal condition. ‘Yes’: a thousand times ‘yes’—is my answer! The toil is well repaid by the finest views to be seen in this beautiful island, by the strange and real pleasure of standing on the spot where from before the Christian era, right on to the present day, countless pilgrims have toiled, and are yet toiling up to and doing reverence to this strange relic.”

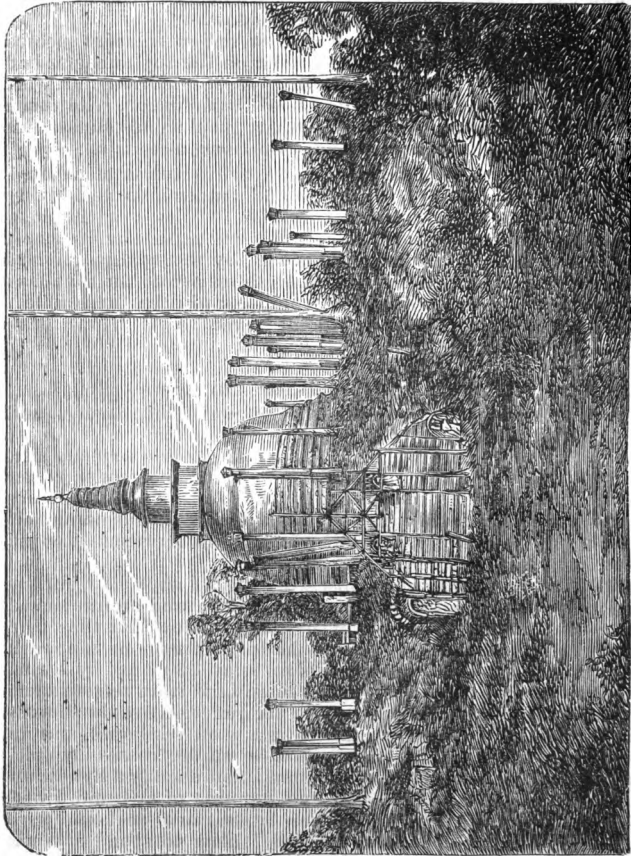
“THE RUINED CITIES OF CEYLON”—

Dambulla, Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Minneri, Polonnaruwa, and the renowned fortress of Sigiri—are the subject of “a most fascinating and beautiful book” (says the *Antiquary*) by Mr. Henry W. Cave, in regard to which we refer the reader to an advertisement in this Guide. They have also been very fully dealt with by Mr. Burrows, of the Civil Service, in his admirable monograph, which contains almost every information that an intending visitor can require.

Mr. Burrows in his work observes that “a week of ordinary travel will introduce the visitor to an artistic and archæological treat which is perhaps unique in the East.” Now that the “iron horse” has at last found its way to Anuradhapura, one can reach the Sacred City, starting from Colombo at 7.30 A.M., by 1 P.M. Breakfast can be ordered from the Main Line train refreshment car before arriving at Polgahawela, the junction for the Northern Railway, and taken on. There is a good resthouse, but in the passenger season the precaution to secure rooms by telegraph should be taken. It is rumoured that shortly a Syndicate will undertake the construction and running of a Grand Hotel at Anuradhapura. A great deal can be seen in a week-end trip, and an illustrated pamphlet entitled “How to spend a Week End at Anuradhapura” is on the point of publication.

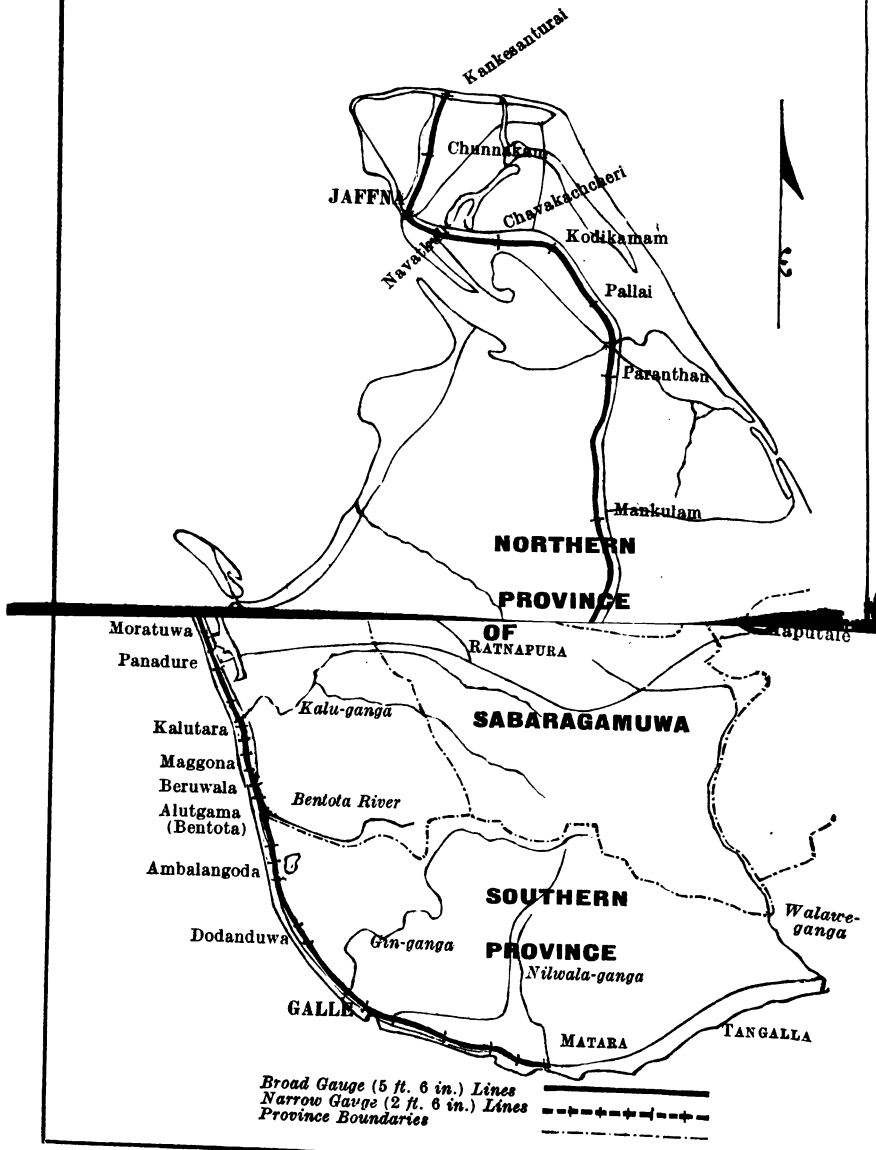
The journey to Dambulla, Mihintale, and Sigiri is comparatively easy; a trip to Minneri and Polonnaruwa is a somewhat difficult and tedious operation.

Photographs of all the finest ruins are obtainable from Messrs. F. Skeen & Co. (*See Advt.*)



RUINS OF ANURADHAPURA: THE THUPARAMA DAGOBA. (Page 113.)

MAP OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.



APPENDIX C.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[The description of the Main Line to Bandarawela is largely summarized, by permission, from Ferguson's "Guide to Ceylon Railways," published some years ago, but it has been extended and brought up to date; and the author is much indebted to the courtesy of Mr. G. P. Greene, the General Manager of the Railway, who has personally revised the whole article.]

The Railways are a Government monopoly, furnishing a handsome revenue, and at the present time comprise the following :

On the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge :—

- I.—The Main Line from COLOMBO TO BANDARAWELA (160½ miles).
- II.—A Branch Line from POLGAHAWELA (45½ miles from Colombo) to KURUNEGALA (13 miles), ANURADHAPURA (71½ miles), JAFFNA (200½ miles), and KANKESANTURAI (211½ miles). [Total mileage from Colombo 256½ miles.]
- III.—A Branch Line from PERADENIYA (70½ miles from Colombo) to KANDY (4 miles) and MATALE (21 miles).
- IV.—A Seaside Line from COLOMBO to GALLE (72 miles) and MATARA, at the extreme south of the Island (98½ miles).

On the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge :—

- V.—A Branch Line from COLOMBO to YATIYANTOTA (Kelani Valley (47½ miles).
- VI.—A Branch Line from NANU-OYA to NUWARA ELIYA 4½ miles and RAGALLA (19½ miles).

There are now 561 miles open for traffic. The first section (Colombo to Ambepussa, 34½ miles) was opened in 1865, the last (Anuradhapura to Pallai, 95½ miles) in 1905. The original capital cost was Rs. 65,680,913, or, including additional accommodation to end of 1904, Rs. 70,917,922; of this Rs. 40,394,489 was outstanding on January 1, 1905. The train mileage in 1904 was 1,588,878 miles. The gross receipts were Rs. 8,891,586, the expenditure Rs. 5,041,033, and the profit Rs. 3,850,553, equal to 5.86 per cent. on the original outlay or 9.53 per cent. on the outstanding capital, the percentage of working

expenses to receipts being 56·69 per cent. Over six millions of passengers and over half a million tons of goods were carried in 1904. There are in all 113 stations (including unplatformed stopping places) at the present time.

The passenger carriages are chiefly of the Bogie type. The ruling gradient of the upper mountain section is 1 in 44, with a ruling curve of 5 chains (330 ft.), the ruling curve of the lower mountain section (Kadugannawa Incline) being 10 chains (660 ft.).

The following extensions are at present under consideration :—

- (1) A 5 ft. 6 in. Line from RAGAMA (on the Main Line), to NEGOMBO (14 miles).
- (2) A 2 ft. 6 in. Line from BANDARAWELA to BADULLA and PASSARA (38 miles).
- (3) A 2 ft. 6 in. extension from AVISAWELLA to RATNAPURA (27 miles).

First and second class return tickets for distances under thirty miles are available for three days, and over thirty miles for seventeen days (in both cases including days of issue and return). Third class tickets for distances under 30 miles are available for day of issue only, excepting tickets issued on Saturday or Sunday, which are available on Monday; for distances over 30 miles and not exceeding 50 miles, within three days; 50 miles and over, seven days, inclusive of the day of issue and return. Each first class passenger is allowed 112 lb., each second class passenger 84 lb., and each third class passenger 56 lb. of luggage free.

Break of Journey.—Holders of first and second class return tickets between stations over sixty miles apart are allowed to break their journey at any intermediate station once on the outward and once on the homeward route, provided that they *do not travel more than once in each direction over the same section of the line*, and that the return journey is completed within the time for which the return ticket is available. When passengers avail themselves of this privilege they must, on alighting from the train, produce their ticket to the Station Master, who will endorse it "Broke journey at" (the name of the station being inserted), and initial and date the endorsement.

Holders of first and second class return tickets between Matale Line stations and stations beyond Kandy, but less than sixty miles apart, are allowed to break journey at Kandy, provided they resume their journey the same day. Passengers wishing to avail themselves of this privilege must have their tickets endorsed at the Booking Office, Kandy, before leaving the station premises.

Should a passenger with a return ticket apply to travel in a carriage of a higher class than that for which the ticket was issued, he will be required to pay the difference between the fare of the two classes respectively *for the single journey*. Should the passenger apply to travel in a higher class both journeys, he will have to pay such difference for each journey.

Special trains from Colombo to Kandy only may be secured on application to the General Manager on payment of 50 first class fares. The usual charge for a special train is Rs. 4 per mile for a single and Rs. 6 per mile for a return journey, plus fares, luggage at ordinary rates, with extra charges for detention of engine and carriages.

