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# DIAMONDS AND GOLD

OF

## SOUTH AFRICA.

BY

HENRY MITCHELL,

*OF KIMBERLEY.*

TOGETHER WITH THE

## TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

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LONDON: PUBLISHED BY

FREDC. C. MATHIESON & SON, BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, E.C.  
EFFINGHAM WILSON & CO., ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

1888.

Eng 1428.88



*Class of 1851 fund*

✓

FREDC. C. MATHIESON & SON,  
GENERAL PRINTERS,  
FINANCIAL COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS,  
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, E.C.

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## ADDENDUM.

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I have omitted entering into the Delagoa Bay Route to the Barberton, De Kaap, Komati, and other parts of the Transvaal. The present routes are only given ; but when this great and important undertaking is complete, it will revolutionise the routes of certain districts—Natal especially. This will be fully given at some future date.

H.M.



# THE DIAMOND FIELDS

## OF

### SOUTH AFRICA.

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SOUTH AFRICA IS A LAND OF SURPRISES.—The proverb regarding it runs, “Either flood or famine.” The Cape Colony and Natal were almost on the verge of bankruptcy previous to the discovery of diamonds. Soon after this, attention was given to Ostrich farming; flocks of these birds in their wild state abounded almost to the very homesteads of the farmers, yet for many years no effort was made to tame them. The breeding of Ostriches has now become a settled industry; but I am concerned only with Diamonds and Gold. In 1867 the first diamond was found. At this time a Mr. O'Reilly was returning from the interior to Colesberg. Having made a halt at the farm of Mr. Van Niekerk, in Albania, near Griqualand West, he observed some children playing with what were thought to be pretty pebbles. One of the stones threw out a strong dazzling light. O'Reilly examined it, and informed the farmer at the same time that he believed it was a precious stone and of considerable value. Van Niekerk thought this absurd, and at length O'Reilly finding that Niekerk would not take anything for the stone, made the proposition, that if it should fetch any money value the proceeds should be shared equally between them; this was agreed to. The stone was then taken to Colesberg, and Mr. Plewman (of Messrs. Plewman Bros., who supplied O'Reilly with interior goods) informed me not long since that when O'Reilly stated his conviction that the stone was a *Diamond* he was laughed and

scoffed at. O'Reilly, with the stone, then wrote his initials on a pane of glass. A bystander remarked that a common flint would do the same; a gun flint was tried and it scratched the glass. O'Reilly was told that his "precious" stone was no better than flint, and a man present snatched up the stone and threw it out of window, but O'Reilly picked it up and then cut a tumbler with it; even then no one in Colesberg would believe that the stone was a Diamond, and O'Reilly became the subject of ridicule. In Grahamstown there resided a very celebrated man named Doctor Atherstone. O'Reilly sent the stone to him; and Bishop Ricards, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, whom Dr. Atherstone consulted, pronounced it to be a Diamond of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  carats. Even then people would not believe it was a Diamond, and stated that this gentleman knew nothing about it. The stone was then sent to Colonial Secretary Southey, who stated that it was unquestionably a Diamond. It was forwarded to England and valued by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell at *five hundred pounds*, at which price it was purchased by Sir Philip Wodehouse, then Governor of the Cape Colony.

On being assured that his find was a Diamond, O'Reilly set about searching for more, and he shortly discovered a second, which weighed  $8\frac{7}{8}$  carats, which he sold for £200. This caused a great deal of excitement and induced many persons to search for Diamonds.

As O'Reilly will pass from our view, it is well to remark that it was owing to his dogged perseverance that the present generation owe the discovery of Diamonds, and from what I can gather, no reward has ever been given to him or any money acknowledgment made to him by Governments of South Africa, and O'Reilly is now in the Transvaal working for his livelihood. Small stones after this were brought to the white farmers and traders by natives who had learnt that the stones were of value. These natives thought, from the desire of the white men to purchase, that the stones possessed talismanic powers. The excitement reached a climax when it was rumoured that an *eighty-three* carat had been picked up. Mr. Niekerk heard this rumour and set about hunting it up. He had seen one in the possession of a native previous to O'Reilly purchasing the first stone; this native was found and fortunately he

had kept the stone, but it was now difficult to induce the native to part with it, but Mr. Niekerk gave him 500 sheep and nearly all he possessed for this stone, which was afterwards sold by him in Hopetown for £11,200, and was known afterwards as the "Star of South Africa," and I believe it is now in the possession of the Countess of Dudley. Naturally, this created a great "*furore*," men from all parts began to move towards the banks of the Vaal River, as, as yet, no one knew the exact place where the stones had been found. It was actually set afloat that Diamonds had been obtained from Brazil by interested parties in Africa, so that by this means they might dispose of their properties at a high figure, and doubts were expressed in the very highest quarters as to the genuineness of the finds; so much so that a well known London person sent out an expert, who reported that there were no Diamonds in the country, and that there were no indications of the existence of precious stones. Had this man made a careful inspection around the district where Kimberley, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, and De Beers now stand, he could have, at that time, kicked Diamonds with his feet. Letters from this agent appeared in the London papers, and it was settled that South Africa was non-Diamondiferous.

South Africa is said to be the grave of reputations, as regards Governors, Generals, Politicians, but save me from Geological experts or Geologists. South Africa is a puzzle to them in every way, and from the long experience I have had in South Africa, I should place but very little credit on any reports from any expert Geologists, simply because they have not yet shown that they know anything about it; from Diamondiferous soil to the Banket Reefs in the Transvaal, all are alike a puzzle to them, yet it is on record that an old missionary map, now in existence in Cape Town, bears the words—

"HERE BE DIAMONDS."

But while the so called English expert was publishing his letters several parcels of Diamonds which had been dug for were on their way to Europe. Amongst those diggers who procured at this early date a really good parcel was Mr. I. B. Robinson. This gentleman

was on his way to the Vaal River from Bethulie ; to reach this he had to pass through Dutoitspan, in which place there was then only one house, which was inhabited by an aged woman. Mr. Robinson asked the old lady if she had any pebbles or pretty stones. She answered yes, and exhibited some of the common red, green, and blue kind, which are found in abundance in Griqualand West ; but besides these she had a bag full of white stones. On examination these were found to be crystals, and 15 small Diamonds which were amongst them were purchased. Mr. Robinson proceeded to Heilbron, which was then a native village on the Vaal River. A native there had in his possession a small stone of *two* carats, which he purchased ; this induced others to search for more, which, when found, were readily bought. Other prospecting parties were in the wake of Mr. Robinson ; these made discoveries at Priel, which is situated opposite the present town of Barkly West, and to this day stones of rare purity are found in this district. From Priel to Longlands Camp and Waldecks Plant the digger and his cradle are still found. Messrs. Litkie and Bowley, Diamond dealers of Kimberley, visit these places weekly.

Hundreds of people now commenced digging at Priel and Klip Drift, and these did their best to keep the finds secret, but it was of no avail, and at the end of 1869 or beginning of 1870 over *five hundred* cradles were at work. The scene was unsurpassed, the fine broad, beautiful Vaal River, with its beautiful islands covered with verdure—the willow and the camel thorn growing in rank luxuriance. Many are the stories told of the life at Priel, of the hardships endured, and the turning stroke of luck to many. For a time the river diggings absorbed all attention. In digging communities, there are always to be found men of adventurous spirit who, although restless, yet are and have been an advantage to the general community ; these adventurers “*fossicated*” about, and some small diamonds were picked up at Bultfontein and Dutoitspan. This was in 1870 and at a distance of about 20 miles from Priel. This is the most wonderful record in the History of the Diamond Fields, viz., the discovery of the Dry Diggings, which now comprise Kimberley, De Beers, Bultfontein, and Dutoitspan, and which yielded last year over £4,000,000 of Diamonds.

### **BULTFONTEIN.**

**BULTFONTEIN** was formerly the property of a Mr. du Ploy, and was purchased from him in the early part of 1870 for a comparatively small sum. The Diamonds which were found on the surface here were small, and a general impression prevailed at first that it would not pay to dig; but the digging was more successful than anticipated, and to this day Bultfontein stones are sought after and find a ready sale. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  carat gems are articles of necessity to the trade.

### **DUTOITSPAN.**

The proprietor of Dutoitspan, seeing the success which attended the digging operations at Bultfontein, induced some friends of his to dig upon his estate. This proprietor was named Van Wyk, and he claimed one-fourth of the finds. Naturally, the finding of diamonds at Bultfontein and Dutoitspan came to the ears of the diggers on the river, who rushed to these new diggings, and after a trial were not satisfied with Mr. Van Wyk's terms. They then decided to jump the farm and pay a claim license of 7s. 6d. per month. These farms were then under the Free State, and Mr. Van Wyk appealed to the Government, but in vain. At this time thousands of diggers were collected, and the proprietors, finding that they could not resist the will of these diggers, threw open their farms and consented to the diggers' terms. These two farms, with others, have since been purchased, and now form the Company known as the London and South African Exploration Company, Limited.

The adjoining estate to Bultfontein and Dutoitspan is named Vooruitzigt, on which are De Beers and Kimberley Mines.

### **DE BEERS.**

This was the property of Mr. De Beer, and who, with his sons, had been working Vooruitzigt as a farm. Perceiving the success of Dutoitspan and Bultfontein, and that the formation partook of the same character, they commenced a search for Diamonds, and their efforts were rewarded. This brought other diggers to the spot and they found marvellously well, the force of diggers increased daily, and a camp was formed there, which is known as Old De Beers until this day. A suburban township named Gladstone is in close proximity. De Beers Mine is the best known Mine in the world. From its commencement it has been in the hands of

men who have steadily developed its resources by a process of amalgamation, taking up claims as they have been abandoned by diggers who had not the means to work at any great depth, and also purchasing claims from those willing to unite with De Beers Company. Messrs. Rhodes, Stow, & Rudd, have for years carried on the amalgamating process; they have obtained the whole of De Beers for the De Beers Company, from which the De Beers Consolidated Mines have sprung. Interests have been acquired in Bultfontein and Dutoitspan which give them controlling powers, and so great has been the leverage, that the whole of Kimberley Mine has been absorbed. Investors who have purchased De Beers stock lately have purchased into these united interests, and I venture to say that there is not a more valuable investment in existence. The interests are watched over by men of sterling worth, whose probity and honesty are second to none on this globe. *Ten thousand pounds* was voted to the *Chairman*, The Honourable Cecil Rhodes, M.L.A., for his untiring efforts on behalf of the Company. The writer enjoys the personal friendship of this gentleman (as well as that of every other Director), and can bear testimony to labour bestowed by Mr. Rhodes and the anxiety under which other men would have broken down. Through him the position of De Beers is strong, in fact, impregnable, as regards the Diamond world. Mr. Rhodes refused this ten thousand with a generosity seldom found in the Directors of Public Companies.

### KIMBERLEY MINE. 7

This wonderful Mine was discovered in July, 1881, but previous to this the Vooruitzicht estate had passed from old Mr. De Beers to Mr. A. Ebdon. All this valuable property was, I believe, offered to J. A. Hill, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hill & Paddon, for from *five hundred pounds* to *seven hundred pounds*. This was at the time when the river diggings were at full swing, and the dry diggings had not been proved. The discovery of Diamonds in Kimberley Mine was almost accidental. It was a small kopje (hill), covered with mimosa bush. A young man was enjoying the shade under the sheltering branches of the mimosa, and scraping the soil with his knife he unearthed a beautiful gem. This became known to some friends of the finder who were Colesberg men. These com-

menced digging operations, and the Mine was named the Colesberg Kopje. Shortly the richness of the finds attracted the whole community. All were eager to secure a holding, no matter how small. A regular rush took place. Jumping was rampant. The Mine became known as the "New Rush." Other mines for a time were almost abandoned, and Claims\* which originally were obtained for a mere song suddenly fetched large prices—eighths, quarters, halves, and three-quarters of a Claim were freely dealt in. The Claims were rapidly worked and *formed* into companies. One company was floated at £25,000 per Claim.

The digger's life was not all honey, water for cleaning purposes had at one time to be brought from a distance of from 5 to 6 miles. The Diamonds in the whole of the Mines were found on the surface. It is considered that these Mines are volcanic in their origin, and the upheaval must have thrown the stones to the surface. When the sand forming the top had been penetrated a hard substance of a mouse colour (now named blue) was struck. The diggers were in despair ; many gave up digging and thought it was all up with them. The pick and the shovel were thrown down ; but bitterly do those disappointed ones now regret giving in. Blocks of this blue ground were exposed to the air, and it was found that after rain they fell to pieces and from them were taken out precious gems. The abandoned claims were rapidly jumped and fortunes made. This blue ground is pulverised by being exposed to the air ; it then goes through a washing machine ; it is veritable *muck*, and from this dirty substance comes the bright and shining Crystal. In 1880 and 1881 private holders experienced great difficulty with ground or reef falls, for it must be fully understood that the circumference of the blue ground or diamondiferous soil is clearly defined and surrounded by hard rock or shale. There were also water difficulties, holders found it difficult to work separately, hence the formation of companies. The amalgamating process has been going on ever since, until now it may be said that the four Mines are virtually one. Underground workings are being steadily pursued, although I believe the day will come again when open-air working will be resorted to, especially in Kimberley Mine.

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\* A Claim is 30 by 30 feet.

# TABLE OF STATISTICS

OF THE

## DE BEERS MINING COMPANY

*Since its formation in 1880 to 1888.*

Year ending 31st March.	Number of Loads of "Blue"	Number of Loads Ground Hauled.	Number of Loads of "Blue" Washed.	Number of Carats of Diamonds found.	Amount realised by Sale of Diamonds.	Number of Carats per load of "Blue."	Amount realised per Carat sold.	Amount realised per Load.	Balance of "Blue" on Floors at end of Year.	Dividends paid during the Year.	Cost of Production per Load.	Capital of Company during the Year.
1881	73,642	50,000	73,642	51,682	£ 62,367	7	24/1	16/11	Nil.	11,600 = 5½ p.c.	...	200,000
1882	99,439	96,731	99,439	76,859	104,552	8	27/3	21/8	3,000	19,966 = 3	13/2	665,550
1883	179,785	143,369	166,136	149,396	158,675	8	21/3	19/14	16,649	37,714 = 5½	11/9½	665,550
1884	220,046	204,917	173,666	177,248	198,268	9	22/5	22/10	63,029	52,148 = 7	10/	755,120
1885	338,618	427,215	323,324	278,018	237,469	7	20/8	17/9	138,318	62,666 = 7½	8/1	841,550
1886	331,744	569,551	539,507	395,001	325,439	7	16/4	21/7	230,660	121,814 = 12	8/3½	1,045,120
1887	588,317	404,387	437,295	560,253	517,103	4	18/5	21/2½	288,133	199,349 4/ = 16	9/2.15	1,265,620
1888	880,508	6,714	857,903	979,792	984,035	6	20/1	22/11½	303,405	503,042 10/ = 25	9/6½	423,332,170
Total	2,843,100	1,902,944	2,477,816	2,668,188	2,638,022	7	19/9 1/10	21/3½	303,405	*1,013,299 10/ = 71½%	9/6½	

\* In addition to above dividends, 41 per cent. has been distributed in Bonus Shares.

† Exclusive of £177,460 deferred capital.



## PROGRESS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

The Towns of Kimberley, Beaconsfield, and Gladstone have risen rapidly as mining operations have progressed. At first the bullock wagon, then tents, afterwards corrugated iron buildings, were the homes of the diggers; but now commodious brick residences are to be seen almost everywhere, the old shanties having disappeared. Kimberley is not only a mining centre, but the capital of the Midlands of South Africa, and takes rank with the Birmingham of England or the Chicago of the United States. It is surrounded by a country whose fertility is unequalled in South Africa. It is the high road to the Transvaal, Bechuanaland, and the North. Its people have supplied the greater part of the capital for the development of the gold fields. It contains the wealthiest, most go-ahead, and intelligent community in South Africa. Its library is a credit to the place. Its hospital is well supported, and there is scarcely an inhabitant but who furnishes a contribution to this institution. The Kimberley Club is noted for its elegance and comfort and its members for hospitality. Water is brought from the Vaal River, a distance of 25 miles, and the town is illuminated by electric light. Gardens have sprung up in what was once described as a howling wilderness. The streets, of which there are *twenty* miles, are well laid out. The sanitary condition of the camps, by which name Kimberley is still known, is superior to any other town in South Africa. All around evidences of energy are visible, viz., large warehouses, pushing merchants, modern shops, and an active busy Diamond and Gold Share Market receiving credits from all over the civilized world. It is the Exchange of South Africa by which other markets are ruled.

# IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS

JANUARY 1st TO

DATE.	From Colony, England, &c.		From Orange Free State.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
JANUARY ...	4,095 $\frac{1}{2}$	£5,050 0 0	7,007 $\frac{1}{2}$	£11,900 0 0
FEBRUARY ...	25	66 0 0	6,281 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,820 0 0
MARCH ...	214	23 3 9	14,508 $\frac{1}{4}$	22,515 0 0
APRIL ...	1,726	2,657 19 8	11,559 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,378 0 0
MAY ...	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 0 0	7,751 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,915 0 0
JUNE ...	2,393 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,433 11 7	8,825 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,125 0 0
JULY ...	1,283 $\frac{3}{4}$	250 17 6	9,739 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,415 0 0
AUGUST ..	4,628 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,150 1 0	6,177 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,604 7 6
SEPTEMBER...	941 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,666 7 6	7,559	14,473 15 0
OCTOBER ...	523 $\frac{1}{4}$	359 18 3	10,389 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,626 0 0
NOVEMBER ..	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 0 0	10,538	20,015 10 0
DECEMBER ...	739 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,772 9 9	9,172 $\frac{1}{5}$	17,837 10 0
TOTALS.	16,838 $\frac{3}{4}$	£17,626 9 0	109,509 $\frac{1}{4}$	£187,625 2 6

# INTO KIMBERLEY.

DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

From River Diggings.		T O T A L .		AVERAGE PER
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	CARAT.
3,620 $\frac{1}{4}$	£7,710 9 3	14,723	£24,660 9 3	33/5 $\frac{3}{4}$
3,189 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,120 3 9	9,496 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,006 3 9	35/9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,121	9,159 4 6	18,843 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,697 8 3	33/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,927 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,432 11 0	17,213 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,468 10 8	30/9
3,451 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,461 16 3	11,414 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,460 16 3	30/7
2,961 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,331 12 6	14,180 $\frac{1}{4}$	24,890 4 1	35/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3,483 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,886 16 0	14,506 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,552 13 6	36/7 $\frac{1}{4}$
4,364 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,132 4 0	15,170	22,886 12 6	30/2
4,926 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,286 1 0	13,427 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,426 3 6	39/5
4,551 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,068 8 6	15,464	27,054 6 9	34/11 $\frac{3}{4}$
4,255 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,914 13 0	14,550	29,042 3 0	39/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3,318 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,929 12 0	13,230 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,539 11 9	40/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
46,171 $\frac{1}{2}$	£95,433 11 9	172,519 $\frac{1}{2}$	£300,685 3 3	34/10 $\frac{1}{4}$

# IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS INTO KIMBERLEY

FROM

COLONY, ENGLAND, &c.,

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.				NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882	...	...	...	2,372 $\frac{1}{2}$	£3,515 0 0	29/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	„	1883	...	24,211 $\frac{5}{8}$	28,200 0 0	23/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	„	1884	...	30,137	29,198 0 0	19/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	„	1885	...	35,011 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,561 0 0	13/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	„	1886	...	21,562 $\frac{3}{8}$	25,731 0 0	23/10 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	„	1887	...	16,838 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,626 0 0	20/6 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS	...	...	...	130,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	£127,831 0 0	19/7 $\frac{3}{4}$

# IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS INTO KIMBERLEY

FROM

## ORANGE FREE STATE,

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.				NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ...	...			3,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	£6,211 0 0	37/4 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1883 ...	..			24,069 $\frac{5}{8}$	34,620 0 0	28/9 $\frac{1}{8}$
12 „ 1884 ...	...			43,394 $\frac{3}{4}$	74,140 0 0	34/2
12 „ 1885 ...	...			53,062 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,745 0 0	29/8 $\frac{1}{8}$
12 „ 1886 ...	...			73,303 $\frac{3}{4}$	124,087 0 0	33/10 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1887 ...	...			109,509 $\frac{1}{4}$	187,625 0 0	34/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS ...	...	...		306,660 $\frac{5}{8}$	£505,428 0 0	32/11 $\frac{1}{4}$

# IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS INTO KIMBERLEY

FROM

## THE RIVER DIGGINGS,

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ... ..	5,742 $\frac{3}{8}$	£6,010 0 0	20/11 $\frac{1}{8}$
12 „ 1883 ... ..	14,800 $\frac{3}{8}$	37,112 0 0	50/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1884 ... ..	19,710 $\frac{3}{8}$	57,639 0 0	58/5 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1885 ... ..	27,992	56,123 0 0	40/1 $\frac{1}{8}$
12 „ 1886 ... ..	38,673 $\frac{7}{8}$	84,829 0 0	43/10 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1887 ... ..	46,171 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,433 0 0	41/4 $\frac{1}{8}$
TOTALS ... ..	153,090 $\frac{1}{2}$	£337,146 0 0	44/0 $\frac{1}{2}$

# S U M M A R Y

## OF

### IMPORTS INTO KIMBERLEY

FROM

*September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
COLONY, ENGLAND, &c.	130,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	£127,831 0 0	19/7 $\frac{3}{4}$
ORANGE FREE STATE ...	306,660 $\frac{5}{8}$	505,428 0 0	32/11 $\frac{1}{4}$
RIVER DIGGINGS (Barkly West.) ...	153,090 $\frac{1}{2}$	337,146 0 0	44/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS ... ..	589,884 $\frac{5}{8}$	£970,405 0 0	32/10 $\frac{3}{4}$

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## KIMBERLEY MINE.

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
January ...	106,015	£114,690 4 6	21/7½
February ...	90,789¼	91,702 11 8	20/2¼
March... ...	104,014¾	99,201 18 9	19/0¾
April ... ..	97,477	100,849 14 0	20/8¼
May ... ..	92,389½	94,906 16 3	20/6½
June ... ..	105,134	113,304 16 0	21/6½
July ... ..	104,563¼	114,973 16 3	21/11¾
August ... ..	111,126½	120,069 12 6	21/7¼
September ...	119,125½	127,809 14 0	21/5¼
October ... ..	127,724¼	134,803 5 6	21/1¼
November ...	128,668½	139,863 11 0	21/8¾
December ...	146,805	158,031 11 8	21/6¼
TOTALS ...	1,333,832½	£1,410,207 12 1	21/1¼



# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## DE BEER'S MINE.

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
January ...	73,790 $\frac{1}{2}$	£74,214 14 1	20/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
February ...	68,892	65,661 8 0	19/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
March... ...	97,904 $\frac{3}{4}$	90,546 18 7	18/5 $\frac{3}{4}$
April ... ...	74,733 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,815 8 0	20/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
May ... ...	74,680	71,795 15 3	19/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ... ...	85,426 $\frac{3}{4}$	86,864 14 9	20/4
July ... ...	62,828 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,821 19 6	19/8
August ...	71,589	69,938 3 6	19/6 $\frac{1}{4}$
September ...	96,282 $\frac{3}{4}$	97,869 2 0	20/3 $\frac{3}{4}$
October ...	60,872	67,446 2 6	22/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
November ...	104,151	110,199 13 9	21/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
December ...	142,897 $\frac{1}{4}$	150,704 6 6	21/1
TOTALS ...	1,014,048	£1,022,878 6 5	20/2

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## DUTOITSPAN MINE.

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
January ...	64,323 $\frac{3}{4}$	£96,920 19 9	30/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
February ...	65,500 $\frac{3}{4}$	93,965 9 6	28/8 $\frac{1}{4}$
March... ...	70,438	93,641 7 6	26/7
April ... ..	61,554 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,819 3 6	27/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
May ... ..	50,345	68,112 14 9	27/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ... ..	51,310 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,560 14 9	28/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
July ... ..	51,790 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,943 15 6	28/2
August ... ..	51,322 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,488 5 0	28/2 $\frac{3}{4}$
September ...	58,661 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,935 10 3	28/11 $\frac{1}{4}$
October ... ..	57,701 $\frac{1}{4}$	78,448 5 11	27/2 $\frac{1}{4}$
November ...	55,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,150 10 9	30/2
December ...	57,840 $\frac{1}{4}$	84,297 0 6	29/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTALS ...	696,576 $\frac{1}{2}$	£987,283 17 8	28/4

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## BULTFONTEIN MINE.

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
January ...	57,798 $\frac{3}{4}$	£63,023 4 0	21/9 $\frac{1}{2}$
February ...	54,736 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,225 11 9	21/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
March ...	69,810 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,771 15 3	20/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
April ...	57,618 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,479 9 6	20/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
May ...	49,512	49,868 3 0	20/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ...	44,369 $\frac{3}{4}$	45,300 9 0	20/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July ...	38,861 $\frac{1}{4}$	38,130 2 6	19/7 $\frac{1}{4}$
August ...	44,342 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,922 1 0	19/4 $\frac{1}{4}$
September ...	37,735 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,845 13 0	19/6 $\frac{1}{4}$
October ...	36,306 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,111 5 0	19/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
November ...	51,954 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,817 9 9	20/3 $\frac{3}{4}$
December ...	59,200 $\frac{1}{4}$	60,467 14 9	20/5
TOTALS ...	602,246	£612,962 18 6	20/4 $\frac{1}{4}$

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## ST. AUGUSTINE'S MINE.

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE. PER CARAT.
January ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
February ...	"	"	"
March ...	"	"	"
April ...	135	£200	29/7½
May ...	62	£50	16/1½
June ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
July ...	"	"	"
August ...	"	"	"
September ...	"	"	"
October ...	"	"	"
November ...	"	"	"
December ...	"	"	"
TOTALS ...	197	£250 0 0	25/4½

**S U M M A R Y**  
 OF  
**PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS**  
 AT THE  
**GRIQUALAND WEST MINES**  
*For the Year 1887.*

MINE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
KIMBERLEY ...	1,333,832 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1,410,207 12 1	21/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
DE BEER'S ...	1,014,048	1,022,878 6 5	20/2
DUTOITSPAN ...	696,576 $\frac{1}{4}$	387,283 17 8	28/4
BULTFONTEIN ...	602,246	612,962 18 6	20/4 $\frac{1}{4}$
ST. AUGUSTINE ...	197	250 0 0	25/4
TOTALS ...	3,646,899 $\frac{3}{4}$	£4,033,582 14 8	22/1 $\frac{1}{2}$

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## KIMBERLEY MINE.

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ...	380,955 $\frac{1}{4}$	£456,420 0 0	23/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1883 ...	947,817 $\frac{3}{8}$	846,705 0 0	17/10 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1884 ...	642,438	634,332 0 0	19/9
12 „ 1885 ...	523,774 $\frac{1}{2}$	458,858 0 0	17/6 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1886 ...	889,864	883,503 0 0	19/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1887 ...	1,333,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,410,207 0 0	21/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS ...	4,718,681 $\frac{5}{8}$	£4,690,025 0 0	19/10 $\frac{1}{2}$

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## DE BEER'S MINE.

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ...	140,513½	£157,220 0 0	22/4½
12 „ 1883 ...	426,728½	435,762 0 0	20/5
12 „ 1884 ...	497,596¼	579,608 0 0	23/3½
12 „ 1885 ...	566,233¾	500,134 0 0	17/8
12 „ 1886 ...	795,895	754,736 0 0	19/5½
12 „ 1887 ...	1,014,048	1,022,878 0 0	20/2
TOTALS ...	3,441,015	£3,450,338 0 0	20/0½

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## DUTOITSPAN MINE.

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ..	190,948 $\frac{1}{8}$	£313,040 0 0	32/9 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1883 ..	435,658	573,772 0 0	26/4
12 „ 1884 ..	498,550 $\frac{1}{2}$	760,218 0 0	30/5 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1885 ..	560,912 $\frac{1}{2}$	690,360 0 0	24/7 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1886 ..	700,302 $\frac{1}{4}$	977,204 0 0	27/11
12 „ 1887 ..	696,576 $\frac{1}{4}$	987,283 0 0	28/4
TOTALS ...	3.082,947 $\frac{5}{8}$	£4,301,877 0 0	27/10 $\frac{3}{4}$



# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## BULTFONTEIN MINE.