Sleeping saloons are run on the up-country Night Mail trains, the charge per berth being Rs. 2.50 in addition to the first class fare.

Refreshment cars are run on the principal Main Line trains.

Pleasure parties, consisting of not less than ten persons, travelling by ordinary trains between stations not less than 25 miles apart, may be allowed first, second, and third class return tickets, available for seventeen days, on payment of a single journey fare for each member and on production of a letter of authority from the General Manager, Colombo. The whole party must travel in the same train both on the outward and return journeys.

The same concession is granted to *Polo and Hunting parties* consisting of four or more *bonâ fide* members, with not less than six ponies or horses.

When applying to the General Manager (at least a week in advance) for "pleasure party" tickets, the applicant should state the dates fixed for the excursion, the trains to be used, the class and probable number of passengers, the stations between which the party wishes to travel, and the nature or object of the excursion. If the application is entertained, an authority will be sent to the applicant, to be presented at the station at which the tickets are to be issued.

Tourist tickets, first, second and third class, to *bonâ fide* visitors to the Island are issued by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons.

Single journey tickets will be valid for use within two months of the date of issue, and will not be available for break of journey.

Return tickets will be available for two months from date of issue to completion of return journey without restriction as to break of journey, except that the ticket must not be used more than once in each direction over the same portion of the line, and must be endorsed by the Station Master whenever the journey is broken. Third class tickets will only be issued to servants accompanying their employers, available for the same period and by the same train by which the employers travel.

The date of commencement of journey must be filled up in ink by the holder of the ticket.

As the Railway Time Tables, which are periodically liable to alteration, are accessible at the Jetty and at Hotels and other public places, we refrain from giving them in detail. Pocket Time Tables are obtainable at all Railway Stations at a charge of 10 cents per copy.

I.—Main Line between Colombo and Bandarawela.

Fares from Colombo.*	1st Single.	2nd Single.	3rd Single.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Kandy ..	6 0	4 0	2 0
Nawalapitiya ..	7 5	4 70	2 35
Hatton ..	9 57	6 38	2 91
Nanu-oya ..	11 97	7 98	3 45
Haputale ..	15 9	10 6	4 14
Bandarawela ..	15 93	10 62	4 33

* Return tickets are issued at 50 per cent. above the single fares (except on the Uda Pussellawa Branch).

At the present time (November, 1905) a morning express train leaves Colombo daily at 7.30 A.M. for Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Bandarawela, and up-country stations and the Northern Line.

Travelling by this the visitor will reach Kandy at 11.15 A.M. Nuwara Eliya at 4.49 P.M., Bandarawela at 6.40 P.M., Anuradhapura at 1.13 P.M., Jaffna at 7.15 P.M., and Kankesanturai at 7.50 P.M.

By the night mail leaving the Terminus at 9.50 and Maradana Junction at 10 P.M. the times of arrival at Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Bandarawela are, respectively, 1.50, 8.19, and 10.40 A.M.

Refreshment cars in the first case run as far as Hatton and in the second to Nanu-oya.

There is an express train to Kandy, Nawalapitiya, and Anuradhapura on week days, starting from Colombo at 2.10 P.M. and arriving at 5.55, 7.20, and 8.20 P.M. respectively; on Sundays this is a slow train, the time of departure being 2.55 P.M., arrivals at Kandy and Nawalapitiya being 7.28 and 8.15 P.M. There is no connection to Anuradhapura on Sundays. There is a refreshment car to Kandy on this train.

The lower part—that is, to Rambukkana—runs almost all the way through flat paddy (rice) fields, either cultivated or in grass for cattle, alternating with gentle knolls on which stand the residences of the *goiyas* (farmers or cultivators) surrounded by groves of plantains, jak fruit, and mangoes, bending cocoanut palms contrasting gracefully with the beautiful straight and slim arecanut palms and the elegant kitul or sugar palms; while occasionally the eye is arrested by the magnificent foliage of the “prince of palms”—the talipot, one of the noblest objects in the vegetable world.

On leaving the Maradana Junction, a third of a mile from the Terminus, where the passengers from the Seaside Line are picked up, and which forms the terminus for the narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 in.) line to the Kelani Valley, the track runs through swampy ground, a canal connecting a series of rivers and backwaters being crossed a short distance before the Kelani-ganga is spanned by one of the finest bridges in the Colony, erected in 1884 at a cost of Rs. 310,000, and of sufficient width to carry a double line of rails.

At Kelani station ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) Mr. A. Bauer's large factory for the preparation of artificial manures will be noticed. Close to the station is a celebrated Buddhist temple—a special object of veneration to pious Buddhists, its “dagoba” being the largest in the low-country and, according to tradition, having been visited by Buddha himself.

A little beyond, the famous Kandy road is passed, after which the line follows its general course for a large portion of the route.

Immediately on leaving Hunupitiya ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the rifle range of the Ceylon Volunteers is passed on the right.

At Ragama (9 m.) the Quarry Railway, constructed for the Breakwater, diverges to the right. At this quarry, from which the stone used in the Harbour Extension Works comes, is the Mahara prison with between 300 and 400 convicts engaged in quarrying, the stone being conveyed direct by rail to the site of the works. Close to the station is the segregation camp for immigrant coolies. About a couple of miles farther on a fine view will be obtained on a clear day, on the right-hand side, of the celebrated mountain “Adam's Peak,” situated in the Maskeliya planting district of the Central Province, distant from Colombo in a direct line 46 miles. This sugar-loaded peak, which forms the centre of a range of mountains, rising to a height of 7,352 feet above sea level (the fifth highest mountain in Ceylon*) is sacred alike to the Buddhist, the Hindu, and the Mohammedan, who respectively believe the “footprint” on its summit to be that of Buddha, Siva, or Adam, while some Christians have gone so far as to credit it being that of St. Thomas.

Inland from Henaratgoda ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.), where there is a resthouse, there are coffee (Liberian), cacao, and tea estates, while three-quarters of a mile to the left of the station is the Government Experimental Garden, opened in 1876 for certain exotic plants of utility (principally South American rubber) for which the climate of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya was not sufficiently and uniformly hot.

At Veyangoda ($22\frac{1}{2}$ m.) fish and other products from Negombo seek the railway. About a quarter of a mile from the station and within view of it are extensive mills for the desiccation of the cocoanut, belonging to the Orient Co., Ltd. In the station garden a fine Palmetto tree will be noticed. Between this and Rambukkana, three stations further on, excellent snipe shooting is obtainable between October and February.

Mirigama ($30\frac{1}{2}$ m., 164 ft.) serves the cocoanut estates in the Maha-oya valley, and straw finds easy transport to the higher coffee districts. The first tunnel, a short one through rock, is encountered a little beyond this station. Spotted deer are plentiful in the neighbourhood. The climate here and at Ambepussa is feverish and unhealthy.

* See page 5: the highest is Pidurutalagala in Nuwara Eliya 8,296 ft.

At Ambepussa (34½ m., 182 ft.) the first low ranges of hills are met with, and beyond it the railway crosses and keeps parallel to the Maha-oya, in whose feverish bed gold dust exists, though not in paying quantities. The district through which the line now runs was termed the Valley of the Shadow of Death, owing to the large mortality that attended its construction.

Close to Alawwa, nearly 6 miles farther on, is a ferry over the Maha-oya connecting the road from Colombo to Trincomalee *via* Kurunegala. The first view, away on the right front, of the double-headed Alagalla mountain is obtained just before the next station is reached.

At Polgahawela (45½ m.), the "cocoanut tree valley," the line to the North of the Island branches off to the left. On the same side, on a hill close by, are what under the Kandyan kings were known as the Royal Talipot Gardens, from which at the present day Government obtains the supply of talipots needed for the camps of the officers of the Survey Department.* On the right a road proceeds to Kegalla, the chief town of the revenue district of the same name. In the immediate neighbourhood of Polgahawela, skirting the railway, are tea and cacao plantations, among others Liberia estate, so named because it was the first estate opened in Ceylon with Liberian (a large bean) coffee: of this little is now left, the chief cultivation being that of cacao (cocoa).

The vast bulk of the Alagalla mountain will now be seen looming up in front. At Rambukkana station, 52 miles from Colombo (where an extra engine is attached to the train), the railway has only risen to 290 feet above sea level, but a little beyond an ascent of 1 in 45 with curves of 10 chains (660 feet) is commenced, and the journey is continued at the low speed of 12 miles an hour amidst exquisite mountain, valley, woodland, and homestead scenery, through a succession of cuttings, tunnels, and embankments, until an elevation of 1,700 feet is attained a little short of Kadugannawa station, where road and railway enter the pass separated only by a wall.

Conspicuous as one ascends the Incline, in the Dekanda valley below, are the terraced rice-fields (evidence of the patient labour of the native cultivators) and the silvery and flower-like foliage of the kekuna tree, while the purple and pink blossom spikes of *Lagerstræmia reginæ* (a fine timber tree very durable under water) arrest attention. To persons unaccustomed to luxuriant tropical vegetation the whole route is interesting, and one can

* *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, where it grows 60 or 70 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, marked by rings, and surmounted by a crown of gigantic fan-like leaves having prickly stalks six or seven feet long, and when expanded about thirteen feet in diameter. Large fans made of these leaves are carried before people of rank among the Sinhalese; they are also commonly used as umbrellas, and tents are made by neatly joining them together; besides which they are used by the natives as a substitute for paper, being written upon with a style. Some of the sacred books of the Sinhalese are composed of strips of them. The hard seeds are suitable for turnery purposes. The talipot flowers but once, when approaching 100 years of age, and then dies off.—*Treasury of Botany*.

hardly be disappointed with the beautiful valley as seen from the Incline with tiers upon tiers of mountains rising around, conspicuous being Utuwankanda, the Camel Rock, resembling a ruined castle, the Bible Rock, and, above all, the isolated mountain of Alagalla, which the railway hugs—with a precipice of 1,000 feet on the right—and from whose summit the Kandyan monarchs are said to have precipitated persons guilty or accused of high treason; while on nearing the top the snake-like tortuosities of the road below, constructed between 1820 and 1831 chiefly during the administration of the great roadmaker, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, are striking, and the whole scene romantic, though but a few trees out of the dense forest which up to 1840 clothed the sides of the pass remain standing.

This section of the line is worked by some of the most powerful engines in the world: the track passes through a series of tunnels, one of which at Moragalla (62½ miles) is 365 yards in length, while the half tunnel gallery on Meeangala Rock (58 miles) and the passage over Sensation Rock (61 miles)—where the train seems suspended over a yawning precipice, making one feel instinctively that the point is appropriately named—are striking engineering features.

Down in the valley on the roadside may be seen a solitary red-tiled house, the "walawwa" of a Kandyan chief. Close by was the residence of the Adigar Ehelapola, the prime minister of the last king of Kandy, who was also Dissawa of this district, Four Korales by name, and as such one of the very few subjects entitled to a tiled residence, which was a prerogative of royalty. It was he who, availing himself of the universal horror with which the king was regarded, in 1814 secretly solicited the connivance of the British Governor to the organisation of a revolt which was discovered and extinguished with great bloodshed.*

At 63½ miles a great boulder of rock may be noticed lying just below the line. This formed part of a projection overhanging the line, known from its shape as the Lion's Mouth; owing to apprehension of danger it was recently blasted off.