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882	143,936 $\frac{1}{2}$	£192,530 0 0	26/9
12 „ 1883	502,029 $\frac{3}{4}$	503,227 0 0	20/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1884	566,201 $\frac{3}{4}$	588,465 0 0	20/9 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1885	636,340 $\frac{1}{4}$	579,326 0 0	18/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 „ 1886	661,339 $\frac{1}{4}$	645,806 0 0	19/6 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 „ 1887	602,246	612,962 0 0	20/4 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS ...	3,112,093 $\frac{1}{2}$	£3,122,316 0 0	20/0 $\frac{1}{2}$

# PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

## ST. AUGUSTINE MINE.

*From January 1st, 1886, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	NO. CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
1886	239 $\frac{1}{4}$	£324 6 6	27/1
1887	197	250 0 0	25/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS ...	436 $\frac{1}{4}$	£574 6 6	26/4 $\frac{3}{4}$

**S U M M A R Y**  
 OF  
**PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS**  
 AT THE  
**GRIQUALAND WEST MINES.**

Kimberley, De Beer's, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, & St. Augustine,

*From September 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	VALUATION.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
4 Months, 1882 ...	856,353 $\frac{3}{8}$	£1,119,210	26/9
12 „ 1883 ...	2,312,234 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,359,466	20/4 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1884 ...	2,204,786 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,562,623	23/2 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1885 ...	2,287,261	2,228,678	19/5 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 „ 1886 ...	3,047,639 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,261,574	21/5
22 „ 1887 ...	3,646,899 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,033,582	22/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>14,355,174<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>£15,565,133</b>	<b>21/8<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></b>

# EXPORTS OF DIAMONDS

## FROM KIMBERLEY,

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	DECLARED VALUE.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
January ... ..	310,639 $\frac{5}{8}$	£400,169 7 8	25/9
February ... ..	274,557 $\frac{3}{4}$	331,763 11 3	24/2
March ... ..	354,804 $\frac{1}{2}$	387,473 10 10	21/9 $\frac{3}{4}$
April ... ..	293,878	322,623 19 3	21/11 $\frac{1}{4}$
May ... ..	343,709 $\frac{1}{2}$	375,880 13 3	21/10
June ... ..	300,836 $\frac{1}{8}$	357,136 16 2	23/8 $\frac{3}{4}$
July ... ..	207,649	269,158 3 2	25/11
August ... ..	314,856 $\frac{1}{2}$	354,254 17 3	22/6
September ... ..	253,391	330,949 17 10	26/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
October ... ..	325,866 $\frac{1}{2}$	390,779 18 7	23/11 $\frac{3}{4}$
November ... ..	336,208 $\frac{3}{4}$	376,443 16 6	22/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
December ... ..	282,639 $\frac{1}{4}$	355,203 2 9	25/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS ... ..	3,599,036 $\frac{1}{4}$	£4,251,837 14 6	23/7 $\frac{1}{2}$

# COMPARATIVE YEARLY EXPORTS OF DIAMONDS

*From January 1st, 1883, to December 31st 1887.*

DATE.	CARATS.	DECLARED VALUE.	AVERAGE PER CARAT.
1883	2,413,953 $\frac{3}{8}$	£2,742,521 1 0	22/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884	2,263,686 $\frac{5}{8}$	2,807,288 3 4	24/9 $\frac{3}{8}$
1885	2,440,788 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,492,755 13 2	20/5
1886	2,135,432 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,507,210 14 0	22/4
1887	3,599,036 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,251,837 14 6	23/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS ...	13,852,897 $\frac{1}{8}$	£15,801,613 6 0	22/9 $\frac{3}{4}$

## OUTSIDE MINES.

The Outside Mines are Jagersfontein, Kopjesfontein, Klipfontein, Otto's Kopje, and Taylor's Kopje.

JAGERSFONTEIN is in the Orange Free State, near Fauresmith, and about 95 miles from Kimberley. The Diamonds found in this Mine are noted for their purity and whiteness, and are equal, if not superior, to any Stones found in Brazil. The principal Companies are the "New Jagersfontein," and "United Jagersfontein."

KOPJESFONTEIN is a Mine on the London and Orange Free State Exploration Company's property; it has never yet had a fair trial, neither has it been properly worked; but I have seen some fair Stones brought into Kimberley from this Mine.

KLIPFONTEIN is also in the Free State, and about 45 miles from Kimberley; it is being developed, and results will show its value.

OTTO'S KOPJE.—This is being worked systematically; good finds have been exhibited in the market, and the Syndicate Shares have commanded attention.

TAYLOR'S KOPJE is also being worked, and its promoters seem sanguine of success.

Diamonds are found all over the province of Griqualand West, but in such small quantities (except in the five Mines mentioned) that searching or working for same would result in loss, and very serious loss too.

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# THE GOLD FIELDS.

## A GENERAL SKETCH.

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Greater surprises are in store for South Africa by the discovery of Gold. Various statements have been made that Gold in payable quantities is found on Table Mountain, but up to the present this has not been proved. The Milwood Gold Fields, near the Knysna, are at present attracting attention, but the want of sufficient capital to develop these Fields is a very serious drawback. The Gold is there, and I believe in good payable quantities, and it only needs the capitalist to step in and be amply remunerated for his outlay. The district around the Knysna abounds in wood and water, of which there is a never-failing supply. Turbines can be worked with water, in fact, these reefs can be worked most economically. The Courtney, Temperance, and other reefs show well. The Knysna can be reached by steamer from Cape Town or Port Elizabeth. The district is capable of maintaining a large population, and can also be reached from Cape Town by rail to Prince Albert Road, thence by passenger carts. I firmly believe that there is a great and good future for these fields.

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## BECHUANALAND.

Gold has been discovered in this province. Well sinkers have discovered small nuggets. The want of population is much felt, and prosperity is as yet in its infancy. The Metheun settlement is a step in the right direction. The Bechuanaland Exploration Company is now being formed, and I do not doubt that everyone who has placed money in this venture will be amply rewarded.

Gaseitsive, chief of the Bangwaketisi, under the protectorate of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has granted a concession which extends over a very large district of some thousands of square miles, giving the right to prospect for precious stones, precious and other minerals. This is named the "Kanya Concession Gold Prospecting and Exploration Company, Limited." All who have visited this district speak in the highest terms of its prospects and mineral resources. Travellers who have remained for considerable periods in the country state that its resources are unlimited. This is one of the most important concessions ever granted in South Africa, and cannot be disturbed by any political intrigue.

We must now turn our attention to the Gold Fields of The South African Republic, known as the "Transvaal Malmani" (which is near Bechuanaland), Klerksdorp, Witwatersrand, which includes the Potchestroom district, De Kaap, or Barberton, Komatie, Zoutspanberg, Tati, Waterberg, Leydenberg, &c.

These Fields are the chief attraction at the present moment to the Miner, Capitalist, and Speculator, and their importance cannot be overrated. The dark Continent has prospered with the brilliancy and lustre of the Diamond; there is not only the glitter, but the solidity of its Gold productiveness is certain; and beside being auriferous, the Transvaal is rich in other mineral resources. Silver, Coal, &c., have been discovered, and will be an important factor in the development of this country. I think in the future South Africa will be known as the richest division of the globe. The agricultural and pastoral resources of the land are great, and there is abundance of wood and water. The Transvaal is an excellently watered country, living is cheap, and the salubrity of its climate undoubted. The winter is similar to that of the Diamond Fields, and to breathe its pure atmosphere is to inhale nectar. The existence of precious metals, more particularly that of Gold, has been known for ages. That the Mines were worked in days long gone by, there cannot be the least doubt. Mr. Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" may be fiction, but it is romance on tradition, for there are signs of the existence at one time of a large population, and also of smelting works. I have in my possession an ancient blow pipe that was found in sinking a



shaft through some old workings in Marabastadt. Travellers have explored the traces left by these former workers, and all agree that they were a skilled race. The ruins discovered also show great stability, and must have been used for the storage of valuables. The questions arise, Is South Africa the Ophir of old? Were the ships of Tarshish the Arabian dhow? Evidence points to it, and later discoveries may confirm it. The particulars of these ancient ruins I leave for the historian; my duty is more with the present, and to direct attention to the Gold Fields of the country.

The physical features of these Gold Fields differ greatly in their general and geological character. In the eastward are ranges of rugged mountains, but in other places rich and healthy plateaus abound. Waterberg and Zoutspanberg districts, to the northward, are widely different from the eastern mountain ranges. To the west is Malmani, with its black basaltic lava beds and its underground water courses. The Malmani is a most healthy district, and it is said to resemble at certain seasons the northern counties of England. Coming to the south, from the Vaal River to the Witwatersrand, or Watershed, are extensive rolling plains, at from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Here is the Banket formation, or "pudding stone." In America this has been called cement. I have been given to understand that in California this conglomerate lies flat in the depths of the earth, and is found in terraces; but the Transvaal formation differs greatly in its character, it is found at the surface, and has been traced down to 900 feet. It is supposed that this Banket formation extends over 150 miles across the watersheds of the Vaal and Limpopo rivers, from the north east of Pretoria, southward and westward through the Potchefstroom districts. Johannesburg is situated in the centre of these deposits. The appearance of the Banket Reefs exhibits a trace of a mass of water-worn flinty pebbles with small fragments, minute in appearance, of sharp angled quartz, with traces of iron mixed, and held together by a mixture of sand and lime. It presents the appearance that it originally formed the bed and margin of a great sea, where for ages waters had ebbed and flowed, reducing large rocks to fragments, and fragments to minute particles. No doubt the whole area was disturbed by mighty convulsions,

bursting natural boundaries and causing seas of lava to pour forth. These now lie in horizontal beds from the north and westward. There are three principal and defined formations. The eastern part mostly Devonian and Silurian. The west is known as basaltic lava, marked with large rifts, the breccia being penetrated by clear reefs and leaders of Gold bearing quartz.

The third formation is the Banket already referred to.

There is also a rich Gold bearing rock named "white quartz," the fissure veins of which are cased in by Slate. This is found near the farm Pardekraal in the Witwatersrand, and has been proved to be rich and easy to work. The principal districts which are claiming attention at the present time is the De Kaap, or Barberton, on which are the Sheba Company, Oriental, Moodies, &c.

Witwatersrand, on which are situated The Gold Fields of South Africa, Mitchell, Langlaagte, Jubilee, Heriot, &c., &c.

Klerksdorp, on which are situated Nooitgedacht, Hartebeestefontein, Klerksdorp, &c., a good district. Malmani, on which are situated Daizy Crystal, &c.

Marabastadt, on which are situated Gold Belt, Waterfall, &c.

Leydenburg District, on which are situated Spitskop, &c.

Waterberg district, when inspected and fully prospected, I have no doubt will occupy a prominent position in the Gold producing areas of South Africa.

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## HOW TO REACH THE GOLD FIELDS.

It will be seen from the accompanying map that the easiest and most expeditious route to the Transvaal Gold Fields is from Cape Town to Kimberley, from which place coaches leave daily for Johannesburg and Pretoria. This is the mail route. The proprietors of these coaches have over one thousand horses between Kimberley and Pretoria. The stages are only two hours apart, and the journey from Kimberley to Johannesburg does not exceed two and a half days. Barberton is reached in about five days from Kimberley. From Kimberley to Johannesburg, Pretoria, and

Barberton, there are excellent hotels along the route, and the traveller need not despair for lack of food, for everywhere the *cuisine* is good.

Waterburg and Leydenburg are reached from Pretoria, and Komatie from Barberton.

The Malmani is reached from Kimberley, *viâ* Mafeking, which is the postal route.

Messrs. Gibson Bros., of Kimberley, and Messrs. Geo. Heys and Co., of Pretoria, Transvaal, are the proprietors of the coaches from Kimberley to all parts of the Transvaal, and I have always found them ready and willing to afford information. To show the advantage of the Kimberley route over all others, I may mention that every Friday an express train leaves Cape Town at 1.30 p.m., which arrives in Kimberley on Saturday evening. The Transvaal Mails leave Kimberley every Sunday morning, arriving in Johannesburg and Pretoria on the Tuesday. Passengers taking any more Eastern route are knocking about in the Indian Ocean, while those proceeding by the route here indicated are at their destination. I mention this, as a deal of uncertainty prevails, and erroneous assertions made as to the most expeditious way to reach the Gold Fields.

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## A FEW HINTS TO INTENDING SPECULATORS AND GOLD DIGGERS.

It must be borne in mind the Gold Fields are in no sense a poor man's diggings. I would not recommend any one to go to them who has not capital at his command. That alluvial will ultimately be discovered I have not the least doubt. The population is increasing, which is a wealth in itself. Men are "fossicating" about prospecting, whose efforts I hope will be rewarded. Indications of Gold have also been discovered in the Free State, near the Vaal River, but these reefs are not sufficiently developed to enable me to give a definite opinion as to their value.

In the above-named Gold producing districts, Companies have been formed and are being formed. Investors should well scrutinize their prospectuses. Who are the promoters? is a most important question, which means, who are in the background besides the Directors. Then the Directorate; also look at the reports and results of the properties offered for subscription. The reports of many so called experts must be thoroughly thrashed out. A short time since, while in Johannesburg, a man was pointed out to me who, I was informed, was a reporter on mining properties. A few months previous to this I knew this man as a music seller in a Colonial Town. At Barberton a ship's captain gave himself out as a mining expert; and so the public are gulled. Another thing to which attention should be called is the working capital of Companies. No Company is entitled to call for public subscription unless at least one third of its gross capital is devoted to working expenses, and a stated number of vendors' shares placed on one side until a dividend is paid. There should also be some stipulation in regard to the sale of vendors' shares to prevent glutting the market, and so for a time destroying confidence and depreciating the property. I am perfectly aware that the hard working prospecting digger, who at first discovers and develops the property, in many instances spends his last penny in so doing. This man, perhaps, has for months been living on mealie pap, undergoing great privations in more senses than one, and it is necessary for him to have something to keep him going; but a limit as to the amount of stock he should place on the market, say six months subsequent to the formation of the Company, should be agreed on when negotiations are carried through for promoting.

I have noticed a practice creeping in lately, just previous to the issuing of a prospectus of a Company (*i.e.*, placing it before the public), of having a crushing of picked stuff running so many ounces to the ton. This is both dangerous and deceptive. In some cases, one might remark, so large has been the result that the Gold must have been thrashed to get the quartz out.

In conclusion, my firm, in Kimberley and in the Transvaal, will

at all times be happy to afford all the information in their power respecting the South African Diamond, Gold, Silver, Coal, and other ventures.

I append hereto The Laws of the Transvaal relating to Gold and Precious Stones, which all persons desirous of investing in Gold and Diamond Companies should carefully read and study.

HENRY MITCHELL,

of HENRY MITCHELL & Co.,

*Stock and Share Brokers,*

KIMBERLEY.



**SOUTH AFRICAN**  
**STOCK AND SHARE REPORT.**





Extract from "THE DAILY INDEPENDENT," July, 1888.

# HENRY MITCHELL'S STOCK & SHARE REPORT.

Telegraphic Address:

"MITCHELL," KIMBERLEY.

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First published February, 1881.

P.O. BOX 179.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
<b>BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>							
1879	40000	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30000	Bank of Africa, Limited	London	J. Simpson, <i>m.</i> 19 branches.
1836	17500	40	10	12380	Cape of Good Hope Bank	Cape Town	J. T. Jollie, <i>m.</i> 11 branches.
1862	3000	20	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4243	Kaffrarian Colonial Bank	K. W. Town.	W. C. Oak, <i>m.</i> 2 branches.
1877	20200	10	5	10000	National Bank	Bloemfontein	C. J. Tate, <i>m.</i> 5 branches.
1854	60000	5	5	64225	Natal Bank	Maritzburg	J. McKellar, <i>g. m.</i> 7 branches.
1872	2762	15	5	11810	Paarl Bank	Paarl	J. J. F. le Roux, <i>cashier.</i> Agents, Union Bank.
1862	40000	100	25	425000	Standard Bank of South Africa	London	L. L. Mitchell and E. B. Thomas, <i>g. m.</i> 62 branches.
1847	11030	10	9	25000	Union Bank	Cape Town	M. L. Smith, <i>m.</i> Standard Bank, agents.
1857	2522	10	5	23000	Wellington Bank	Wellington	J. S. de Villiers, A.M.s. 2 branches. C. G. H. Bank, agents.
1846	2030	25	15	26000	Western Province Bank	Paarl	H. Bernhardt, <i>m.</i> C. G. H. Bank, agents.
1851	2290	16	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14054	Worcester Commercial Bank	Worcester	
<b>ASSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.</b>							
1873	11760	10	1	45000	Egis Assurance and Trust	Pt. Elizabeth	R. S. Smith, <i>m.</i> Several agencies.
1882	2000	5	10	140	Aliwal North Trust and Agency	Aliwal North	R. Jefferson, <i>s.</i>
1868	1125	10	300	2003	Bloemfontein Board of Executors	Bloemfontein	F. Flemmyng, <i>s.</i> Several agencies.
1838	520	200	200	9000	Board of Executors	Cape Town	F. J. Brocks, <i>s.</i>
1838	1500	50	10	11079	Cape of Good Hope Marine Assurance	Cape Town	W. M. Millard, <i>s.</i>
1840	900	25	19	17852	Cape of Good Hope Trust and Assurance	Cape Town	W. M. Millard, <i>s.</i> 23 agencies.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					Assurance and Trust Companies— <i>continued.</i>		
1874	4000	20	3	£ 1200	Colonial Marine Assurance and Trust ...	Cape Town ...	F. Ayers, s.
1877	1000	10	10	3000	Colonial Fire Assurance ...	Cape Town ...	F. Ayres, s. Agencies in all towns.
1856	200	20	24	34536	Colonial Orphan Chamber and Trust ...	Cape Town ...	G. W. Steytler, s.
1855	20000	120	24	12500	Commercial Assurance Co., Limited ...	Cape Town ...	A. W. Brooke-Smith, s. 100 agencies.
1884	...	1	5	...	Durban Assurance, Trust and Agency ...	Durban ...	J. H. Russell, s.
1861	3977	10	10	5000	Eastern Province Guardian Ln. & Invest.	Graham's Tn	A. B. Shand, s.
1844	1000	25	20	19404	Equitable Fire Assurance and Trust ...	Cape Town ...	W. Y. Eldridge, s. 98 agencies.
1849	1500	50	2	11250	Equitable Marine and Fire Assurance ...	Cape Town ...	F. Ferguson, s. 33 agencies.
1877	1000	10	1	3000	Fauresmith Board of Executors ...	Fauresmith...	S. Rorich, s.
1879	10000	5	1	6750	Fire and Marine Assurance and Trust ...	K. W. Town.	W. Hay, s.
1856	100	200	2	8800	General Estate and Orphan Chamber ...	Cape Town ...	W. A. Currey, s.
1856	1800	10	4	652	Graaf-Reinet Board of Executors ...	Graaf-Reinet	E. W. du Toit, s.
1876	10000	5	10	4000	Griqualand West Board of Executors ...	Kimberley ...	J. P. O'Reilly, s.
1880	1682	15	15	7500	Griqualand West Loan, Trust, & Agency ...	Kimberley ...	T. Calderwood, s.
1883	10000	10	5	70450	Guardian Assurance and Trust ...	Pt. Elizabeth	F. H. Carpenter, s.
1864	1859	10	5	1200	Malmesbury Board of Executors...	Malmesbury...	B. Wethmar, s.
1864	5000	10	1	20000	Midland Fire Assurance and Trust ...	Graaf-Reinet	A. J. Hartzenberg, s. 24 agencies.
1883	7000	10	1	500	Natal Agency, Trust, and Insurance ...	Maritzburg ...	W. A. Baddock, m.
1873	2000	10	1	27000	Paarl Fire Assurance and Trust ...	Paarl ...	J. I. de Villiers, s.
1852	9000	10	3	46000	Port Elizabeth Assurance and Trust ...	Pt. Elizabeth	W. J. Craven, s. 50 agencies.
1875	1000	10	20	2000	Potchefstroom Board of Executors ...	Potchefstroom	H. Bosch, s.
1838	2000	20	1	18404	Protecteur Fire Assurance...	Cape Town ...	S. J. de Keek, s.
1878	20000	10	4	7500	Provident Insurance and Trust ...	Pt. Elizabeth	T. Stevenson, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
1882	10000	£ 5	£ 10/-	£ 4000	Assurance and Trust Companies— <i>continued.</i>	Queen's Town	J. B. Shearer, s. 20 agencies.
1887	30000	1	350	...	Queen's Town Fire, Loan and Trust ... Republican & Colonial Ln., Tst., & Agency	Pretoria ...	J. W. S. Langerman, s.
1886	84	350	350	8637	South African Association ...	Cape Town ...	W. F. Stamper, s.
1881	850	50	10/-	4500	South African Fire Assurance ...	Cape Town ...	J. W. Ashburnham, s. Several agencies.
1877	3000	5	1	5000	Transvaal Board of Executors and Trust	Pretoria ...	C. A. Celliers, s. 1 branch.
1865	1500	10	2½	2800	Uitenhage Board of Executors and Trust	Uitenhage ...	H. N. Chase, s.
1858	5150	10	50	6500	Union Fire & Marine Assurance & Trust	Graham's Trn.	J. Gadd, s. 22 agencies.
1883	150	100	50	740	Western Province Administration & Trust	Cape Town ...	J. A. Merrington, s.
1887	19650	1	1	...	OTHER COMPANIES.	Cape Town ...	F. J. Dormer, m. d., Brochs., Lon., Kimb., 200 agencies.
1888	10000	10	...	...	Argus Printing and Publishing ... Anglo-Colonial Syndicate ...	London ...	H. A. Postlethwaite, m. d.
1860	2000	5	5	4300	Cape Town and Green Point Tramway ...	Cape Town ...	R. Scott, s.
1878	1000	5	5	...	City Laundry ...	Cape Town ...	W. R. Vincent, m.
1878	4000	10	4	...	City Tramways ...	Cape Town ...	J. F. Abbott, s.
1872	3000	10	8½	256	East London Landing and Shipping ...	East London.	A. N. Street, s.
1819	159	20	37½	3000	Exchange Buildings... ..	Cape Town ..	W. G. Anderson, treas.
1844	800	10	15	24540	Gas Light ... ..	Cape Town ...	A. Wilson, m.
1887	40000	1	...	...	Johannesburg W. Works, Estate, & Exp	Kimberley ...	Acquisition of Doornfontain, W. Rockey, s.
1888	3500	...	...	...	Johannesburg Laundry ... ..	Johannesburg	Payn & Trull, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
		£	£	£	Other Companies—continued.		
1836	10000	1	1	...	Kaap Gold Fields Stock Exchange	Barberton ...	J. M. Buckland, s.
1886	10000	10	17/-	2291	Kaffrarian Steam Landing and Shipping	East London.	R. W. Thomson, s.
1871	1500	10	10	3000	Kimberley Waterworks	Kimberley ...	F. R. Despard, m.
1830	50000	10	10	...	London and South African Exploration	London	J. B. Currey, s.
1871	100000	1	10s.	...	L. & S. A. Land, Finance, & Trust Agency	London	L. A. Crowley, s.
1887	28400	1	1	...	London and Orange Free State Exploration	London	Koffyfontein, O. F. Stato. S. Stokes, s.
1880	28400	10	1½	...	Marico & Malmari Board of Executors...	Marico ...	D. B. Nande, s.
1887	10000	1	1	...	Paarl Wine and Brandy	Paarl ...	I. A. J. Roos, s.
1856	4000	25	50	9888	Port Elizabeth Boating	Pt. Elizabeth	C. R. Viney, s.
1841	400	5	15	4000	Port Elizabeth Gas	Pt. Elizabeth	J. Arnour, s.
1862	10000	2	2	647	Port Elizabeth Steam Mill	Pt. Elizabeth	W. Pringle, s.
1884	3000	5	5	...	Port Elizabeth Tramway	Pt. Elizabeth	F. Levick, s.
1888	12000	1	...	...	Rand Engineering & Foundry Company	Johannesburg	W. J. Quin & Co., s.
1879	55000	10	1	...	S. A. Loan, Mortgage, & Merc. Agency	London	J. Robertson, s. A. Mair, Manager. 2 branches.
1881	55000	1	10/-	...	Transvaal Share and Claim Exchange	Barberton ...	F. W. Forbes, s.
1886	8000	1	6/-	21597	Union Boating	Pt. Elizabeth	J. Watson, s.
1888	110060	10	10	...	DIAMOND MINING COMPANIES.		
					Anglo-African	London	Du Toit's Pan, 163 claims. W. Ward, s.
1881	240000	10	10	...	Britannia	Kimberley	Du Toit's Pan, 70 claims. J. Croxford, s.
	150000	5	5	6382	Bultfontein	Bultfontein	Bultfontein, 195 claims.
1888	140000	1	1	...	British United	Dutoitspan ...	Du Toit's Pan, 81 claims.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Reg. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
1888	760000	£ 5	£ 5	£	Diamond Mining Companies—con.	Kimberley ..	
1888	614000	1	1	..	Consolidated, De Beer's ..	Kimberley ..	
					Do. Bultfontein ..	London ..	Du Toit's Pan, 518 claims.
1880	105700	10	10	..	Griqualand West ..	Kimberley ..	Jagersfontein, 289 claims. E. R. Roberts, s.
1888	25570	1	1	..	Jagersfontein United ..	London ..	Jagersfontein, 26 claims. T. G. W. Wood, s.
1888	250000	1	..	..	Jagersfontein & Sth. African D. M. Assoc.	Kimberley ..	O. F. State, 5206 morgen.
1887	50000	1	1	..	Klipfontein ..	Kimberley ..	Jagersfontein, 266 claims. N. S. Girdlestone, s.
1887	32765	10	10	..	New Jagersfontein Mining & Exploration	Kimberley ..	Kimberley Mining Lease, 800 claims. Ross & Page, s.
1887	15000	1	1	..	Otto's Kopje ..	Kimberley ..	Fauresmith, farm Nootgedacht. J. P. O'Reilly, s.
1888	50000	10	..	..	Republican Diamond Mining & Developing	Kimberley ..	Bultfontein, 75 claims.
1880	13300	1	1	..	South African ..	Kimberley ..	Kimberley, 300 claims.
1877	6500	1	1	..	Taylor's Kopje ..	Kimberley ..	Du Toit's Pan, 119 claims. E. Birkenruth, s.
1887	5500	1	1	..	United ... ..	Kimberley ..	
					<b>GOLD AND OTHER MINING COMPANIES.</b>		
1886	50000	1	1	..	Albert Silver Mining ..	Pretoria ..	Rooipoortje, Albert district. F. Strange, s.
1886	12000	1	5000	..	Abbott's Gold Mining ..	Durban ..	Abbott's Reef, 12 claims. J. J. Grice & Co., s.
1888	5000	1	15	..	Acme and Royal Gold Mining	Barberton ..	Fig Tree Creek, De Kaap, 6 claims. H. A. Liddle, s.
	18000	1	1	..	Albion Gold Mining ..	Barberton ..	De Kaap, 17 claims. F. W. Forbes, s.
1886	25000	1	1	..	Alpine do. ... ..	Kimberley ..	Allen's Reef, Moodie's, 19 claims. W. H. Craven, s.
1887	30000	1	..	..	Adelaide do. ... ..	Maritzburg ..	Adelaide Block, De Kaap, 20 claims. G. H. Spooner, s.
1887	30000	1	..	..	Anroora do. ... ..	Johannesburg	Paardekraal, W. W. Rand, 20 claims. G. F. Lofthouse, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
<i>continued.</i>							
Gold and Other Mining Companies—							
1887	25000	£	£	£	Alice Yellow Reef Gold Mining ..	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Driefontein, 27 clms. H. W. M. Posemann, s.
1887	7500	1	1	...	Albert District Gold Mining ..	Burgersdorp	De Kaap, Vierfontein, 35 claims. W. J. Pelsor, s.
1887	35000	1	1	...	Alexandra Gold Mining ..	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, Paardekraal, 24 clms. A. W. McIntyre, s.
1888	20000	1	1	...	African Mines Developing...	London	Exploration and Acquisition of Mining Properties.
1888	16000	1	1	...	Arizona Prop. & Developing Gold Mining	Barberton ..	Thomas s Hill, 16 claims. J. Harrison, s.
1887	12000	1	1	...	Banquet Gold Mining ..	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, Main Reef, 231 claims. B. M. Woolan, s.
1887	20000	1	1	...	Beatrice do. ....	Maritzburg ..	W. W. Rand, Beatrice Block, 9 claims. W. Badcock, s.
1887	70000	1	1	...	Barkly East Daisy Gold Mining ..	Barkly East..	Malmani, 103 claims. C. E. Nelson, s.
18-5	240000	1	1	...	Barrett's Gold Mining ..	London	De Kaap, 14,000 acres. H. Hodges, s.
1887	90000	1	1	...	Belfast do. ....	Barberton ..	De Kaap, 36 claims. A. Johnstone, s.
1886	75000	1	1	...	Big Ben do. ....	Kimberley ..	De Kaap, 66 claims.
1887	20000	1	1	300	Bramfontein Central Milling ..	Pretoria ..	Simpson and Schappert, s.
1887	139000	1	1	1	Botha's Reef Gold Mining ..	Kimberley ..	W. W. Rand, 84 claims. P. Berry Owen, s.
1883	400000	1	1	...	Balkis Consolidated ..	London	Grasekop & Eersteling.
1887	12000	1	1	...	Ben Lomond Gold Mining ..	Maritzburg ..	De Kaap, Ivy Reef, 10 claims. E. E. Tainton, s.
1887	95000	1	1	...	Bantjes Gold Mining ..	Kimberley ..	W. W. Rand, Paardekraal, 104 claims. S. Stokes, s.
1887	20000	1	1	...	Benoni do. ....	Durban	Witwatersrand, 1, 24 claims. R. Acutt & Sons, s.
1887	125000	1	1	...	Barberton Gold Mines ..	London	De Kaap, Moodies', 86 claims. C. R. K. Hubback, s.
1898	200000	1	1	...	Blauwbank United Gold Mining ..	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Blaauwbk, 130 claims. B. M. Wolfan & Co. s.
1888	80000	1	1	...	Black Reef do. ....	Cape Town ..	W. W. Rand, Black Reef. S. A. Loan, M., & M. Ag., scts.
1888	100000	1	1	...	Cornucopia Gold Mining ..	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, 50 acres. A. L. Foster & Co., s.
1885	20000	10	8	60000	Caledonian do. ....	Durban	De Kaap, 12 claims. J. J. Grice & Co., s.
1862	20000	1	1	...	Cape Copper Mining ..	London	Namaqualand. R. D. Chadwick, m.
1887	8000	1	1	...	Chimborazo Gold Mining Syndicate	Maritzburg ..	Hisplop's Creek, De Kaap, 12 claims. B. Levy, s.
1887	50000	1	1	...	City and Suburban Gold Mining ..	Maritzburg ..	Witwatersrand, Doornfontein, 24 claims. C. B. Griffin, s.
1884	60000	1	20	1	Colonial Gold Mining ..	Maritzburg ..	De Kaap, Waterburg, and Lydenburg, C. B. Andrews, s.
1887	72000	1	1	...	Concordia do. ....	Johannesburg	2,630 acres, Vierfontein, Witwatersrand, J. Jeppe, s.
1886	15000	1	1	1	Consort do. ....	Barberton ..	Consort Reef, 14 claims. F. C. Liddle, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies— <i>continued.</i></b>		
1887	15000	£	£	£	Cornish Gold Mining	Berberton	Cornish Reef, Moodie's, 7 claims. F. Raleigh, s.
1887	25000	1	1	...	Contractors do.	Maritzburg	Komati, 12 claims. Payn & Trull, s.
1887	92000	1	10/-	...	Cosmopolitan do.	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Doornfontein, 16 clms. Sir D. M. Dunbar, s.
1887	25000	1	...	...	Cresus do.	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Langlaagte, 16 claims. Sir D. M. Dunbar, s.
1887	60000	1	...	...	Criterion do.	Berberton	Criterion Reef, De Kaap, 38 claims. F. W. Milbourne, s.
1888	40000	1	...	...	Crowl Reef do.	Johannesburg	Langlaagte, 20 claims. R. O. G. Lys, s.
1882	40000	1	...	...	Cyphergat Coal Mining	Burgersdorp	Cyphergat, 7,934 acres. F. R. Tennant, s.
1887	13000	1	15/-	...	Cape Transvaal Gold Mining	Cape Town	H. Gibson, s.
1887	60000	1	...	...	Crystal Reef do.	Kimberley	Malmari, 49 claims. W. Haddock, s.
1887	50000	1	...	...	Consolidated Gold Mining Syndicate	Cape Town	Malmari, 78 claims. H. L. White, s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Courtney Pioneer Gold Mining	Mossel Bay	Millwood, Homtini Concession, 52 clms. E. S. Puckle, s.
1887	5000	1	...	...	Constance Gold Mining	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Roodepoort, 3 claims. W. J. Quin & Co., s.
1887	6500	1	...	...	Crocodile do.	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, 3,000 acres. G. Brown, s.
1888	375000	1	...	...	Cerro de Pasco do.	London	De Kaap, 162 claims. W. C. Gould, s.
1888	30000	1	...	...	Cascade Gold Mining Syndicate	Pt. Elizabeth	De Kaap, Cascade and Bayonian Blocks. T. Stevenson, s.
1888	16000	1	...	...	Castle Coal Mining	Johannesburg	Sandfont & Ballie's Farm, nr. Johnb. W. J. Quin & Co., s.
1888	40000	1	...	...	Chimes Gold Mining	Maritzburg	W. W. Rand, Farm Denoni, 24 clms. W. C. Carmichael, s.
1887	30000	1	7/-	...	Dacasso Gold Mining	Durban	Witwatersrand, 1,500 acres. H. C. Ballance, s.
1886	50000	1	12/6	...	Deep Kloof do.	Durban	Witwatersrand, 7 square miles. N. W. Champion, s.
1886	18000	1	10/-	...	Day Dawn do.	Maritzburg	Day Dawn Reef, De Kaap, 6 claims. D. L. Findlay, s.
1886	30000	1	5/-	...	De Kaap do.	Pretoria	De Kaap and Zwazi Border, 70,000 acres. J. Jeppe, s.
1887	45000	1	32/467	...	Doornhoek do.	Durban	Lydenburg, 4,117 acres. A. C. Blanckenberg, s.
1886	30000	1	15/-	...	Doughlass do.	Graham's Tn.	Malmari, 54 claims. M. B. Walker, s.
1887	50000	1	...	...	Durham Allan's Reef Gold Mining	Durban	Moodie's, 29 claims. W. M. Smith, s.
1887	7000	1	...	...	Dinulu Prospecting & Developing Synd.	Durban	New Republic, 10 farms. H. H. Janion, s.
1888	90000	1	...	...	Durban Roodepoort Gold Mining	Vryheid	W. W. Rand, Main Reef, 23 claims. L. Wright, s.
...	...	...	...	...	Du Preez Gold Mining	London	
1888	150000	1	...	...	Elandsfontein Gold Mining	London	W. W. Rand, 81 claims. W. Hutchinson, s.