Just before the top of the pass is reached a glance to the right will disclose the roadway below passing through a rock. Particular interest attaches to this spot, "one of those romantic glens which the former kings of Kandy jealously guarded as an entrance from the low-country." Some prophet had foretold (we are quoting Sir Emerson Tennent) that "the Kandyan kingdom would perish when a bullock should be driven through a certain hill and a horseman ride through a rock. Sir Edward Barnes carried a tunnel under the hill, and the Kandy mail before the days of the railway drove through an archway in the rock. A column at the top of the pass commemorates the services of Capt. Dawson, under whose immediate supervision the road was constructed, and whose death was accelerated by exposure during the work.

* For the sequel to this see Skeen's "Guide to Kandy," page 14.

About a mile on the Kandy side of Kadugannawa there is a Rodiya hamlet, Udugalpitiya by name, over which is a headman with the title of "Hulawaliya." The Rodiyas (the designation of the terms means "filth") are a degraded tribe, as to the cause of whose expulsion from the pale of society, in ages far remote, traditions are confused or forgotten. One legend describes them as a branch of the Veddas, condemned to never-ending degradation for having supplied the king's table with human flesh instead of venison. Under the Kandyan kings their humiliation was utter and complete. They were not permitted to draw water at a well, to enter a village, to till land, learn a trade, or build a house with a roof which slanted on *both* sides. No recognized caste would hold intercourse with them. They were not allowed to wear cloths on their heads, and neither men nor women were allowed to cover their bodies above the waist or below the knee. The most dreaded of all punishments under the Kandyan dynasty was to hand over the lady of a high caste offender to the Rodiyas, the mode of "adoption" being by the Rodiya taking betel from her own mouth and placing it in the lady's, after which till death her degradation was indelible. The Rodiyas in this neighbourhood are remarkable for the beauty and fine figures of their females. Though they can speak Sinhalese, they have a language of their own.*

At Kadugannawa (65 m.) the extra engine is detached and a slight pause is made. Thence the line descends to Peradeniya Junction (70½ m.), the junction for the Kandy and Matale and Bandarawela lines. It then proceeds—running as a rule through paddy fields—to Gampola (78½ m.), once the abode of Sinhalese royalty, situated in a splendid valley watered by the Mahaveli-ganga.

Almost immediately on leaving Gampola, Sinnapitiya estate, now planted with tea, but celebrated as having been the first estate on which coffee was systematically cultivated, will be passed on the right; while on the left Mariawatta, with its magnificent show of tea—perhaps the most valuable tea estate in the Island—will attract attention.

Ulapane station is passed at 82½ miles.

Skirting the fields and groves of the Gampola valley and the rocky bed and rapids of the Mahaveli-ganga, the line ascends to Nawalapitiya, which at 87½ miles from Colombo is 1,913 feet above sea-level. Thence proceeds a mountain line 73 miles in length, a large portion being on a gradient of 1 in 44, distinguished by exceptional engineering difficulties and exceptionally grand scenery, the Mahaveli-ganga being crossed almost at the start by an iron girder bridge having a single span of 140 feet.

There are good resthouses at both Gampola and Nawalapitiya.

The district of Ambagamuwa, through which this wonderful line first runs, was one of the earliest scenes of the coffee

* This and the preceding five paragraphs are chiefly condensed from *Tennent's Ceylon*.

enterprise, but being in the track of the south-west monsoon was always too wet for coffee culture ; it is now prospering under the cultivation of tea. Tea culture will be seen to advantage at Galboda station (2,581 feet), situated on Galboda estate, and on Blackwater farther on, while on nearing Watawala station (3,259 feet) a glimpse is obtainable of the factory on Carolina estate. one of the most complete in the Island in its appliances for withering and curing the leaf. Between Galboda and Watawala stations will be passed the site of an enormous landslip, which took place in August, 1886, and put a stop to through traffic till February, 1887.

Rozelle station is reached at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

At Hatton station (108 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colombo) which serves the Dikoya and Maskeliya districts—the railway attains an elevation of 4,141 feet above sea-level. The Adam's Peak Hotel, close to the station, is one of the first class, and the climate can be highly recommended for a change as less trying at first for Colombo residents than the Sanitarium, to which the journey can be subsequently extended. A refreshment room is provided at the station. The railway here serves the extensive tea districts of Bogawantalawa and Maskeliya. It is also the station to alight for those *en route* to Adam's Peak. Darawella racecourse, Dikoya, is 4 miles away.

Leaving Hatton, the line passes through the Poolbank tunnel, 614 yards in length (the longest in the Island), within which the gradient changes and afterwards descends slightly for some distance in gradients varying from 1 in 52 to 1 in 66, with an occasional level. Here sharp curves and heavy cuttings are encountered.

Past Kotagala (4,065 feet) the line continues to descend for a short distance to the Rosita flat, then ascends again, and after some very sharp curves crosses the Dimbula and Dikoya road. St. Margaret's church, on a knoll on Forest Creek estate will be seen on the left, and the magnificent mountain known to Europeans as the Great Western (7,268 feet above sea-level), only the top of which was previously visible, now appears in full view, and continues for some time to present prominent, striking, and varying features as the position is shifted in traversing the valley. This is, perhaps, the finest view on the line. In the distance, to the left, the Pundalu-oya valley and the Pussellawa hills are noticeable.

A short distance farther on the Dimbula valley bursts into view, and shortly before reaching Talawakele (at an altitude of 3,932 feet) a fine view of the St. Clair falls is obtained. At this point the railway track may be observed on the opposite side skirting the Great Western range.

Leaving Talawakele (115 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the Kotmale-oya (the main source of the Mahaveli-ganga) is almost at once crossed, and the climb up the third and last incline is commenced, the ruling

gradient still being 1 in 44. There is a resthouse at Talawakele. Between it and Watagoda (120 miles) the line passes through deep cuttings, and twists and turns enough to make the peeps of the river, rapids, and falls below curiously varied and uncertain. A distant view is obtained, low down on the left, of the exquisitely beautiful "Bridal Veil," or Devon waterfalls, which however do not show to such advantage as in their own comparatively secluded valley, and the isolated mountain mass of Hunukutugala above the Yoxford estate will arrest attention.

Nearing Watagoda the line passes through Holyrood tunnel, and enters a very remarkable bend, popularly known as the "sodawater bottle curve," where after a course of three-quarters of a mile the line is only 200 feet distant from itself in the tunnel below, though in traversing the curve it has risen 90 feet; then follow further curves to the right and left, which are rather apt to bewilder the traveller as to the direction in which the train, apparently playing at "hide and seek," is proceeding. As an illustration that this is no exaggeration, it may be mentioned that a line drawn between two points in the vicinity—the direct distance being only 1 mile and 52 chains, the distance by rail being six miles—would cross the railway *nine* times.

From Watagoda there remain eight miles to be traversed, and a further climb of 891 feet, before reaching the Nanu-oya station, the route including one of the straightest portions of the railway, the line running close to the foot of the almost perpendicular southern face of the Great Western range.

A magnificent view of Dimbula is now continuously obtained from the right of the carriage, Adam's Peak in the distance standing out prominently. The outlook has been likened by one



ADAM'S PEAK: *from Maskeliya.*

writer to a view from the topmost seat of an amphitheatre, with the whole scene spread out below. Hills and valleys continually crop up; the windings of rivers and roads are like so many silver threads (or cords of coir) through the green mantle of tea,

cinchona, &c.; stores and bungalows are visible in all directions. Passing along iron-bound and massive masonry or rock-cut battlements, points are reached than which Sensation Rock was never more sensational; at one spot in particular, above Wangi-oya estate, it would almost appear from the carriage windows as if the carriages were suspended in the air, the iron girders by which the rocks are connected on the masonry wall not being observable. The Radella racecourse and cricket ground will be noticed below.

Nanu-oya station (128 m.), standing in the midst of what was once dense jungle, where the bugle horn of the hunter, the sharp crack of his rifle, or the deep baying of his dogs, were the only disturbing elements of the forest, is 5,292 feet above the level of the sea. Here those bound to Nuwara Eliya, distant $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, leave the main line and take the last short stage of their journey on the narrow gauge branch line which taps the Uda Pussellawa district. There is a refreshment room at Nanu-oya to which passengers by the down night mail may wire for dinner to be prepared.

From Nanu-oya to Haputale and Bandarawela, the engineering problems which had to be solved were as great as any which had been encountered before. Rising with a ruling gradient of 1 in 44 through the Elk Plains and a valley known as the Railway Gorge, the magnificent Dambagastalawa waterfalls will be noted. At Ambawela (the station for the New Galway estates, five miles off) is a bridle road, leading to the Horton Plains eight miles away, and zig-zagging up Totapola. These plains, occupying a magnificent position between the second and third highest mountains in the Island—Kirigalpota (7,831 ft.) and Totapola (7,746 ft.)—are 7,000 feet above sea-level. They command very fine scenery and offer very attractive trout fishing from April to October, while the wild flowers, mosses, lichens, &c., afford attractions for the botanist. There is a capital, though somewhat expensive resthouse on the plain.

Summit level is reached at Pattipola (139 m.), 6,225 feet above sea level. There is an excellent new resthouse here immediately adjoining the station. Close by, the train, entering a tunnel often in mist or rain during the south-west monsoon, emerges on the other side in sunshine, looking over one of the grandest panoramas in the country,—the undulating grass patanas of the Province of Uva, bounded in the distance by the Uva mountains, capped by Namunakula (6,680 ft.), with peeps of the far-off Madulsima hills beyond the Uda Pussellawa and Kandapola ranges on the left, while Hakgalla flanks the bold central mountain range behind.

For a combination of tropical upland, mountainous and lowland, pastoral and wooded scenery—for a succession of deep gorges and high mountain peaks, with streams dashing along in cataract, waterfall, or quiet pool-like stretches,—there are few railway rides in the world to compare with the Uva line. From

summit level the line descends over 2,000 feet before the terminus at Bandarawela is reached. Ohiya (143½ m.), first passed, is another station for the Horton Plains, which can be reached either by a bridle path of ten or twelve miles or a precipitous path through the forest of about three miles. A little before Haputale station (153½ m.), (4,763 ft.) the low-country (the descent into which is exceedingly precipitous), extending to the very sea coast, is unfolded to the view. The Haputale pass is one of the grandest vantage-points in the Island for an extensive low-country view. The salt pans of Hambantota glistening in the sun are no uncommon sight, and occasionally the smoke of a passing steamer has been noted. There is a first rate resthouse a short distance from the station, which serves the Koslanda and Haldummulla Tea Districts.

Leaving Haputale, in the vicinity of which and of Badulla farther on some of the finest of the little coffee left in the Island is to be found, the line passes through the Happy Valley (once a mission station of the Wesleyans), the railway station being called Diyatalawa. This is the site of the Boer prisoners' camp in which some 5,000 prisoners of war taken in South Africa were interned between 1900 and 1903. For them and their military guard some 300 buildings, costing about a million rupees, were specially erected. The larger number of these still remain, Diyatalawa now being a Military station and a Naval sanitarium, while in July a Volunteer camp of exercise lasts for some ten days. The "rolling Uva patanas" afford an ideal ground for military training and mimic warfare. The climate is undoubtedly one of the finest in the world, being drier and more equable than that of Nuwara Eliya.

Bandarawela, the present terminus of the railway (160½ m.), 4,046 ft. above sea level, is 18 miles away from Badulla, the capital town of Uva. From it the Passara District is served. The extension of the railway to Badulla and Passara is under consideration and is pretty certain to be undertaken at an early date. The Railway Hotel is close to the station.

II.—Branch Line from Polgahawela to Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and Jaffna.