NAME OF COMPANY.				PARTICULARS.	
Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	Head Quarters.
<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies— <i>continued.</i></b>					
1887	30000	£	£	£	Witwatersrand, 131 claims. A. T. de Villiers, s.
1886	30000	1	17/-	...	De Kaap, 6 claims. W. Wallace, s.
1887	22000	1	...	...	Witwatersrand, Paardekraal, 19 claims. W. F. Goodlife, s.
1887	100000	1	...	...	De Kaap, 8,394 acres.
1887	24000	1	...	...	Malmari, Rietpoort, 24 claims. W. R. Innes, s.
1886	30000	1	...	...	Victory Hill, De Kaap, 12 claims. J. Palmer, s.
1886	20000	1	1	...	Witwatersrand, 30 claims. M. de J. Koch, s.
1886	25000	1	1	...	W. W. Rand, Elandsfontein, 35 claims. R. Amon, s.
1883	30000	1	...	...	Main Reef, Witwatersrand, 9 claims. J. D. Quin, s.
1887	12000	1	1	...	Witwatersrand, 4,500 acres. G. H. Bindon, s.
1886	40000	1	1/4	...	Caroline Reef, De Kaap, 24 claims. S. Stokes, s.
1887	65000	1	1	...	Millwood, 128 claims. N. J. R. Swart, s.
1887	5700	1	1	...	De Kaap, Johnstone's Reef, 1 claim. B. of Ek, Kim, s.
1838	45000	1	...	...	Witwatersrand, 94 morgen. H. D. Solomon, s.
1887	80000	1	...	...	H. L. Currey, s.
1887	250000	1	...	...	De Kaap, 5 claims. F. Raleigh, s.
1886	4000	1	1	...	De Kaap, 12 claims. W. Bore, s.
1887	36000	5	...	...	Barborton, Pretoria, Johannesburg. A. J. O'Flaherty.
1886	6000	5	1	1200	Witwatersrand, 10 claims. A. Dowling, s.
1887	15000	1	1	...	Gem Reef, De Kaap, 108 claims. H. Gibson, s.
1887	100000	1	1	...	De Kaap, 8 claims.
1886	1500	10/-	10/-	...	Graskop and Eersteling. W. F. Power, s.
1886	103000	1	1	...	Malmari. J. Hamilton Walker, s.
1886	30000	1	...	...	Witwatersrand, 8 claims.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Witwatersrand, Turfontein, 10 claims. F. Barr, s.
1787	11000	1	...	...	W. W. Rand, Witpoortje, 36 claims. A. Bailey, s.
1887	36000	1	...	...	W. W. Rand, Drifontein, 14 claims. Payn & Trull, s.
1883	26000	1	...	...	W. W. Rand, Rooikopjes, 50 morgen. J. W. Morris, s.
1888	75000	1	...	...	



Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies— <i>continued.</i></b>		
1885	24000	£	£	£	Golden Shebang Develop. & G. Min. Synd.	Barberton ..	De Kaap, 12 claims. T. A. R. Purchas, s.
1888	25000	1	...	...	Great She Gold Mining	London ..	Sheba Reef, 143 claims, 8,580,000 sq. ft. C. E. Baker, s.
1886	6000	1	...	...	Hebron Gold Mining	Barkly West	Witwatersrand, 12 claims.
1887	52000	1	...	...	Henry Nourse Gold Mining	Pretoria ..	Main Reef, Witwatersrand, 34 claims. C. H. Bindon, s.
1887	18000	1	...	...	Hercules do.	Durban ..	Heidelberg, 3,000 acres. H. C. Ballance, s.
1887	50000	1	45000	...	Heriot do.	Maritzburg ..	Witwatersrand, Main Reef, 39 claims. W. H. Griffin, s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	Hex River Estate and Gold Mining Synd.	Kimberley ..	Heidelberg, 6,898 acres. P. B. Owen, s.
1886	12000	1	1	...	Highland Reef Gold Mining	Cape Town ..	De Kaap, 7 claims. W. Foster, s.
1887	100000	1	1	...	Horo Concession Exploration	Pt. Elizabeth	Swaziland, 400 square miles. R. S. Smith, s.
1887	50000	1	1	...	Homtini Junction do.	Mossel Bay ..	Homtini River, 50 claims. N. J. R. Swart, s.
1888	50000	1	...	...	Homestead (Komati) Gld. Fields of S. Africa	London ..	Komati, 18 claims.
1886	25000	1	...	...	Imperial (Kimberley) Gold Mining	Kimberley ..	De Kaap, 60 claims. S. Stokes, s.
1887	52000	1	1	...	Inverness Gold Mining	Barberton ..	De Kaap, 12 claims. W. F. Morris, s.
1886	5000	1	...	...	Ivy do.	Durban ..	De Kaap, Ivy Reef, 12 claims. Brunskill & Henderson, s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	James Town Water Race	Barberton ..	Brunskill & Henderson, s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Johannesburg Pioneer Gold Mining	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, Langlaagte, 20 claims. Trans. Bd. Ex. s.
1887	42000	1	1	...	Jubilee Gold Mining	Maritzburg ..	Witwatersrand, 8 claims. J. Barnes, s.
1887	32000	1	...	...	Jumpers do.	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, 39 claims. Rimer & Lofthouse, s.
1886	30000	1	10/-	...	King David Gold Mining	Durban ..	De Kaap, 6 claims. J. Watt, s.
1886	18000	1	1	...	Kaiser Wilhelm do.	Kimberley ..	De Kaap, Root Reef. P. H. de Villiers, s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	Kanya Concession do.	Kimberley ..	Bangwaketsi Country, 400 square miles. J. Croxford, s.
1887	20000	1	1	...	Kidson's Reef do.	Durban ..	De Kaap, 13 claims. J. J. Grice & Co., s.
1886	30000	1	...	...	Kimberley Sheba do.	Barberton ..	Sheba Line, De Kaap, 14 claims. L. Markyn, s.
1887	30000	1	10/-	...	King Solomon's Mines	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, Botha's Reef, 19 claims. H. L. Currey, s.
1886	30000	1	10/-	...	Krondraai Gold Mining	Pretoria ..	Witwatersrand, 1,400 acres. A. Bell, s.
1887	41000	1	...	...	Knysna Gold Mining and Prospecting	Knysna ..	Millwood, 167 claims. G. W. Brent Steyler, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies—</b>							
					<i>continued.</i>		
1888	14820	£	£	£	Kroonstad Coal Estate	Kimberley	Kroonstad, 10 farms. Ross & Page, s.
1888	125000	1	...	...	Klipriversberg Estate and Gold Mining	Durban	W. W. Rand, Kilpriversberg, 2,800 acres. W. Grant, s.
1888	6000	10/-	...	...	Luipaard's Vlei Alluvial Syndicate	Krugersdorp.	W. W. Rand, 200 claims. F. Martindale, s.
1885	50000	1	...	...	Ladysmith Gold Mining	Ladysmith	Ladysmith Reef, Komati, 36 claims. F. S. Tatham, s.
1887	12000	1	...	...	Langlaagte Main Reef Gold Mining	Pretoria	Witwatersrand, 6 claims. A. Malan, s.
1886	38000	1	...	...	do.	Pretoria	Leenwpoort, 34 claims. J. P. Toerien, jun., s.
1887	20000	1	1	...	Little Bess	Barberton	De Kaap, 6 claims. F. W. Forbes, s.
1887	10000	1	3	...	London Reef	Pt. Elizabeth	
1887	25000	1	...	...	L. & S. A. Prospecting & Mining Syndicate	London	C. Wallington, s.
1887	36000	1	...	...	Livingstone Gold Mining	Kimberley	W. W. Rand, Driefontein, 35 claims. C. C. Taylor, s.
1888	450000	1	...	...	Langlaagte Estate Gold Mining	Langlaagte	W. W. Rand, 61 claims. W. G. Vos, s.
1887	25000	10/-	...	...	Little Gold	Barberton	De Kaap, Lily Reef, 12 claims.
1888	30000	1	...	...	do.	Malmani	Malmani, 31 claims. W. F. Kelly, s.
1888	6500	1	...	...	Lyndhurst Main Reef Gold Develop. Synd.	Johannesburg	W. W. R., Roodepoort, 22 claims. L. B. & T. Co., Johb. s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	Luipaard's Vley Go'd Mining	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, 60 claims.
1888	12000	1	...	...	La Fortuna Develop. & Gold Min. Synd.	Barberton	De Kaap, 10 c'a's. F. Pincus, s.
1888	25000	1	...	...	Lester Gold Mining Company	Durban	De Kaap, Ivy Reef, 9 claims. A. Honeywill, s.
1888	20000	5/-	...	...	Millwood Local G. M. and Developing Co.	Millwood	R. W. Hodges, s.
1887	630/0	1	...	...	Main Reef Gold Mining	Kimberley	W. W. Rand, Paardekraal, 100 acres. T. Calderwood, s.
1887	20000	1	1	...	May	Martizburg	W. W. Rand, Elandsfontein, 12 c'a's. Payn & Trull, s.
1887	30/00	1	...	...	do.	Kimberley	Klerksdorp, S. A. R., 5 farms. W. Haddock, s.
1887	30000	1	...	...	Malans Kraal	Martizburg	Heidelberg, Malans Kraal, 500 morgen. F. W. Johnson, s.
1887	4000	1	...	...	Malmani Gold Mining Syndicate	Martizburg	Malmani, M. Pollock, s.
1887	20000	1	...	...	Metropolitan Gold Mining	Martizburg	Witwatersrand, 13 claims. A. Eicke, s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Middleton Reef	Durban	De Kaap, 6 claims. H. C. Ballance, s.
1887	10000	1	52000	...	Mook River	Kimberley	W. W. Rand, Luipaard's Vley, 60 c'a's. T. Calderwood, s.
1887	10000	100	10/-	...	do.	Johannesburg	Kathoschdraai, Potchefstroom. H. J. Filmer, s.
1887	27000	1	10/-	...	Moss Rose Main Reef Gold Mining	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, 14 claims. F. T. Becker, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies—</b> <i>continued.</i>		
1885	25000	1 5	5/-	£	Mount Edgecombe Gold Mining ...	Martitzburg ...	Moodie's, 12 claims. Payn & Trull, s.
1887	5000	1	...	...	M'Fungosi Mill and do. ...	Durban ...	Tugela, 32 claims. A. F. Evans, s.
1886	24000	1	7/6	...	Moodie's do. ...	Martitzburg ...	De Kaap, 79,656 acres. G. J. McFarlane, s.
1887	7500	1	...	...	Myra do. ...	Martitzburg ...	Witwatersrand, Doornfontein, 10 claims. A. Eicke, s.
1888	45000	1	...	...	Mitchell do. ...	Kimberley ...	W. W. Rand, Paardekraal, 53 claims. Ross & Page, s.
1887	13500	1	...	...	Mint Gold Mining ...	Martitzburg ...	Witwatersrand, Main Reef, 24 claims. A. Eicke, s.
1888	70000	1	...	...	Montrose Gold Mining & Exploration Co. ...	London ...	Komatie, 3,707 acres. W. Marshall, s.
1887	8000	1	1	...	National do. ...	Barberton ...	De Kaap, 12 claims.
1885	50000	1	5	...	New Bonanza do. ...	Durban ...	Sheba Reef, De Kaap, 18 claims. R. Clement, m. d.
1887	50000	1	...	...	Nabob do. ...	Johannesburg ...	W. W. Rand, Paardekraal, 112 morgen. A. W. Fuller, s.
1888	10000	1	...	...	New Ballarat do. ...	Zeerust ...	Marico, 24 claims. P. Allport, s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	New Primrose do. ...	Harrismith ...	W. W. Rand, Elandsfontein, 41 claims. A. S. Welch, s.
1886	50000	1	1	...	New Lisbon-Berlyn do. ...	London ...	20,000 acres.
1887	42000	1	15/6	...	Nil Desperandum do. ...	Barberton ...	De Kaap, 13 claims. S. H. Jackson, s.
1887	28000	1	10/-	...	North Star do. ...	Barberton ...	Sheba Line, De Kaap, 12 claims. S. H. Jackson, s.
1887	10000	1	10	...	Northey do. ...	Aliwal North ...	Witwatersrand, Langlaagte, 33 claims. R. Jefferson, s.
1887	448	25	25	...	North Jumpers do. ...	Johannesburg ...	W. W. Rand, Doornfontein, 27 claims. W. Lamplough, s.
1887	35000	1	7/6	...	National Syndicate ...	Faarl ...	Malmadi, 50 claims. J. F. P. Perold, s.
1887	36000	1	...	...	National Gold Mining ...	Paarl ...	Witwatersrand, 34½ claims. J. F. P. Perold, s.
1887	210000	7	...	...	New Callao and Trojan Gold Mining ...	Barberton ...	De Kaap, Sheba Hill, 26 claims. E. Wilkinson, s.
1888	210000	7	...	...	Namaqua United Copper ...	London ...	Little Namaqua land, 380 acres. L. Wright, s.
1888	35000	1	...	...	Omerod Gold Mining Syndicate ...	Martitzburg ...	Dwaarslei & Sterkfont, Blaauwbk, 10,000 aces. J. Pascoe, s.
1886	35000	1	1	...	Omega Gold Mining ...	Durban ...	12 claims. Watson's Reef, Hislop's Creek.
1886	5000	1	6750	...	Ophir Gold Mining ...	Stellenbosch ...	J. H. Walker, s.
1886	120000	1	...	...	Oriental Sheba (Kriegel's) Gold Mining ...	Barberton ...	Sheba Range, De Kaap, 33 claims. Melvill & Nebel, s.
1887	10000	1	...	...	Oudtshoorn Gold Mining Syndicate ...	Oudtshoorn ...	Millwood, 62 claims. W. G. Sutton, s.
1888	100000	1	...	...	O'Dowd's Reef Gold Mining ...	Barberton ...	Hibernian Golden Quarry, 48 claims. A. G. Baker, s.

NAME OF COMPANY.					Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.		
Gold and Other Mining Companies— <i>continued.</i>						
1886	60000	£	£	£	London	Waterberg, 13,000 acres. E. Holland, s.
1886	32000	1	1	...	Pretoria	Langlaagte, W. W. Rand, 100 claims. W. Taylor, s.
1886	200000	1	1	...	Maritzburg	De Kaap, 8 claims. J. Barnes, s.
1886	100000	1	1	...	Durban	Concession, Swaziland, 40,000 acres. J. J. Grice & Co., s.
1887	150000	1	1	...	London	Pilgrim's Creek, mining rights.
1887	20000	1	1	...	Cape Town	Pretoria and Middelburg dists., S.A.R. W. A. Koller, s.
1887	25000	1	...	...	Durban	Witwatersrand. W. Palmer, s.
1887	75000	1	1	...	Pretoria	De Kaap, Witpoortje, 18 claims. J. Barnes, s.
1887	11000	1	5/-	...	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Paardekraal, 100 claims. H. L. Currey, s.
1886	6000	1	...	...	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand, Langlaagte. J. M. Davidson, s.
1888	3000	5	...	...	Johannesburg	Boosikraal & Elandsft. Potchefstroom dist. J. J. Haupt, jr
1887	75000	1	...	...	Pretoria	Witwatersrand.
1867	50000	...	1	...	Barberton	De Kaap, 75 claims. Melvill & Nebel, s.
1885	15000	1	1	...	Cape Town	Malmari, Rietpoort, 17 claims. G. M. Findlay, s.
1882	50000	1	40000	...	London	Hendrik's Kraal, Lydenburg.
1887	45000	1	...	...	Kimberley	Witwatersrand, 800 acres. A. Stead <sup>1</sup> , s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Johannesburg	Roodpoort, W. W. Rand, 33 claims. J. Stroyan & Co., s.
1887	40000	1	...	...	Johannesburg	Turffontein, Witwatersrand, 7 claims. H. J. Filmer, s.
1887	15000	1	1	...	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Roodpoort, 31 claims. W. J. Quin, s.
1888	40000	1	...	...	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Rietvlei, 17 claims. A. Dowling, s.
1888	125000	1	...	...	Barberton	De Kaap, Revolver Reef, 84 claims. T. A. R. Purchas, s.
1888	25000	1	...	...	Pt. Elizabeth.	Middleburg, S.A.R., Straffontein. W. T. Eady, s.
1886	600000	1	...	...	Maritzburg	W. W. Rand, Turffontein, 6 claims. A. Eicke, s.
1887	600000	1	17/6	...	Barberton	Sheba Hill, De Kaap, 12 claims. W. E. McNab, s.
1886	160000	1	1	...	Barberton	De Kaap, 19 claims.
1886	6000	1	...	...	Barberton	De Kaap, 12 claims.
1887	25000	1	...	...	Barberton	Melville & Nebel, s.
1886	25000	1	1	...	Johannesburg	Elandsfontein, Witwatersrand. Rimer & Lofthouse, s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies—</b> <i>continued.</i>		
1887	50000	£ 1	£	£	Solomon Prospecting	Durban	Witwatersrand, 14 claims. Driver & Filmer, s.
1887	1000	5	32500	...	South Hiedelberg Gold Mining	Kimberley	Hex R., Standerton dis., S.A.R., 53 claims. P. B. Owen, s.
1887	20000	1	...	...	Star of South Africa D. & M. Pros. Synd.	Hope Town	Hope Town. J. G. Blakenberg, s.
1884	200000	1	10/-	...	Spes Bona Gold Mining Company	Pretoria	Loorfontein, W.W. Rand, 18½ claims. G. H. Bindon, s.
1886	10000	1	...	...	Spitzkop	London	Lydenburg. E. O. Dwyer, s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	Standard	Barberton	Sheba Line, De Kaap, 25 claims. F. W. Forbes, s.
1887	30000	1	...	...	Star	Johannesburg	Langlaagte, W. W. Rand, 27½ claims. J. Stroyan & Co., s.
1887	2000	1	1	...	Stanhope	Maritzburg	Witwatersrand, 10 claims. W. H. Griffin, s.
1888	60000	1	...	...	Scotsmans' Reef Gold Mining	Kimberley	Da Kaap, 36 claims. P. Thomson, s.
1888	50000	1	...	...	Sheba Reef Golden Quay. Rf. Dp. Lvl. G. M.	London	Sheba Reef, De Kaap, 6 claims. F. W. Sellick, s.
1888	24000	1	...	...	Shamrock Gold Mining	Johannesburg	Luipaard's Vley, 12 claims. H. J. Filmer, s.
1888	140000	1	...	...	Steyn Estate	Johannesburg	Heidelbg. dis. Doornkop, & Vlakkfont, 7000a. R. M. Findlay, s.
1887	50000	1	4/-	...	Tharsis	Pretoria	Witwatersrand, 23½ a.
1886	100000	1	...	...	Thomas	Pt. Elizabeth	De Kaap, 7 claims. R. T. Hall, m.
1887	50000	1	...	...	Turffontein	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Turfontein, 1168 acres. A. Fuller, s.
1883	250000	1	...	500	Transvaal Gold Exploration	London	Lydenburg, 6 farms. J. Spiers, s.
1882	20000	1	1	...	Union Gold Mining	Pt. Elizabeth	Allan's Reef, Moodie's, 21 claims. R. Atkinson, s.
1886	5000	1	...	...	United	Pt. Elizabeth	W. G. Craven, s.
1888	140000	1	...	...	United Pioneer (Moodie's) Gold Mining	Kimberley	De Kaap, Pioneer Reef, 44 claims. N. S. Girdlestone, s.
1888	50000	1	...	...	Violet Gold Mining	Johannesburg	W. W. Rand, Luipaard's Vlei, 54 claims. J. McKilloan, s.
1888	20000	1	...	...	Van Wyk's Luipaard Vlei Gold Mining	Johannesburg	Luipaard's Vlei, 28 claims. J. Morris, s.
1887	60000	1	15	...	Van de Van Gold Mining	Cape Town	Witwatersrand, 2180 acres. C. A. Schaller, s.
1887	60000	1	...	...	Van Rooyen	Maritzburg	New Republic, Welterreden. Runciman Granger, s.
1887	160000	1	...	...	Van Ryn	Cape Town	W. W. Rand, Vlakkfontein, 3,230 morgen. C. A. Schaller, s.
1887	80000	1	...	...	Vaal River	Johannesburg	Potchefstroom, 158 claims. B. M. Woolan & Co., s.