Fares from Colombo.	1st Single.		1st Return.		2nd Single.			
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		
To Kurunegala ..	4	74	..	7	11	..	3	16
Anuradhapura .	10	20	..	15	30	..	6	80
Jaffna ..	19	80	..	29	70	..	13	20

There is only one train a day to Jaffna, in connection with the 7.30 morning express from Colombo: this leaves Polgahawela at 9.30 A.M., reaching Anuradhapura at 1.13 P.M., Jaffna at 7.15 P.M., and Kankasanturai at 7.50 P.M. On week days a train

leaves Polgahawela at 4.20 P.M. in connection with the 2.10 P.M. from Colombo, reaching Anuradhapura at 8.20 P.M.

Kurunegala, the capital of the North-Western Province, 380 feet above sea-level, is 13 miles from Polgahawela junction. There is a good resthouse in the town. Modder's "Handbook to Kurunegala and its Neighbourhood" (Re. 1), from which we make the following brief extract, gives all information in regard it :—

"The charm of the town is the unusual beauty of its position, resting as it does within the shade of *Eta-gala* or 'the elephant rock,' from which it derives its name. It has passed through manifold vicissitudes. Anon a royal city, it crumbled into the dust of a village of duruvas; then, elevated into the capital of a Province, it continues daily to rise in importance."

From here to Jaffna the line is practically on a level trace. At Galgamuwa (53½ miles from Polgahawela) there is a fine tank and a small resthouse. On nearing Anuradhapura the village tanks, on which the country depends for water for man, beast, and agriculture, are objects of interest, but as a rule the whole route to Jaffna is of an exceedingly uninteresting nature, running through uncultivated land and jungle (forest), which it is confidently hoped the railway will, in time, assist in turning into an agricultural country.

Anuradhapura, 71½ miles from Polgahawela and the capital of the North-Central Province, is reached in about 4½ hours from Polgahawela. The long and weary journey may be conveniently broken here—the great sacred city of the Buddhists, abounding in monuments of the early centuries. The visitor will, we assume, have provided himself with either Cave's or Burrows' work on "The Buried Cities of Ceylon. See Appendix B, page 100.

Vavuniya, an important Government station, is 31 miles further north. There are extensive tanks at Kalnochi between Mankulam and Paranthan.

At Elephant Pass, which is the connecting link between the jungle of the Vanni and the cultivated lands of the Jaffna peninsula, the line crosses the lagoon on a long causeway. There is a good resthouse at Elephant Pass, and the remains of an old Dutch Fort.

Pallai (176 miles from Polgahawela) is the centre of the coconut planting industry of the peninsula. It has a good resthouse.

Jaffna, the capital of the Northern Province, 88 miles further on and 245½ miles from Colombo, is reached after a journey of a little over 13 hours from Colombo, the actual terminus of the railway being 11 miles further on at Kankesanturai, the shipping port during the south-west monsoon. Jaffna is the centre of the tobacco industry: it contains a very fine old Dutch Fort and Dutch church.

III.—Branch Line between Peradeniya, Kandy, and Matale.

Fares from Colombo.	1st Single. Rs. c.	1st Return. Rs. c.	2nd Single. Rs. c.
To Peradeniya Junc.	5 70 ..	8 55 ..	3 80
Kandy ..	6 0 ..	9 0 ..	4 0
Matale ..	7 44 ..	11 16 ..	4 96

There are four trains on week days (7.20 and 11 A.M. and 2.20 and 6.15 P.M.) and three on Sundays (1.40 A.M. [starts from Kandy] 2.20 and 7.15 P.M.)

Trains leave Matale on week days at 5.50 and 9.20 A.M. and 12.45 and 4.35 P.M., and on Sundays at 5.55 and 9.15 A.M. and 4.45 P.M. The run takes 1½ hour.

Kandy, the mountain capital of the Island, is but 3½ miles from Peradeniya. It is famous for its exquisite scenery.

Skeen's "Guide to Kandy" (Re. 1), with a copy of which we will presume every visitor has provided himself, affords the fullest information of the town and neighbourhood, and how to spend a day in Kandy to the best advantage. A few brief Notes on Peradeniya and Kandy will be found in Appendix B, page 110.

Just before reaching Matale the railway runs through some very fine fields of cacao growing under shade, belonging to Wariapola estate, the site of the "Battle of Wariapola," at which the insurgents of 1848 were finally dispersed. Before the Northern Line was opened Matale was the starting point by coach for Jaffna.

IV.—Seacoast Line between Colombo, Galle, and Matara.

Fares from the Fort.	1st Single. Rs. c.	1st Return. Rs. c.	2nd Single. Rs. c.
To Mount Lavinia ..	0 66 ..	0 99 ..	0 44
Kalutara South ..	2 10 ..	3 15 ..	1 40
Alutgama (Bentota)	2 97 ..	4 46 ..	1 98
Ambalangoda ..	4 17 ..	6 25 ..	2 78
Galle ..	5 70 ..	8 55 ..	3 80
Matara ..	7 86 ..	11 79 ..	5 24

This section mainly depends upon passenger traffic, though the fishermen, who supply the Colombo market largely, avail themselves of its facilities.

There are some 20 trains on week days and 7 on Sundays to Mount Lavinia, 7 to Kalutara (see pages 28 and 109), 4 to Galle, and 2 to Matara.

The first nine stations—that is to Mount Lavinia—may be called suburban stations, giving access to healthy homes along the sea coast. At the Mount is a palatial "Grand Hotel" which has been noticed in the body of this Guide. Moratuwa is a

flourishing town, the home of the best carpenters and cabinet-makers in the Island and some of its richest arrack renters. The Prince of Wales's College for boys and the Princess of Wales's Collegiate school for girls, both flourishing institutions founded by the De Soysas, are here.

Panadure (17 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles), with the Bolgoda lake close by, is a favourite resort for sportsmen, waterfowl being plentiful.

Kalutara (27 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles), is the "Richmond of Ceylon;" the road and rail bridge crossing the Kalu-ganga ('black river') cost Rs. 600,000. This is the station of an Assistant Government Agent and a District Judge and Police Magistrate. There are interesting remains of a Dutch Fort.

These last two towns have good resthouses.

At Maggona (33 m.), the Roman Catholics have a large industrial school and reformatory.

At Beruwala (or Barberyn) (35 m.) there is a lighthouse.

Alutgama (38 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) is the station for Bentota, the "half-way house" to Galle, celebrated for its edible oysters and a favourite resort, especially in the snipe season (September to February), for week-end trips. There is a capital resthouse at Bentota.

At Ambalangoda (52 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) there is a good resthouse; at Hikkaduwa (60 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) there is a small one.

Dodanduwa is a Church Mission station, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles off Baddegama is one of the chief centres of this Mission. Some tea and sugar estates are in the vicinity.

Galle, the capital of the Southern Province, believed to be the "Ophir" of Solomon's time—is the seat of a Government Agency. Since it ceased in 1882 to be the mail port its glory has departed; the New Oriental Hotel is a standing memorial of its former greatness. The neighbourhood is pretty, and from Buona-vista hill there is a glorious view of the harbour and town.

Matara is 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Galle. At Weligama (half-way, where there is a commodious resthouse) is a delightful bay, a veritable paradise for the Naturalist. Matara has an excellent resthouse; four miles away is Dondra Head, the most southerly point of the Island, the site of a fine lighthouse.

V.—The Kelani Valley Line.

Fares from Colombo (Mara-	1st Single.		1st Return.		2nd Single.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
dana Junc.)						
To Avisawella ..	2 97	..	4 46	..	1 98	
Yatiantota ..	3 84	..	5 76	..	2 56	

This narrow gauge line carries rapid means of transport into the heart of the youngest and at the same time one of the largest and most important Tea Districts of the Island. The tea

estates are first encountered at about 34 miles. The journey takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and it should be noted that there is no refreshment car attached to the train.

At Padukka ($21\frac{1}{2}$ m.) there is an excellent resthouse.

Awisawella ($36\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is the first town of importance met with: it is a Police Magistrate's station. Close to the railway station is a first-rate resthouse.

Two miles from Karawanella, ($45\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is Ruanwella, another important centre; here too is an excellent resthouse, picturesquely situated on what was once a fort. From Karawanella bridge, close to the station, one of the most lovely views in the Island—up the Kelani river, the distant background being made up of a mountain range—will alone amply repay the visitor a journey to the spot.

Yatiantota ($47\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is the terminus of this line. A fine bridge over the Kelani-ganga connects the station with the town, where a resthouse is provided.

An extension of this line to Ratnapura, the capital of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 27 miles from Avisawella, is under consideration.

VI.—The Uda Pussellawa Line.

This line, which has to negotiate some very stiff mountain climbing, first *up* to Nuwara Eliya ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and Kandapola ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and again *down* from Kandapola to Ragalla ($19\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is almost unique in its construction, the gradients in places being 1 in 24 and the curves of 80 feet radius. The line runs through some beautiful scenery. The whole distance takes three hours to accomplish. There are three through trains each way on week days and two on Sundays; four and three, respectively, between Nanu-oya and Nuwara Eliya. The passenger fares are higher than on other lines.

1st Single. 1st Return. 2nd Single. 2nd Return.
Fares from Nanu-oya.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Nuwara Eliya	1 19	.. 2 38	.. 0 84	.. 1 68
Ragalla	.. 3 40	.. 6 80	.. 2 40	.. 4 80

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE
ISLAND OF CEYLON.

THE Island of Ceylon is situated between latitudes $5^{\circ} 56'$ and $9^{\circ} 51'$ N., and longitudes $79^{\circ} 36'$ and $81^{\circ} 53'$ E. Its greatest length is 267 miles, and greatest breadth 140 miles. It contains an area of 24,700 square miles, or about 15,809,200 aeres. Its highest elevation—Pidurutalagala at Nuwara Eliya—is 8,269 feet above sea-level; Adam's Peak, its most conspicuous mountain, and most celebrated from the veneration in which it is held by Buddhists, who believe that Buddha implanted his footprint on its summit, takes fifth place with an altitude of 7,353 feet. Its longest river, the Mahaveliganga, rising in the Sanitarium, and entering the sea at Trincomalee, is about 150 miles in length. None of its rivers are navigable. There are no large natural lakes.

The latitude of Colombo is $6^{\circ} 56'$. The longitude being $79^{\circ} 50' 45''$ E., its mean time is 5h. 19m. 22s. in advance of that of Greenwich. But Indian standard time (which is 5h. 20m. 59s. in advance of Greenwich) is kept at all Public Offices and Railway stations.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF CEYLON HISTORY.

The early history of the Colony is obscure, but Sinhalese kings are recorded as having reigned from 543 B.C. From that time till 1815, when the last Kandyan king was dethroned by the British, 160 Sinhalese sovereigns can be counted. The Portuguese first appeared in the Island in 1505, but it was not until 1517, when they brought over a large fleet, that they obtained a footing and erected fortifications at Colombo. St. Francis Xavier, celebrated as the "Apostle of the East," arrived in Ceylon in 1543, and established Roman Catholicism.

The dominion of the Portuguese in Ceylon, which lasted 141 years, was superseded by that of the Dutch, who landed forces in 1639 and eventually drove out the Portuguese in 1658.

The Dutch held the Island for 138 years. In 1795, on war breaking out between England and Holland, the Dutch possessions in Ceylon were attacked, and after a siege of three weeks Trincomalee was taken. In the following year Colombo was captured by the English, and soon afterwards Galle surrendered.

The Portuguese and the Dutch alike were unsuccessful in their efforts to subdue the interior of the Island, holding merely the seacoast and low-country, and it was some years after the British conquest before the Kandyan provinces were brought into subjection.