Founded.	Shares.	Value.	Paid Up.	Res. Fund.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Head Quarters.	PARTICULARS.
					<b>Gold and Other Mining Companies— <i>continued.</i></b>		
1887	5000	£	£	£	Vendersburg Gold Mining ...	Ventersburg.	Heilbron, O. F. S., 6 claims. J. F. Levinson, s.
1887	18000	1	...	...	Victoria Reef do. ...	Durban ...	De Kaap, 12 Claims, W. Palmer, s.
1886	120000	1	...	...	Victoria Regina Silver & Copper Min. ...	Pretoria ...	Pretoria District, 11 claims. A. Bell, s.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Victoria Wanlock Developing ...	Maritzburg ...	De Kaap, 51 claims. J. Pascoe, s.
1887	72000	1	...	...	Victory Gold Mining ...	Barberton ...	Victory Hill, De Kaap, 8½ claims. C. K. White, s.
1887	{ 48000 24000 }	16/8	...	...	Vierfontein do. ...	Kg. Wm.'s T. ...	Witwatersrand, 3,000 acres. W. Hay, s.
1887	10000	1	...	...	Victoria Jubilee Gold Mining ...	Cape Town ...	Millwood, Poverty Flats, 100 claims. W. R. Ball, s.
1887	35000	1	...	...	Vera Gold Mining ...	Johannesburg ...	Witwatersrand, Rietvlei, 22 Claims. G. W. Cowen, s.
1888	150000	1	...	...	Vogelstruis Gold Mining ...	London ...	Witwatersrand, £48 claims. H. Ward, s.
1888	10000	1	...	...	Witwatersrand (N.B. Block) Gold Mining ...	London ...	Witwatersrand, 3½ acres. T. F. Ward, s.
1888	50000	1	...	...	Woodward & Walker's Gold Mining ...	Barberton, 6 Claims. Oatch & Son, s.	
1887	4000	1	...	...	Whitpoortje Gold Mining ...	Johannesburg ...	Witwatersrand, 48 claims.
1887	15000	1	...	...	Worcester do. ...	Worcester ...	Witwatersrand, Turfontein, 4 claims. J. G. Frieslich, s.
1886	28000	1	...	...	Wemmer's do. ...	Kimberley ...	Witwatersrand, 12½ claims. E. J. Els, s.
1886	25000	1	1	...	Wheel of Fortune Gold Mining ...	Kimberley ...	Sheba Reef, De Kaap, 6½ claims. W. H. Craven, s.
1887	210000	1	1	...	Witwatersrand do. ...	Rietfontein ...	Witwatersrand. A. Stanton, s.
1887	10000	1	10	...	Witwatersrand Prospecting ...	Johannesburg ...	F. T. Becket, s.
1887	14000	1	...	...	Wolhuter Gold Mining ...	Kimberley ...	Witwatersrand, Doornfontein, 16 clms. W. H. Craven, s.
1888	25000	1	...	...	Worcester Hope Gold Mining ...	Worcester ...	Klerksdorp, 21 claims. F. Lindenbergh, s. [Greathead, s.
1888	75000	1	...	...	Wonderkaek Explo. and Gold Mining ...	Johannesburg ...	Malmari, 65 claims & 20 years lease, Wonderhook. W.
1888	100000	1	...	...	West Moodie's Gold and Exploration ...	London ...	Sheba Reef, 7 Square miles. J. H. Hiley, s.
1886	12000	1	8/-	...	Zuurbult Gold Mining ...	Maritzburg ...	Witwatersrand, 6 claims. Payn & Trull, s.

LAWS OF THE TRANSVAAL  
ON DIGGING FOR, AND DEALING IN,  
PRECIOUS METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.





[No. 10, 1887.]

## L A W S

ON DIGGING FOR, AND DEALING IN, PRECIOUS METALS  
AND PRECIOUS STONES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN  
REPUBLIC, BEING LAW 8, 1885, AS AMENDED BY  
LAW No. 10, 1887, ENTITLED AN "AMENDMENT OF  
LAW No. 8, 1885, AS AMENDED BY THE 'AMENDMENT  
OF LAW No. 8, 1885 IN 1886,' AND VOLKSRAAD RESO-  
LUTION, ART. 1074, DATED JULY 30, 1885."

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*(Approved and passed by Volksraad Resolutions, Arts. 1250/52, 1254, dated  
July 23, 1887; Arts. 1256/62, 1265, 1269/75, dated July 25, 1887;  
Arts. 1277/84, 1286/93, dated July 26, 1887.)*

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Art. 1. The right of mining for, and disposing of, all precious metals and precious stones belongs to the State.

2. This law is applicable to Diamonds, Rubies, Gold and such other precious stones and precious metals as the State President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may, with reference to this article of the present law, notify.

3. Whenever it may be deemed necessary, the Government shall appoint a properly qualified mineralogist as State Mineralogist and Assayer, whose duty shall be to investigate and fully report

upon minerals in all the districts, and further to assist the Government, by advice and otherwise, in all matters affecting mines and the development of the mineral resources of the country, under such regulations as the Government, subject to the approval of the Volksraad, may prescribe. The salary of the State Mineralogist shall be fixed by the Volksraad.

4. The Government has the right from time to time to appoint one or more commissions of trustworthy and competent persons to investigate and report upon questions having reference to mining.

5. His Honour the State President has the power, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to proclaim and set open Government lands, and in concert, if possible, with the owner, also private lands, as public fields. The Government does not guarantee the presence in payable quantities of precious stones or precious metals on proclaimed fields.

6. The unsurveyed lands proclaimed as public fields shall, as soon as possible, be surveyed and diagrams framed; of the Government land at the expense of the State, and of the private lands at the expense of those interested.

7. Any landowner shall be at liberty to prospect for precious stones or metals within the limits of his property free of licence and under conditions hereinafter set forth, to exploit mines on his land or have the same worked. He shall not be allowed to throw open his ground to the public as a public field.

8. Any person who has a written permission from the owner of a private farm, or piece of land, to prospect such land, may obtain from the Mining-Commissioner, or Landdrost of the district in which he wishes to prospect, the requisite prospecting licence for the term stated in such written permission not exceeding six months, upon payment of a licence of 10s. per month, whereof one half shall go to the landowner.

9. The discoverer, or discoverers of precious metals or precious stones in payable quantity on private farms or on Government land,

at least twelve miles distant from an already worked locality, shall, upon the proclaiming of such farm or land, be entitled to hold and beacon off one claim, either reef or alluvial, which shall be called and registered as a prospector's claim. Moreover he or they shall have the right to work thereon without licence as long as he or they shall remain owner or owners thereof.

10. In case a private landowner has given permission to anyone to prospect upon his land, or in case the owner has himself prospected upon his land, and precious metals or precious stones in payable quantities are discovered, the State President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in concert, if possible, with the owner, shall have the power to proclaim such land a public field, or to annex it by proclamation to an already proclaimed field.

11. A prospector who, in accordance with articles 8 and 9 of this law, finds payable precious metals or precious stones, shall not lose his rights through the unwillingness of the Government to proclaim the same a public field, or to annex the same by proclamation to an already proclaimed field.

12. A member of the nearest Diggers' Committee, where such exists, delegated by Government, or otherwise the State Mineralogist, the nearest Mining-Commissioner, or Landdrost, shall be the proper judge as to whether the precious stones or minerals, discovered upon newly opened land, are in payable quantity or not. The result of this examination shall be communicated forthwith to the prospector.

A full report of such discovery of payable precious metal or precious stones, shall, with full particulars, be sent at once to the Government for its final decision.

If the farm be private property, the proprietor shall have the right also to appoint on his behalf a person to institute an inquiry together with the person mentioned in the first clause of this article.

13. The holder of a prospector's licence, as soon as, upon his report, investigation has been made, and the payable character of

the precious metals or precious stones on the land discovered by him, is officially decided on by the Government, as defined in the foregoing article, shall have all the rights of an ordinary digger, besides his especial right as prospector, and these rights he shall have on private land, even though the same be not proclaimed a public field. He shall in that case, to enable him to work his claims, be entitled, to use existent water on the farm, as may be agreed to in writing between himself and the proprietor of the farm. This article shall not apply when a landowner has specially hired anyone to prospect for him, or when a special agreement is made before the granting of the written permission mentioned in art. 8, whereby the prospector, with the object of obtaining the written permission, in writing waives his claim to the benefits of this article.

14. The owner or owners of a proclaimed farm or farms shall be entitled to beacon off for himself or themselves a number of claims either reef or alluvial which shall be termed "owners' claims," namely one claim for a piece of ground of 50 morgen or less, two claims for a piece of ground of from 50 to 200 morgen, and one claim more for every additional 250 morgen, with a maximum of 15 claims to a farm, to be held under licence, after the prospector of the precious stones and minerals has beacons off his prospector's and digger's claims. After the beaconing off of the prospector's and owners' claims, other diggers may beacon off claims for themselves, according to law.

15. The owner of private land, on which prospecting or digging operations are carried on, shall, at the end of each quarter, receive one half of the returns from diggers' and prospecting licences. All monies from stand licences accrue to the owner alone. The accounts for all such monies will always be made out in the name of the owner, and the monies, even in the case of lease, be only paid out to the owner or his agent.

16. The Mining Commissioner shall register a prospecting claim if the land, containing the precious stones or minerals, lies within his jurisdiction; or otherwise the Landdrost of the district wherein such ground lies.

17. Where private farms are proclaimed public fields, or by proclamation are annexed to already proclaimed fields, no damage shall be done to the houses, buildings, water furrows, gardens, or cultivated lands, without the consent of the owner. Under all circumstances sufficient water shall remain free for the use of the proprietor, his household and stock, and for the irrigation of gardens and lands, under cultivation at the time of the proclamation.

The water that is not required for such purposes must be allowed to flow unchecked. The use of it will be regulated by the lawful authorities, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

18. The proprietor of a farm upon which precious mineral or stones have been discovered either by the proprietor himself, or according to article 8, by a prospector, and who desires to possess the right for opening and working mines on such farm, shall furnish himself with a mining right lease, to be obtained from the Government.

Government will, however, always have the right to refuse the granting of such a mining right lease and either to proclaim such farm wholly or in part, or to annex it by proclamation to a public field, or to grant prospectors permission to peg off prospectors' claims under prospectors' licences. If the Government do not wish to proclaim the land, or throw it open for prospectors, it shall not have the right to refuse a mining right lease.

19. Should Government desire to proclaim or throw open a farm, or portion thereof, for prospectors, the proprietor shall have the right, before other diggers, to beacon off preferent claims (the prospector excepted, who had discovered the precious metal or precious stones, according to article 14). The Government shall give to the proprietor of a farm, or portion thereof, which it desires to set open, one month's notice previous to the publication of the proclamation setting such land open, of its intention to enable the proprietor to mark off his "proprietor's claims," pursuant to article 14.

20. Should the Government wish to proclaim or throw open for

prospectors, a farm, or portion thereof, in terms of arts. 17 or 18, the Government shall first, in terms of article 5, have to consult with the proprietor, so as to define on what pieces of land (such as cultivated plots, gardens, lands and water furrows, in the vicinity thereof) prospecting and digging will be prohibited.

The Government will have the right to require from the proprietor, or his representative, that such pieces of land shall be properly fenced, within a period to be specified by the Government, which period shall not, however, be shorter than one month.

If such requirement be not complied with within the specified period, the Government shall have the right to carry out such fencing at the cost of the proprietor or his representative. On the private farms referred to in this article, the Government shall have the right without payment to occupy and build on such pieces of land as are required for Government offices, &c. All such buildings shall remain the property of the State.

21. Prospecting and digging is forbidden in public squares, streets, roads, railways, burial grounds, erven and town lands.

22. The mining right lease, referred to in article 18, shall be granted for a stated period of not less than five and not more than twenty years.

For this shall be paid the sum of ten shillings per morgen annually, to be paid in advance, while the holder of such mining right lease shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st. He shall keep proper books of all finds, and use such forms for that purpose as Government may find necessary to prescribe;
- 2nd. Inspection of the books shall be allowed at all times to the Landdrost or other official appointed for this purpose;
- 3rd. The Government shall always have the right instead of 10s. per morgen to demand the payment of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value of the finds of the past year, as shall be proved by the books or by other means;
- 4th. If demanded by the Government officials the books shall be verified on oath by the proprietor or his book-keeper;

5th. Such other conditions as the Government may consider desirable.

23. Anyone hiring a portion of land from the owner of a farm, or piece of land, with the intention of mining thereon, may obtain a mining right lease on the same terms as the proprietor, if his lease contract is drawn by a notary and registered. This mining right lease shall be renewable for as long as he remains lessee of the land. Land with licences thereon may be transferred from one person to another under provisions laid down in art. 14 of Law No. 7, of 1883. Each deed of transfer must be stamped as per art. 82 of this law.

24. For each prospecting and proclaimed field the Government shall, if necessary, appoint a competent person as Mining-Commissioner, whose salary shall be fixed by the Executive Council, subject to the approval of the Volksraad. The Government shall also have the right to appoint if necessary for each prospecting or proclaimed field a special judiciary officer, under the title of special landdrost, with criminal and civil jurisdiction equal to that of the landdrost.

On the appointment of such judiciary officer, the Government shall accurately define the boundaries within which he shall exercise jurisdiction. The Landdrost of the district concerned in each case shall cease to exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction within such boundaries.

In the exercise of jurisdiction by such special landdrost, the laws and customs in use in the Landdrost Courts will be applied. The same rules shall also apply with regard to appeals to a higher court. Such special landdrost shall have within the boundaries of the field over which he has jurisdiction the same powers respecting marriages as are bestowed on a Landdrost by the marriage ordinances. The Government will also have the right, besides the special Landdrost, to appoint another judiciary officer with the jurisdiction of a Landdrost in criminal cases and competent to hold preliminary investigations and to lay down further instructions for such officers. With regard to the salary of such officers, the provision above-mentioned shall apply.

25. The oath of the Mining-Commissioner shall be the same as that of a Landdrost. All officials, on whatever diggings appointed, shall be duly sworn on taking office.

26. The Mining-Commissioner shall have a clerk, who shall be Secretary of the Diggers' Committee, and if there be no Special Landdrost, also Public Prosecutor and Registrar of the Lower Courts. His salary falls under the same provision as laid down in article 24.

27. If necessary, the Government shall appoint one or more additional clerks in the department of the Mining-Commissioner.

The Government shall determine which of those clerks shall be Secretary to the Diggers' Committee.

With regard to their salary the same provision shall apply as laid down in article 24.

28. The Mining-Commissioner shall have supervision over the field or fields over which he has been appointed. He shall at the same time be vested with authority to regulate and to direct all matters relative to mining operations in accordance with this law and all regulations which may, by virtue of this law, be published by the Government. He will also have regard to the grievances of the diggers, and do all that is conducive to the public interest, the prosperity of the fields, and the sanitary condition of the population, for instance, by defining the places on which no digging or prospecting operations are to be carried on, so as to keep open roadways, &c., the whole regulation of the issue, if necessary, of stand licenses and the defining of pieces of land on which building operations may or may not be carried on. Government shall have the power to entrust him with the collection of personal taxes within the limits of the field under such regulations as Government may find it necessary to make. His civil and criminal jurisdiction shall, until a Special Landdrost has been appointed, be equal to that of a Landdrost. He shall *ex officio* be a Justice of the Peace for the whole Republic. In regard to the administration of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Mining-Commissioner, the laws and customs of force in the Landdrost Courts shall be applied. Also with



regard to appeal to a superior Court, the same laws will apply. So long as no Special Landdrost shall have been appointed, the Mining-Commissioner shall, within the boundaries of the field over which he has been appointed, have the same authority with reference to marriages as is given to Landdrosts by the Marriage Ordinance.