In 1796 Ceylon was placed under the East India Company ; but in 1798 it was declared a Colony of the British Crown, the Hon. Frederick North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, being its first Governor. A desultory warfare was kept up for some years with the Kandyan king, till the numerous outrages of the latter on British subjects led to active measures for his deposition being taken in 1815. The British troops experienced but little resistance, and entered Kandy unopposed. The king was taken prisoner and sent to Madras, where he ultimately died. On March 2, 1815, George III. was proclaimed sovereign of the whole Island.

In 1817 a rebellion in the Kandyan provinces took place, in which the British troops suffered somewhat severely. In 1848 a slight rebellion broke out at Matale, which was quickly suppressed. Kurunegala was also attacked by about 2,000 Kandyans, who were however dispersed by some 30 Malays ! Since the latter date perfect tranquillity has existed, the races by which the Island is inhabited being of a very peaceful disposition.

For an account of the progress of the Colony from political and social points of view we must refer the reader to Ferguson's "CEYLON IN 1903"—a work first issued in 1883—which deals concisely with its past history, its progress under British rule, its commercial, agricultural, and planting industries, its finances, attractions, and requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

is administered by a Governor (who is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral) appointed by the King. The salary of the office is Rs. 96,000 per annum (R 18,000 being an entertainment allowance), with free residences at Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Colonial Secretary (who generally holds a commission as Lieutenant-Governor), the Brigadier-General, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer ; he has, however, the power to overrule the advice of the Council.

For making laws, voting supplies, and exercising a general control on the administration, there is a Legislative Council, consisting of nine officials (including the members of the Executive) and eight unofficials appointed by the Governor to represent the mercantile, planting, general European, Burgher, Low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan, Tamil, and Mohammedan communities. The Governor has the power of commanding the votes of the officials whenever he may consider it necessary ; hence the Government is always able to secure a majority. The

unofficials however (who are appointed for five years and have the title of "Hon.") can exercise considerable influence, especially when acting in concert; and the publicity given to the proceedings of the Council acts as a check against arbitrary action.

For administrative purposes the Island is divided into nine Provinces—named respectively the Western, Central, Northern, Southern, Eastern, North-Western, North-Central, and the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa—presided over by Government Agents, who protect the rights of the Crown and promote the welfare of the people.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court of Judicature, District and Minor Courts (Courts of Requests and Police Courts), and by Gansabhawas, or village tribunals, having jurisdiction in petty cases between natives.

The Civil Service proper, admission to which is obtained by open competition in England, consists of some 70 appointments, exclusive of Cadets, which are divided into five classes with salaries ranging from Rs. 3,000 to 24,000.

POPULATION : NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIONS.

The population of Ceylon as enumerated on the night of the 1st March, 1901, including the immigrant estate population, the military (3,360), the shipping (4,104), and Boer prisoners of war (4,913), was 3,576,990; the population of the different Provinces and the proportion of the different races being as follows:—

<i>Provinces (1901).</i>	<i>Races (1901).</i>	
Western ..	Europeans ..	9,583
Central ..	Burghers and Eurasians ..	23,312
Northern ..	Sinhalese {Low-country ..	1,461,233
Southern ..	{Kandyen ..	873,584
Eastern ..	Tamils ..	952,237
North-Western ..	Moors ..	224,719
North-Central ..	Malays ..	11,207
Uva ..	Veddahs (aborigines) ..	13,215
Sabaragamuwa ..	Others ..	7,900

As regards religious beliefs, the relative strength of the different creeds was as follows: Christians, 349,239; Buddhists, 2,141,404; Hindus, 826,826; Mohammedans, 246,118; others, 2,367.

The population of the Municipality of Colombo, with an area (excluding the lake) of nearly 10 square miles, was in 1901, 158,228, or 15,469 to the square mile.

The national religion of the Sinhalese is Buddhism, which claims over 60 per cent. of the population, Ceylon indeed being looked upon by the millions of Burmah, Siam, and even China, as the sacred home of Buddhism.

Buddhism may be considered more in the light of a school of philosophy than as a form of religion. The doctrines propounded by Gautama Buddha consist of a code of excellent moral precepts—which has been likened to “Christianity without a Christ”—thus summed up by himself: “Abstain from all sin; acquire all virtue, repress thine own heart.” The doctrine of transmigration of souls as believed by the Buddhists is that “they will have to become perfect in the course of an incalculable number of incarnations in various shapes before attaining Nirvana,” which is “the condition of total cessation of changes,—of perfect rest—of the absence of desire, and illusion, and sorrow—of the total obliteration of everything that goes to make up the physical man.” Demon worship is practised to a large extent, the “devil-dancer” being brought into requisition in cases of sickness and death.

AREA OF CULTIVATION.

The estimated total extent of the Colony (excluding lakes, lagoons, and backwaters) is 12,000,000 acres. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ million, or rather less than 30 per cent., are under cultivation or utilised for pasture. About 600,000 acres are under paddy (rice) cultivation (with 120,000 acres under other grains), 625,000 under coconuts, and 135,000 under arecanut, palmyra, and kitul palms, 390,000 under tea, 45,000 under cinnamon, 8,000 under cardamoms and 10,000 under other spices, 10,000 under coffee, 13,000 under sugar, 2,200 under cinchona, 33,000 under cacao.

There has recently been a great boom in regard to rubber, and it is estimated that at the present time (March, 1906) there are 50,000 to 55,000 acres under rubber cultivation (the Para variety being that most favoured), an area which is rapidly extending. There are 240,000 acres of fruit-bearing trees, 25,000 of tobacco, 40,000 of essential oil grasses, and 15,000 of other cultivated grasses. Fruits, vegetables, and garden produce generally take up about 350,000 acres. Of natural pasturage about 1,000,000 acres are available.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

Ceylon presents a charming variety of temperature calculated to suit most desires. That of Colombo varies but little throughout the year, the average being 81° , and the thermometer ranging from 72° at night in January to 89° in the day during April, which are respectively the coolest and hottest months of the year, the mean temperature of January being about 79° and that of April about 82° . From the records of the Surveyor-General's Department the highest reading record in the shade in Colombo is $95\cdot8^{\circ}$ (Feb. 22, 1885), and the lowest $65\cdot8^{\circ}$ (Jan. 13, 1880, and Feb. 8, 1893). At the Sanitarium, Nuwara Eliya, with an elevation of 6,188 feet, the thermometer falls occasionally

below freezing point, averaging about 58°. In the planting districts of Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Uva an average temperature of about 65° all the year round is met with.

The rainfall of the Island varies very considerably—from 37 inches per annum at Hambantota to over 200 on the Adam's Peak range. The average of Colombo is 88 inches. Colombo is, on the whole, one of the healthiest towns in the East. The chief diseases met with among Europeans are diarrhœa, dysentery, liver complaints, and malarial fevers; but in very many cases these diseases are the result of want of care. Boils are sometimes very annoying to newcomers, but they are really "safety-valves," and soon disappear under change of air and proper treatment.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Ceylon is noted for its elephants, which are occasionally exported to India and Europe. The principal beasts of prey are a species of leopard (commonly but erroneously known as the "cheetah," of which there are none). Serpents are very plentiful in some districts, over 30 species being recorded. The cobra (exhibited by snake-charmers occasionally in the Fort of Colombo) and the polonga are venomous. Sir Emerson Tennent states in his "Ceylon" that the body of a python he measured was upwards of 17 feet in length. Crocodiles are to be found in lakes and rivers.

Elephant shooting is obtainable in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province; elk hunting in the vicinity of Nuwara Eliya; while wild buffaloes, bears, and leopards will be met with in the north and east. Elephant kraals are got up occasionally and generally form an item in the programme for the entertainment of a royal or distinguished visitor.

Pearl oysters are found on the north-western coast, off Aripu, on the Gulf of Mannar, where fisheries take place at irregular periods about February, March, and April. Until 1905 the highest sum netted was £101,553 in 1814. Nearly Rs. 700,000 were cleared in 1888, and Rs. 400,000 in 1889. The fishery of 1905, however, eclipsed all previous records, the profits realized amounting to Rs. 2,461,679. A fishery is now (March, 1906) being conducted, the proceeds of which will be handed over to a English syndicate, who have leased the Pearl Fisheries from the Government for twenty years at a yearly rental of Rs. 310,000, and undertaken in addition to spend a minimum sum of Rs. 50,000 a year on the scientific culture of the pearl oyster.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH INFORMATION.

Ceylon in one important respect has been in advance of the rest of the world with its postal rates. While the mother country was clamouring for "universal penny postage," Ceylon was first in the field with it in the shape of a 5-cent (less than a penny—since increased to 6-cent) foreign post card, available to any part of the world. The following are the rates of postage:—

Inland Rates.

Letters, per oz.	..	5c.
District Letters (1 oz.)	..	2
Letter Cards, each	..	5
Reply Letter Cards, each	..	10
Post Cards, each	..	2
Reply Post Cards, each	..	4
Printed Papers, first 5 oz.	..	2
Between 5 and 10 oz.	..	5
Between 10 and 16 oz.	..	10
Every additional lb. or part	..	10
Parcels, Miscellaneous Packets,		
First 4 oz.	..	5
Between 4 and 8 oz.	..	10
Between 8 and 16 oz.	..	15
Every additional lb. or part	..	15
Insurance $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of contents on coach and railway lines and 1 per cent. on runner lines.		

Rates to India.

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	5c.
Post Cards, each	..	2
Reply Post Cards, each	..	4
Printed Matter, &c., first 4 oz.	..	2
Every additional 2 oz.	..	2
Patterns or Samples, 4 oz.	..	5

Imperial Letter Rates.

To all parts of the British Empire.
Per half ounce .. 6c.

Foreign Rates.

To all parts of the World (except India via Tuticorin).

Post Cards, each	..	6c.
Reply Post Cards	..	12
Printed Papers, first 2 oz.	..	3
Every additional 2 oz.	..	2
Commercial Papers, first 10 oz.	..	15
Every additional 2 oz.	..	3
Patterns or Samples, first 4 oz.	..	5
Every additional 2 oz.	..	3

Registration in all cases 10c.

Acknowledgment of Delivery.—Inland, 5c.; India and Foreign, 10c.

Postage Stamps; 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 12c., 15c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 75c.
Re. 1'50, Rs. 2'25, Rs. 2'50.

Inland and Indian Parcel Post.

Inland.—4 oz. 5c., 8 oz. 10c., 1 lb. 15c., every additional pound 15c. Recoveries on *Value-payable Parcels* (postage prepaid) made at Money Order rates plus 5c. postage.

Indian.—For parcels not exceeding 11 lb. :—Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb. 25c.; every succeeding pound 15c.

For parcels exceeding 11 lb. but not exceeding 50 lb. :—Between 11 lb. and 12 lb. Rs. 3'25; every succeeding pound 25c.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Direct Services.—To the United Kingdom (via Gibraltar), Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Agencies in China :—Not exceeding 3 lb. 75c., 3-7 lb. Re. 1'50, 7-11 lb. Rs. 2'25. (To the United Kingdom via Naples or Brindisi 75c. in addition to these rates.) [Parcels over 11 lb. (and up to 50 lb.) may be sent to United Kingdom by P. & O. service at 50c. a pound (books 25c. a pound).]

To Australia : (a) New South Wales, West Australia, South Australia, and New Zealand, 75c. a pound; (b) Victoria and Tasmania, first 2 lb. Re. 1'50, each succeeding pound 75c.; (c) Queensland, Re. 1 per pound.

To Mauritius.—Not exceeding 3 lb. Re. 1, 3-7 lb. Re. 1'50, 7-11 lb. Rs. 2.

To Dutch East Indies.—Not exceeding 3 lb. Re. 1'50, 3-7 lb. Rs. 2, 7-11 lb. Rs. 2'50.

To Natal.—50c. a pound (up to 11 lb.).

To France.—Rs. 2'30 per parcel (up to 11 lb.) by French steamer.

To Germany.—Rs. 2'85 per parcel (up to 11 lb.) by German steamer.

To Hungary, Rs. 3'15; Italy, Rs. 3'60; Norway, Rs. 3'75.

To *Java and Dutch East Indies*.—3 lb. Re. 1'60, 7 lb. Re. 1'85, 11 lb. Rs. 2'10 (German steamers).

To *French Indo-China* (French steamers) up to 11 lb. Rs. 2'85.

Indirect Services.—Other places are served indirectly through the medium of the Post Offices of *London, Germany, France, Egypt, India, Natal, Straits, Australia, and New Zealand*. For particulars regarding rates, maximum weight, &c., see "Ceylon Post Office Guide."

Money Orders.

Money Orders, both local and foreign, are issued and paid at all Post Offices.

Inland.—Limit Rs. 600. Commission: 10c. to Rs. 6.

Indian.—Limit Rs. 600. Commission ranges from 10c. to Rs. 6. Telegraph Money Orders at above rates plus Re. 1'25 cost of telegram.

Foreign.—Direct exchanges with *United Kingdom, Australia, Egypt, Malta, Natal, and New Zealand* (sterling currency, limit £40), and with *Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Seychelles* (rupee currency, limit Rs. 600). Other colonies and foreign countries are served through the medium of the *London, Indian, Egypt, Natal, Hong Kong, and New South Wales* Post Offices, which deduct their own "through commission" from the amount of the orders.

Commission: *United Kingdom* and all sterling currency countries, 25c. to Rs. 6; Rupee currency countries same as on Indian Orders.

Inland Postal Orders.

For 50c., Re. 1, 1½, 2, and 2½, commission 3c.; for Rs. 3, 4, and 5, commission 5c.; for Rs. 7½ and 10, commission 10c.

British Postal Orders.

Payable in the United Kingdom and British Possessions from 6d. to 21s. in value, commission 5 to 15 cents, are obtainable at the principal Post Offices.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Deposits are received in sums from 25c. up to Rs. 300 in any year, up to a limit of Rs. 1,500. Interest at the rate 2'40 per cent. is paid annually on every complete Rs. 10.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Ceylon Inland Service is the cheapest in the world:—

Inland "Urgent" telegrams, 75c. and "Ordinary" 25c. for 8 words (address free); additional words 10c. and 5c. respectively.

FOREIGN.

	<i>Per word.</i>		<i>Per word.</i>
To India ..	20c.	Pekin ..	2'69
Burmah ..	28	Mauritius ..	2'88
Europe, via Suez or Teheran	1'55	Canada ..	2'88
Aden ..	1'38	New York ..	2'31
Port Said ..	1'56	Chicago ..	2'50
Suez ..	1'56	Commonwealth of Australia	1'95
Singapore ..	1'56	New Zealand ..	2'19
Hong Kong & Shanghai via		Tasmania ..	1'95
Madras ..	1'95	New Caledonia	2'56
Japan ..	3'19	Cape Colony & Natal	2'95

For rates to other countries see "Ceylon Post Office Guide."

These rates are subject to exchange fluctuations.

Telegrams are delivered free within a radius of 3 miles; over 3 and up to 4 miles 40c. is charged, and for each additional mile 20c. Double charge at night.

Telegraph Stamps: 5c., 10c., 12c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 80c., Re. 1, Rs. 2'50, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50.

COACH SERVICES.

The following information giving times and fares (the three rates refer to European, Burgher, and Native passengers respectively) will prove useful to visitors who purpose travelling to different parts of the Island:—

The West Coast.

Colombo and Negombo : leave C. 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., arrive N. 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.; leave N. 7 a.m. and 3.45 p.m., arrive C. 10.30 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1.50.

Negombo and Chilaw : leave N. 6 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., arrive C. 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.; leave C. 5 a.m. and 11 a.m., arrive N. 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Rs. 5, 3, 2.

Chilaw and Puttalam : leave C. 4.10 p.m., arrive P. 9.30 p.m.; leave P. 5 a.m., arrive C. 10.30 a.m. Rs. 7, 4, 2.50.

Negombo and Minuwangoda (bullock coach) : leave N. 3.30 p.m., arrive M. 6.30 p.m.; leave M. 6.30 a.m., arrive N. 9.30 a.m. Re. 1, 50 cents.

The Planting Districts.

Avisawella - Ratnapura and Rakwana : leave A. 11 a.m., R. 3 p.m., arrive Rak. 8.30 p.m.; leave Rak. 5.20 a.m., R. 10.20 a.m., arrive A. 3.20 p.m. Rs. 17.50, 12, 6.

Avisawella and Ratnapura (bullock coach) : leave A. 9.30 p.m., arrive R. 5 a.m.; leave R. 9 p.m., arrive A. 5 a.m.

Pelmadulla and Balangoda : leave P. 5.30 p.m., arrive B. 8.30 p.m.; leave B. 5 a.m., arrive P. 8 a.m. Rs. 6, 4.50, 2.

Polgahawela and Kegalla : leave P. 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., arrive K. 11.15 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.; leave K. 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m., arrive P. 8.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Rs. 2, 1.50, 1.

Gampola and Pussellawa : leave G. 3 p.m., arrive P. 5 p.m.; leave P. 8 a.m., arrive G. 10 a.m. Rs. 3, 2.

Hatton and Norwood : leave H. 6 a.m. and 2.20 p.m., arrive N. 7.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; leave N. 9.35 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., arrive H. 10.40 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rs. 2.50, 1.87½, 1.25.

Norwood and Bagawantalawa : leave N. 7.25 a.m. and 3.40 p.m., arrive B. 8.45 a.m. and 5 p.m.; leave B. 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., arrive N. 9.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rs. 3.50, 2.62½, 1.75.

Norwood and Maskeliya : leave N. 7.25 a.m. and 3.40 p.m., arrive M. 8.30 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.; leave M. 8.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., arrive N. 9.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rs. 2.50, 1.87½, 1.25.

Talawakele and Agrapatana : leave T. 3 p.m., Lindula 4 p.m., arrive A. 5.30 p.m.; leave A. 7.30 a.m., L. 9 a.m., arrive T. 10 a.m. Rs. 5, 3.75, 2.50.

Bandarawela, Badulla, Passara, and Lunugala : leave Band. 12 noon, Bad. 3.30 p.m., P. 5.30 p.m., arrive L. 8.30 p.m.; leave L. 7 a.m., P. 9.45 a.m., Bad. 1 p.m., arrive Band. 4.15 p.m. Rs. 16, 11, 7.

Bandarawela and Badulla (bullock coach) : leave Band. 7.30 p.m., arrive Bad. 4 a.m.; leave Bad. 8.30 p.m., arrive Band. 4 a.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1.50.

The Southern Province.

Matara and Tangalla : leave M. 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., arrive T. 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.; leave T. 6 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., arrive M. 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Rs. 5, 2.50, 1.50.

Tangalla and Hambantota : leave T. 3 p.m., arrive H. 8 p.m., leave K. 5.30 a.m., arrive T. 10.30 a.m. Rs. 7.50, 3, 2.

To the East Coast.

Matale and Dambulla : leave M. 10 a.m., arrive D. 2.40 p.m.; leave D. 10.30 a.m., arrive M. 3.30 p.m. Rs. 6, 4, 3.50.

Dambulla and Trincomalee : leave D. 2.50 p.m., arrive T. 9 a.m.; leave T. 3 p.m., arrive D. 9.30 a.m. Rs. 15, 10, 7.50.

Lunugala and Batticaloa : leave L. 5 a.m., arrive B. 6 p.m.; leave B. 5.30 a.m., arrive L. 7.30 p.m. Rs. 25, 15, 10.

The Northern Province.

Valuvettiturai, Point Pedro, and Kodikamam: leave V. 4.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Point Pedro 5.10 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.; K. 7.30 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.; leave K. 8 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.; arrive Point Pedro 10.30 a.m. and 10.45 p.m.; V. 11.45 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. Rs. 2, 1'50, 1.

Jaffna and Vaddukoddai: leave Jaffna Kachcheri 5.45 a.m., Jaffna 6 a.m., Vannarponnai 6.30 p.m., Manipay 7.30 a.m., Vaddukoddai 9 a.m.; leave V. 3.30 p.m., M. 5 p.m., Vannarponnai 6 p.m., Jaffna 6.30 p.m., Jaffna Kachcheri 6.45 p.m. Re. 1, 75 cents, and 50 cents.

Mankulam and Mullaittivu (bullock coach): leave Man. 7 p.m., arrive at Mul. 6 a.m.; leave Mul. 8 p.m., arrive at Man. 6 a.m. Rs. 5, 3'75, 2'50.

FREEMASONRY.**Masonic Lodges in Colombo.**

- Sphinx Lodge, No. 107, I.C. 4th Monday in each month, 8.30 P.M.
 Leinster, No. 115, I. C. .. 2nd Monday in each month, 8.30 P.M.
 Bonnie Doon, No. 611, S.C. 1st Saturday in each month, 8.30 P.M.
 St. George, No. 2, 170, E.C. 1st Thursday in each month, 8.30 P.M.
 Connaught, No. 2, 940, E.C. 3rd Thursday in each month, 8.30 P.M.
 Lanka Royal Arch, 107, I.C. 3rd Wed. in Jan., April, July, & Oct.
 Hercules Royal Arch, No. 2, 170, E. C. .. 2nd Tuesday in Jan., April, July, & Oct.
 Lanka Mark, No. 107, I.C. Meets when called.
 St. George of Colombo Mark, No. 464, E. C. .. 2nd Wed. in Mar., June, Sept., & Dec.
 Bonnie Doon Mark, No. 611, S. C. .. Meets when called.
 Ceylon Preceptory of Kts. Templar, No. 99, E.C. .. 3rd Friday in Jan., April, July, & Oct.
 Colombo Preceptory, Kts. Templar, No. 164, E.C. 3rd Sat. in Jan., Feb., April, and July.
 Ceylon Priory of Malta, No. 99, E.C. .. Meets when called.
 Colombo Priory of Malta, No. 164, E.C. .. Meets when called.
 Ceylon (Cryptic) Councils of M.E., R., S., S.E.M. No. 21, E.C. .. 4th Saturdays in May and November.
 Lanka Council Allied Masonic Degrees No. 23, E.C. 2nd Saturday in June and November, and in January when called.
 Lanka Conclave Kts. Rome and Red Cross Constantine, K.H.S. & K. St. J., No. 156, E.C. Meets when called.
 Provincial Priory, Ceylon 3rd Friday in Jan., 2nd Friday in Feb., and 3rd Friday in Oct.

CONSULS.**REPRESENTATIVES IN COLOMBO OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

- America, U. S. of.—W. Morey, consul, and E. L. Morey, vice and deputy consul, 2, Queen street
- Austro-Hungary.—E. Enchelmayer, consul, 3, Prince street
- Belgium.—A. Redemann, consul, Victoria buildings, York street
- Denmark.—A. J. Sawyer, consul, 2, Queen street
- France.—E. Labussière, K.L.H., consular agent, Chamber of Commerce buildings
- German Empire.—Ph. Freudenberg, consul, 29, Chatham street
- Italy.—E. Enchelmayer, consul, 3, Prince street
- Japan.—C. E. H. Symons, consul, 4, Prince street
- Netherlands.—A. Schulze, consul, 25, Upper Chatham street
- Norway.—Sir Stanley Bois, acting consul, 11, Queen street
- Persia.—M. I. Mohamed Alie, vice-consul, Dam street
- Portugal.—C. S. V. Morrison, acting consul, 12, Queen street
- Russia.—E. Labussière, K.L.H. (French consular agent), acting vice-consul, Chamber of Commerce buildings
- Siam.—T. S. Clark, acting consul, 14, Baillie street
- Spain.—C. S. V. Morrison, acting consul, 12, Queen street
- Sweden.—Sir Stanley Bois, acting consul, 11, Queen street
- Turkey.—Mohd. Macan Markar Effendi, consul, 70, Old Moor street



PUBLIC WORSHIP.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAYS AT THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF WORSHIP IN COLOMBO.
Church of England.

	Officiating Clergy.	Language.	A.M.	P.M.
Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. W. A. Stone, Warden, St. Thomas's English	..	English	*6, 7, †8	.. †4 & 5
Mutwal	Rev. G. A. H. Arndt, Sub-Warden .. Rev. J. W. Wijesinghe ..	Sinhalese ..	9.30	.. —
	* Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month. † Holy Communion (choral) and Sermon. ‡ Children's Service 1st Sunday in month.			
St. Peter's .. Fort ..	Rev. H. A. Meaden ..	English ..	*8, †9, ‡10.15	§6
	* Holy Communion every Sunday. † Matins and Sermon (Parade Service). ‡ Lifany. § Evensong and Sermon.			
Holy Trinity, St. Sebastian	Rev. C. A. Koch, Colonial Chaplain ..	English ..	*7.30 & †9 ..	4.30
	* Last Sunday only: Holy Communion. † Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays.			
St. Michael & All Angels, Rev. W. Henly Polwatta	..	English	*6.30, †7, ‡7.30 ..	§3.30, ||5
	* Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays. † Matins. ‡ Holy Communion. § Catechism. || Evensong and Sermon.			
	Rev. G. B. Ekanayake ..	Sinhalese	*6.15, †8.30, ‡8.45, §9.15	||6.30
	* Holy Communion 2nd Sunday † Fourth Sunday only: Holy Communion. ‡ Children's Service except on 4th Sunday. § Matins and Sermon.			
Christ Church, Galle	Face Rev. A. E. Dibben, C.M.S. Rev. J. Perera ..	English ..	*6.45, †9.30	‡5
	Rev. J. V. Daniel ..	Sinhalese ..	—	§3
	Catechist ..	Tamil ..	*7.30	.. —
	* Holy Communion on 4th Sunday. † Holy Communion on 1st Sunday. ‡ Holy Communion on 3rd Sunday. § Holy Communion on last Sunday.	Portuguese ..	—	.. 3

<i>Church of England—contd.</i>	Officiating Clergy.	Language.	A.M.	P.M.
St. Luke's, Maradana	.. Rev. A. E. Dibben, C.M.S.	.. English	—	.. *4.45
	Rev. J. Perera	.. Sinhalese	.. *9	.. —
	Catechists	.. Tamil	.. —	.. 12.30
	* Holy Communion on 3rd Sunday.			
St. Matthew's, Dematagoda	Rev. J. Silva	.. English	.. *7.30	.. 5
		.. Sinhalese	.. †7.30, 9	.. —
	* Holy Communion on 1st Sunday.			
	† Holy Communion on 4th Sunday (usually).			
St. Paul's, Bambalapitiya	Rev. J. C. Ford	.. English	.. 6.45, *7.15	†3.45, 5
	Rev. B. Fernando	.. Sinhalese	.. †8.30	.. —
	* Holy Communion. † Catechism. ‡ Holy Communion on 3rd Sunday, 8 a.m.			
All Saints, Hulftsdorp	.. Rev. H. B. Goonatilleke	.. Sinhalese	.. *9	.. 4
	* Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays.			
St. Paul's, Pettah	.. Rev. O. Beven	.. English	.. *7.30	.. †3.15, 6.30
	* Holy Communion except 2nd Sunday. † Children's Service.	.. Portuguese	.. †7.30, 8.30	.. 5
	‡ Holy Communion on 2nd Sunday.			
St. Thomas's, Kochchikade	Rev. G. A. H. Arndt	.. Tamil	.. *7.30, 9	.. 6.45
	* Holy Communion on 2nd Sunday.			

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Roman Catholic.

	A.M.	P.M.
St. Lucia's Cathedral, Kotahena ..	*7 & 9 ..	5
St. Philip Neri's, Pettah ..	†7 & 9 ..	5
St. Anthony's, Kochchikade ..	5 ..	—
St. Joseph's, Grandpass ..	8 ..	5
St. Sebastian's, Silversmith street ..	†8 ..	5
St. Andrew's, Mutwal { when Mission- } ..	8 ..	4
St. James', Mutwal { ary is at the } ..	8 ..	4
St. John's, Mutwal { station } ..	8 ..	4
St. Mary's, Bambalapitiya ..	8 ..	4.30
All Saints', Borella ..	8 ..	5

* Sermon in English on alternate Sundays. † With Sermon in English.
‡ Sermon in English on 1st Sunday in month.

Presbyterian.

St. Andrew's, Fort ..	9 ..	—
Wolfendahl ..	9 ..	*1.30, 4.30
Bambalapitiya ..	9 ..	—
Maligakanda ..	— ..	5

* Sinhalese.

Baptist.

Cinnamon Gardens ..	8.30 ..	6
Do. (Sinhalese) ..	— ..	4
Grandpass (Sinhalese) ..	8 ..	6.30
Mattakuliya (Mission) ..	10 ..	—

Wesleyan.

Dam street, Pettah ..	English ..	9 ..	1.45
	Sinhalese ..	10.15 ..	—
	Portuguese ..	7.45 ..	—
	Tamil ..	12.30 ..	—
Kollupitiya ..	English ..	8.30 ..	4.45
	Sinhalese ..	9.45 ..	—
	Tamil ..	— ..	3
Maradana ..	English ..	9 ..	6
	Sinhalese ..	— ..	3
	Portuguese ..	— ..	4.30
Jampettah street ..	Tamil ..	9 ..	—
	English ..	— ..	6.30
	Sinhalese ..	— ..	3.30
Wellawatta ..	Sinhalese ..	9 ..	—
	English ..	— ..	4.30
Madampitiya ..	Sinhalese ..	8 ..	—
Mutwal ..	do. ..	10 ..	—

Independent Catholic.

O. L. of Good Death ..	Hulftsdorp ..	9 ..	5
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MERCANTILE AND TRADE LIST.

PRINCIPAL BANKS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c., IN COLOMBO.

[“The Fort” is understood where not otherwise stated.]

For Jewellers and Indian Ware Shops see List at end.

Abraham, J. P., nurseryman	..	Mutwal
Aitken, Spence & Co., merchants	..	2, Prince street
Andree, A. W., photographer	..	Union place, Slave Island
Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.	..	9, Queen street
Bamber, Kelway M., analyst	..	Hyde Park Corner, Slave Island
Bank of Madras	..	6, Baillie street
Bathgate, Pim & Co.	..	Vauxhall street, Slave Id.
Baur, A., Ceylon Manure Works	..	5, Prince street
Beven, H. O., auctioneer	..	4, York street
Bible Society's Depôts	..	{ Wesleyan Missn., Colpetty 33, Dam street, Pettah
Böhringer, Ch. & A., merchants	..	4, Prince street
Bois Brothers & Co., merchants	..	11, Queen street
Bosanquet & Co., merchants	..	17, Chatham street
Botticelli, A. J. M., music master	..	11, Prince street, Pettah
Boustead Bros., merchants	..	Gasworks street, Pettah
British India Steam Navigation Co.	..	11, Queen street
Brodie & Co., merchants	..	26, Upper Chatham street
Brown & Co., Ltd., engineers, &c.	..	15, Chatham street
Brown & Co., Lewis, merchants	..	22, Baillie street
Burdayron Frères, confectioners	..	2 & 3, Victoria buildings
Cahill & Sons, Edward, tailors	..	Chatham street
Capper & Sons, “Times of Ceylon”	..	Times buildings
Cargills, Limited, storekeepers	..	Prince and York streets
Do. (Cinn. Gardens branch)	..	Alexandra place, Cinnamon Gardens
Cargo Boat Despatch Co.	..	Commissariat street
Carolis, W. D., leather merchant	..	18, Kayman's gate
Carson & Co., merchants	..	Australia building, York street
Cave & Co., H. W., stationers, &c.	..	Queen & Chatham streets
Ceylon Tea Firing Co.	..	Ambawatta Mills, Slave Island
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	..	20, Queen street
Christian Literature Society	..	Dam street, Pettah
Church, H. P., accountant	..	18, Upper Chatham street
Clark, Young & Co., merchants	..	15, Baillie street
Colombo Apothecaries' Company, Ltd.	..	Prince & York streets
Do. (printing office)	..	York street
Colombo Commercial Company, Ltd.	..	{ Queen street Union place, Slave Island
Colombo Electroplating Works	..	11, Hospital street
Colombo Gas & Water Company, Ltd.	..	Gasworks street, Pettah
Colonial Photographic Co.	..	Victoria buildings

Colyer, Dr. E. H., dentist ..	Victoria buildings
Cook & Son, Thos., tourist agents ..	Victoria buildings
Coronation Band ..	C/o D.T.Weerasuria, Nor- ris road, Pettah
Cosmas, P., stevedore ..	2, Chatham street
Cramer & Sons, C. M., watchmakers ..	3, Chatham street
Creasy, E. B., merchant ..	12, Baillie street
Crosfield, Lampard & Co., merchants	21, Baillie street
Cumberbatch & Co., merchants ..	Vauxhall road, Slave Id.
Dadabhoj Nusserwanjee & Co. ..	3rd Cross street, Pettah
Daniel, A. Y., auctioneer ..	8, Baillie street
Daniel, R., auctioneer ..	7, Chatham street
Darley, Butler & Co., merchants ..	9, Queen street
Davidson & Co., Ltd., engineers ..	Forbes road, Maradana
Davies & Co., W. H., planters' stores	16, Baillie street
De Jong & Sons, P. T., chemists and storekeepers	26A, Norris road, Pettah 15, Chatham street
Delmege, Forsyth & Co., merchants ..	12, Queen street
Delmege, Reid & Co., merchants ..	16, Queen street
Del Tufo, Mrs., photographer ..	Colpetty (next G.F. Hotel)
De Mel, J. M., plumbago merchant ..	Horton place, Cinnamon Gardens
De Soysa, C. H. ..	5, Queen street
De Soysa, E. L. F., merchant ..	5, Queen street
De Soysa, J. W. Chas., merchant ..	5, Queen street
Didymos & Co., tobacconists ..	1A, Chatham street
Dodwell & Co., tea merchants ..	Times buildings
Domenico & Co., A., watchmakers ..	7, Chatham street
Don Carolis & Co., H., furniture dealers	52, Keyzer street, Pettah
Duckworth, C. W. H. ..	Fairfield works, Union pl.
Eastern Produce & Estates Co., Ltd.	San Sebastian (adjoining Railway terminus)
Egyptian Cigarette Factory ..	1B, Chatham street
Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish To- bacco Co., Ltd. ..	Victoria buildings
" Examiner Press " ..	14, Chatham street
Factory Clothing Co. ..	13, Chatham street
Ferguson, A. M. & J., " Observer " ..	19, Baillie street
Fernando, H. B., plumbago merchant	43, Colpetty
Fernando, H. P., ship chandler ..	39, Chatham street
Fernando & Brothers, W. A., plum- bago merchants	1, Rosmead place, Cinna- mon Gardens
Fernando & Co., N. S., merchant ..	76, Bankshall st., Pettah
Finlay, Muir & Co., merchants ..	10, Queen street
Forbes & Walker, produce brokers ..	28, Chatham street
Framjee Bhikhajee & Co., merchants	49, Main street, Pettah
Frazer & Co., Gordon, merchants ..	18, Upper Chatham street
Freudenberg & Co., merchants ..	29-32, Chatham street
Gallaha Ceylon Tea Estates Co., Ltd	72, Union place, Slave Id.
Gordon & Wilson, brokers ..	5, Baillie street
Hagenbeck, John, ship chandler ..	36, Chatham street

Hair Dressing Saloon (Colombo), Ltd.	Bristol buildings
Hall & Co., J. C., merchants ..	12, Baillie street
Henderson & Co., merchants ..	4, Queen street
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	20, Queen street
Horsfall, C. W., merchant ..	1, Baillie street
Hutson & Co., C. A., engineers ..	Korteboam st., Kotahena
Hydraulic Brick and Tile Co. ..	Mattakuliya Mills
Ice and Cold Storage Co., ..	11, Kollupitiya
"Independent" Press ..	18, Queen street
International Stores ..	5, Chatham street
John & Co., E., produce brokers ..	19, Upper Chatham street
John, George, produce broker ..	5, Prince street
Julius and Creasy, proctors, notaries, &c. ..	9, Queen street
Kearley & Tonge, tea merchants ..	13, Queen street
Keegel, F., farrier, &c. ..	Union place, Slave Island
Keell & Waldoek, produce brokers ..	Australia building
Keith, J. N., proctor and notary ..	3, Queen street
Kerr, C. H., photographer ..	39, Chatham street
King, W. S., importers ..	<i>Times</i> building
Koosnetzoff & Co., tea merchants ..	Australia building
Krawehl Coal Company, Ltd. ..	Victoria buildings
Kronenberg, F., carriage builder ..	Cramer's lane, Pettah
Leechman & Co., merchants ..	13, Queen street
Leechman, G. & W., merchants ..	13, Queen street
Lee, Hedges & Co., merchants ..	1, Baillie street
Lipton, Ltd., merchants and planters	4, Prince street
Loos, Hon. Mr. F. C., proctor and notary ..	2, Canal row
Lord, A. S. music master ..	Wall st., Kotahena
Lord, H. R. music master ..	Panchikawatta
Luschwitz, C., music master ..	Wellawatta
Mackwood & Co., merchants ..	20, Baillie street
Mackwood & Co., Charles, merchants	25, Upper Chatham street
Madras, Bank of ..	6, Baillie street
Marinitsch, G. A., merchant ..	11, Queen street
Martin & Co., drapers, dressmakers, outfitters, &c. ..	19, Queen street
Martin & Co., H. A., merchants ..	17, Baillie street
Mathew & Co., ship chandlers ..	1, Canal row
McIntyre Bros., tea exporters ..	Australia buildings
Mercantile Bank of India ..	6, Queen street
Messageries Maritimes de France ..	Chamber of Commerce buildings
Miller & Co., wine merchants and general storekeepers ..	11, York street
Mohamed Deen, military tailor ..	Hospital street
Molchanoff, Pechatnoff & Co., tea merchants ..	Australia building
Morton & Co., J. P., Ice and Aërated waters manufacturers ..	Galle Face
National Bank of India ..	Victoria buildings

Neiland & Wilson, importers and exporters ..	<i>Times</i> building
Nelson, Moate & Co., tea merchants ..	Victoria buildings
New Colombo Boot Emporium ..	19, Queen street
New Colombo Ice Company, Limited ..	Glenie street, Slave Island
New York Life Assurance Co. ..	1, Baillie street
Orient Co., Ltd., merchants ..	Chamber of Commerce buildings
Oriental Boat Co. ..	Hospital lane
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance ..	2, Baillie street
Orr & Sons, P., jewellers ..	Victoria buildings
Pappe & Co., H. J., wine merchants ..	24, Upper Chatham street
Passe & Co., No. 1 Boat Company ..	Wharf
Pate & Son, A., livery stables, &c. ..	10, Union place, Slave Id.
Payne, Geo. & Co., tea merchants ..	10, Queen street
Peek Bros. & Winch, tea merchants ..	41, Chatham street
Penisular and Oriental S. N. Co. ..	Victoria buildings
Perera, M. C., Cycle Agent ..	Highfield, Colpetty
Pieris, H. J., landed proprietor ..	Elscourt, Turret road
Plâté & Co., photographers ..	{ Galle Face Hotel Bristol Studio, Kollupitiya
Raffel, A., Cemetery Superintendent, undertaker ..	Elibank road, Havelock Town
Ramsamy, J. N., silk merchant ..	Victoria buildings and Bristol Hotel
Randel, A., Cycle Works ..	5, Rifle St., Slave Island
Rettie & Co., shoemakers ..	7, Baillie street
Reuter's Telegram Agency ..	Victoria buildings, York street
Robertson & Co., J. M., merchants ..	6, Prince street
Robson, & Co., George, engineers, &c. ..	5-6, New Moor st., Pettah
Rodewald & Heath, tea merchants ..	Park st., Slave Island
Rodrigo, W., undertaker ..	Kanatta road, Borella
Rowbotham & Co., tea merchants ..	2, Baillie street
Rowley, Davies & Co., tea merchants ..	Victoria buildings
Rusbridge, E. G., stamp vendor ..	Colombo Library
Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency ..	Victoria buildings
Schulze Bros. & Co., merchants ..	25, Upper Chatham street
Shariff Bros., tailors ..	3, Chatham street
Silva & Co., J. C. de ..	Norris road, Pettah.
Sime & Co., drapers ..	Cargills' building
Skeen & Co., F., photographers ..	41, Chatham street
Skrine & Co., merchants ..	18, Baillie street
Smith, Campbell & Co., outfitters ..	14, Baillie street
Somerville & Co., produce brokers ..	15, Queen street
Soysa & Co., S. Peter, merchants ..	2, Canal row
"Standard" Press ..	6, Canal row, Fort

Stcherbatchoff, Tchokoff & Co., tea merchants ..	Victoria buildings
Stuart & Co., George, merchants ..	14, Queen street
Stevenson & Sons, merchants ..	Mattakkuliya
Street, F. F., tea broker ..	Ambawatta Mills, Slave Island
Symons, C. E. H., produce broker ..	4, Prince street
Tarrant & Co., merchants ..	{ Times buildings
	Union place, Slave Island
Tetley & Co., Joseph ..	2, Prince street
Theodor & Rawlins, tea merchants ..	10, Queen street
The Trading Company (of Moscow)..	Australia building
Thompson, Fraser, Ramsay, Proprietary, Ltd., tea merchants ..	{ Times buildings
	Darley road, Maradana
Thompson, Thomas & Co., W., Australian stores ..	York street
Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., tea merchants ..	Victoria buildings
Vacuum Oil Co., U. S. A. ..	16, Queen street
Van Cuylenberg and De Fry, proctors, notaries, &c. ..	Canal row
Vanderspar & Co., J. J., merchants ..	Victoria buildings
Vavasseur & Co., J. H., merchants ..	Dean's road, Maradana
Volkart Brothers, merchants ..	3, Prince street
Von Possner, A., aerated waters, &c. ..	35A, Glenie street, Slave Island
Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., engineers &c. ..	25, Prince street
Wallis, S. W., livery stablemen, saddlers, undertakers, &c. ..	{ Colpetty (opposite Galle Face Hotel)
Wapche Marikar & Sons, building contractors ..	15, Baillie street
Weerasuriya, D. T., auctioneer, &c. ..	Norris road, Pettah
Wharfage Co., Ltd. ..	Customs premises
White, Geo., Bartleet Co., Brokers ..	17, Baillie street
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., drapers and storekeepers ..	{ Australia building, York street
Whittall & Co., merchants ..	7, Queen street
Wijayaratna & Co., booksellers, news agents, &c., railway book-stall proprietors ..	{ 5, Rife street, Slave Island
Wright & Co., C. M., tea and produce merchants ..	Victoria buildings
Younger & Co., W. ..	11, Queen street
Zellweger, G., agricultural chemist ..	5, Prince street

NATIVE JEWELLERS AND INDIAN DEALERS.

*G. O. H. Buildings.***Macan Markar, O.L.M. (Main Building).*

Abdul Cader & Co., S.S. .. 11	Magdon Ismail, M. .. 9
Careem, A. M. A. .. 10	*Meera Lebbe Maricar, P. T. .. 7
*De Silva & Co., D. F. .. 2	Mohamed Baay, A. I. .. 8
Ismail, A. H. .. 1	Mohammed & Co., A.L.M. 3
Ismail & Co., N. M. .. 6	Sabor & Co., H. M. .. 4
*Joonos & Co., M. C. .. 12	*Topunsing Mootoomul† .. 5
Maama Mohamed, A.L.M. 14	Vilcassim Ismail .. 13

Victoria Buildings (opposite G. O. H.)

Ibrahim & Bros., P. M., No. 7.

Mohamed Baay, A. I., No. 1.

*Ramsamy & Bros., J. N., Nos. 9 & 10.†

*Topunsing Mootoomul, Nos. 5 & 6.†

Bristol Hotel Buildings.

Abdul Cader & Co., N. M. 3	Mohideen, M. B. A. .. 4
*Abdul Caffoor, N. D. H... 9	*Ramsamy & Bros. J. N.† 8
Cassim & Co., M. M. .. 1	Sheikh Ismail & Co., M. A. 2
Ismail, A. C. M. .. 14	Vilcassim & Co., A. .. 5
Ismail Marikar & Co., A. 6	

Queen's Street.

Seeromull Topundas, No. 18 (corner of Chatham st.).†

York Street.

Atmaram, M. (Cargills' Building).†

Dayaram & Co., No. 9 (corner of Chatham st.).†

*Topunsing Mootoomull (Australia Building).†

Chatham Street.

‡ Arasy Markar, A. L. H. .. 12A	*Don Theodoris & Co. .. 40
*Chandiram, P.† .. 1	Ismail & Bros., A. C. A... 2
*De Silva & Co., D. F. .. 7	Mahamood & Co., P. T. .. 3
De Silva, & Co., H. H. M. 6	*Thegris & Co., W. B. .. 5
De Silva, P. .. 4	

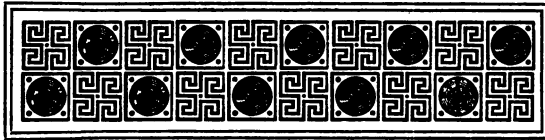
Galle Face Hotel.

Ismail & Bros., M.

*Ramsamy & Bros., J. N.†

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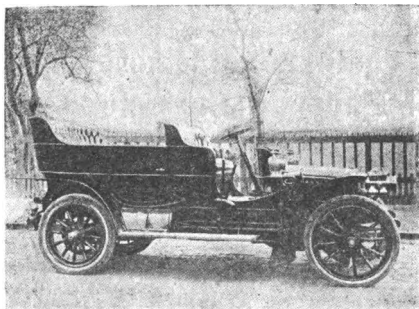
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