28a. The Government shall, on such fields as it may consider desirable and necessary, appoint one or more of the clerks of the Mining-Commissioner as a responsible clerk or clerks.

The Government shall have the right to assign such responsible clerks separate stands on different portions of the proclaimed field. The responsibility of the Mining-Commissioner is not removed by the responsibility of such a clerk serving in the office of the Mining-Commissioner himself.

A responsible clerk may issue prospecting and digging licences subject to the same provisions and regulations as the Mining-Commissioner. Licences signed and issued by such a clerk shall confer the same rights as if they were signed and issued by the Mining-Commissioner himself.

He shall be obliged to keep a proper register of all licences issued by him.

He shall as often as possible but in any case once a week, pay to the Mining-Commissioner all monies received by him, and within seven days after the end of each month send in his reports and monthly statements to the Mining-Commissioner.

The Government shall have the power to invest such a responsible clerk with the powers and jurisdiction of a Resident Justice of the Peace within such limits as the Government shall determine.

28b. All pieces of land which are wholly enclosed by a public digging or prospecting field, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Mining-Commissioner, or of the Special Judiciary Officers, if there be such, of such digging or prospecting field.

29. It is not permitted to the Mining-Commissioner, Special Landdrost, Claim Inspector, or their clerks on a prospecting or proclaimed field, directly or indirectly, to hold any claims, carry on any

trade, undertake any agency of any sort whatever, or to have any share in any partnership in any digging or trading concern.

It is also forbidden for any Landdrost, head official or their subordinates to be connected with a mining company as director or other official thereof.

30. The Mining-Commissioner may issue prospecting licences, which shall be valid within a radius of not more than 25 miles beyond the limits of the field of which he is Commissioner.

On proclaimed fields the Mining-Commissioner shall be empowered to determine where prospecting operations may be carried on under prospecting licences, and also determine on what pieces of land diggers' licences shall have to be taken out.

The Mining Commission shall have a right on finding that a person is holding ground under a prospecting licence, and not properly working on the same, to the satisfaction of the Mining-Commissioner, with a view to discovering precious metal or precious stones to order such person to take out a diggers' licence or abandon the ground. Every Landdrost shall also have power to issue such prospecting licences, valid within the limits of his district.

31. The Mining-Commissioner shall keep proper books of all revenue and expenditure. He shall also keep proper registers of all licences and rights granted by him to individuals or companies as follows :—

a. A register of all trading licences.

b. A register of all licences granted to diggers on the fields.

c. A register of all prospecting licences granted to prospectors on private land, with mention of the proprietor and the farm on which the digging is carried on. No prospecting licence to prospect on private lands shall be granted without the written permission of the proprietor, unless the farm has been proclaimed a public digging, or thrown open by the Government for prospectors in accordance with articles 18 and 19.

*d.* A register of all diggers' licences issued on lands subject to a concession or mining right lease, on which must be mentioned the name of the concessionaire or holder of the mining right lease and of the farm. No licence to dig on lands subject to a concession or mining right lease will be issued without the written consent of the concessionaire or holder of the mining right lease.

*e.* A register of all rights granted in respect of water, claims, etc.

*f.* A register of all transfer of claims, or other mining rights.

*g.* A register of all mining right leases, granted by him according to art. 50.

*h.* And such other registers as the Government may please to direct. The public shall be permitted to inspect such registers on such terms as the Government may direct.

32. He shall further send monthly statements to the Treasurer-General and pay the public monies into the office of the latter.

33. The following shall also be strictly observed by the Mining-Commissioner :—

*a.* That no person shall trade or dig or prospect without a proper licence.

*b.* That his clerk, or clerks, shall keep proper records and minutes of all cases adjudicated in this Court, and that his subordinate officials discharge their duties, and give account in all matters, and of all monies entrusted to them.

*c.* That all Government offices, buildings, gaols, tents, goods, etc., etc., are kept in good order.

*d.* That all import duties on goods imported from abroad, and on which duty has not already been paid, shall be carefully collected.

*e.* That all stamp duty and transfer dues payable to the Government on the transfer of claims and stands shall be duly paid.

*f.* That all fees, or other monies, payable to the State pursuant

to this law, or any later laws and regulations, be promptly paid; and that all official documents, subject to stamp duty, are duly stamped.

34. On every field so proclaimed the Mining-Commissioner shall appoint a time for the election of a committee of nine members who must be elected from and by the holders of diggers' licences within the jurisdiction of the Mining-Commissioner for the term of twelve months, on expiry of which the members unless re-elected shall retire. Of this election the Mining-Commissioner shall give notice by posting a notice at his office, and other public places, during fourteen days. Five members of the Diggers' Committee shall form a quorum.

35. Whoever may be elected as a member of the Diggers' Committee will have to show that he is the holder of a digger's licence and also take the oath of allegiance to the State before the Mining-Commissioner.

36. The proprietors of private farms proclaimed a 'public field shall, in addition to the elected members have the right to sit and vote in the Diggers' Committee when they do not exceed the number of five (5).

If the proprietors exceed the number of 5, they shall elect five of their number, who shall sit and vote in the Diggers' Committee as representatives of the proprietors.

Such representatives shall keep their seat, although other proprietors succeed those who have elected them, so long as they remain proprietors themselves.

The regulation of such election is left to the Mining-Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Whenever rights regarding minerals and mining for the same on private farms have been transferred to lessees by proprietors by notarial contract duly registered, such lessees take the place of the proprietors in respect to sitting in the Diggers' Committee and in respect to the election of representatives, only when such has been expressly stipulated in the contract between proprietors and lessee.

37. The name of the committees referred to in articles 34, 35 and 36, shall be "The Diggers' Committee of the.....Fields."

38. Any member of Committee failing to attend three successive meetings, shall be taken as having resigned. His seat is then vacant.

This provision does not apply to the landed proprietors or their representatives referred to in art. 36.

The Committee shall have the power to grant leave of absence to not more than two of its members at the same time and for a term not exceeding four months.

39. The Mining-Commissioner shall be chairman of the Diggers Committee, with a casting vote in case of an equality of votes, and shall, with the Committee, from time to time frame such rules and regulations as shall be suited to the local needs of the fields, provided that such rules and regulations are in conformance with this law or later laws or Volksraad resolutions, regarding the fields for which such rules and regulations are made.

Such regulations shall be sent to the Government for approval, and shall come into force after publication in the *Government Gazette* (vide art. 88).

40. If a Diggers' Committee cannot be constituted, or shall cease to exist, the Mining-Commissioner shall exercise all the authority and shall discharge all the duties devolving on such Committee. In case of a vacancy on the Committee the Mining-Commissioner shall without delay cause the same to be filled by a public election, of which 14 days' notice shall be given, pursuant to art. 34.

41. From the decision of the Mining-Commissioner or of the Special Landdrost, if there be one, there shall be an appeal to the Circuit Court, the Judge sitting at Pretoria, or the Supreme Court.

42. [Repealed.]

43. Persons, or companies, holding concessions or mining right leases on private or Government lands, shall be free, without

violating the concessions, or mining right leases, to permit persons to dig on their own behalf on such lands subject to a concession or mining right lease under such lawful agreements as such concessionaires or lessees and persons may mutually enter into; provided that each person so digging shall hold an ordinary digger's licence and conform with the laws and regulations with regard to such public fields.

44. All agents, attorneys, or advocates, who, in accordance with the laws of the land, are entitled to practice in the Civil Courts, and who are admitted by the Landdrost Court, are entitled to admission to practise on the Fields. Where the Mining-Commissioner acts as Landdrost, only the foregoing persons shall be entitled to practise.

The tariff of licences necessary to practise in any Court on the Fields shall be as fixed by ordinance.

No unlicensed person shall have the right of conducting cases for others in a Court. It is, however, free to any person to conduct his case in person before any Court on the Fields. He shall not, however, be entitled to costs, save disbursements to witnesses, and for Court fees and summonses. In mining cases not even agent's or attorney's costs shall be chargeable against the losing party.

45. The concessionaire or holder of a mining right lease who permits persons to dig on the land on which he has a concession or mining right lease, shall, in accordance with Art. 43, be entitled to receive each quarter from the Government three-fourths of the monies paid for licences.

46. Diggers on land subject to a concession or mining-right lease shall be under the jurisdiction of the nearest Mining-Commissioner, or the Landdrost of his district.

47. Proprietors and occupants of land on rivers, or other streams, shall have no right of action against the Government, or any gold mining company or gold diggers, or other companies or persons, who, under protection of the laws of the country, mine or dig, for any damages for soiling or rendering the water muddy by its use in mining.

48. It is referred to the Diggers' Committee on each proclaimed field, subject to the approval of the Government, to make such regulations with reference to water distribution as, under the circumstances of such field, may seem just and reasonable, regard being had to all rights of private owners.

With regard to public fields, it is expressly declared that no digger, under any circumstances, shall have a title or property right in the water flowing in any river, stream, or constructed water-course. Only the right to use such water can be acquired, in accordance with law or regulations. In cases where damages have to be estimated, the value of the water shall not be taken into consideration. Government will, however, be empowered to grant special water-rights by agreement on Government ground.

49. The State President has authority to adopt measures for the establishment of a police force, and further to take such steps in accordance with this law as he may deem necessary, for the general welfare of the fields and the maintenance of order. The said Police Force shall be under the command of the special Landdrost, if there be one, and otherwise of the Mining-Commissioner.

50. In future no concessions on Government land shall be granted. When, however, localities are discovered where mining is not payable to individual diggers, or where the ground having been worked as claims has been abandoned, such localities may be granted, under mining leases, to one or more diggers for a fixed term of years, to enable them to work the ground by machinery, or otherwise, on the following conditions:—

a. The extent of land granted under mining leases shall be not less than 150 yards by 150 yards, nor greater than 250 yards by 250 yards.

b. Every application shall be posted during one month at the office of the Landdrost of the district, or should the land be under a Mining Commissioner, at his office and also on the ground applied for, and shall contain a full description of the ground as to extent, situation, and whether it has been formerly worked or not.

*c.* Anybody has the right to object to the granting, under mining, lease of any piece of land, which shall be done in writing, giving the grounds of his objection, the validity of which the Landdrost, or the Mining-Commissioner, shall enquire into.

*d.* On the expiration of the time of notice, the Landdrost or the Mining-Commissioner, shall immediately send in the application to the Government with his report. If the Government approves, then a mining lease shall be granted as per form in the Schedules of this law.

*e.* For this mining lease a yearly rental, calculated at 10s. per morgen, payable in advance, shall be chargeable. The mining lease must bear a stamp of the value of £5.

*f.* Mining right leases may be transferred in the same manner, and on the same terms, as claims and other mining rights.

*g.* If the land to which a mining right lease has been granted be not mined, the mining lease shall not be renewed, unless under the express written authority of the Government.

*h.* Such other conditions as the Government shall consider desirable.

51. Every application for a mining lease, right to lead water, protection, amalgamation of claims, etc., etc., shall bear a stamp of the value of 5s.

52. Diggers being holders of adjoining claims being not more than twelve in number, who wish to amalgamate their claims, can have the same registered as amalgamated claims with all water-rights belonging thereto, on application at the office of the Mining-Commissioner. When registered, the share of each digger shall be clearly defined.

On granting the certificate of such amalgamation, under a stamp of the value of £2, the holders of the amalgamated claims shall enjoy the usual privileges of amalgamation, as per regulations on the fields where they are situated.



53. When claims are amalgamated, the working of one or more of them at a time shall be deemed sufficient.

54. If under this law a tract of land be proclaimed a public gold (or other) field, such person or persons as may, under prospecting licences, have marked off prospectors' claims shall have the right to retain such claims on compliance with this law.

55. The holder, or in case of amalgamation the holders, of one or more quartz reef claims, shall have the right to protection for from six to twelve months upon application in writing to the Mining-Commissioner, mentioning that the protection is required to afford time to import machinery for the better working of the claims. This intention of importing machinery is to be supported by a sworn declaration.

The certificate granting protection shall bear a stamp of the value of one pound sterling for each month of protection. The digger, will, however, have to pay up the ordinary licence money as well. On the applicant ceasing to be a licensed digger, the protection shall be deemed and taken to have lapsed.

56. No claim pegged off by a digger according to law shall be taken possession of by anyone (be jumped), except when the holder shall for thirty consecutive days have ceased to work or carry on digging operations thereon.

When a licensed digger wishes to take possession of (to jump) a claim in this manner, he shall first peg off the ground in accordance with the law, and without delay give notice to the Special Landdrost, if there be one, and otherwise to the Mining-Commissioner, as also to the claimholder or his representative, that he has done so. In such notice he must state for what reasons he has taken possession of the claim in question. The Special Landdrost, if there be one, and otherwise the Mining-Commissioner shall thereupon appoint a day and hour, after receiving such notice, to try the case. The jumper shall be regarded as plaintiff in the case.

57. No protection shall be granted for alluvial claims, except in case of sickness, or such exceptional circumstances as the Mining-Commissioner shall deem sufficient to warrant protection. The time of protection to be fixed according to the circumstances in each case, and no fee is chargeable for granting the protection.

58. Claims belonging to the estate of a deceased person shall not lapse nor be taken possession of (jumped) unless the executor fails to comply with the provisions of the law within 30 days after receipt of his appointment or the confirmation thereof by the Orphan Master.

Upon farther regular compliance with the provisions of this Law such claims will be considered as assets of the estate, and treated as such according to the provisions of the Orphan Law.

59. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the general good, for public purposes, such as railways, canals, etc., to take away, wholly or in part, rights once granted, the Government shall have the right to do so upon compensation, to be mutually agreed upon between the interested parties and the Government. In event of such agreement being impossible, the amount of compensation shall be fixed by one or more arbitrators elected by each side, with reference to an umpire, chosen by the arbitrators prior to the investigation, who shall decide upon any point or points of difference between the arbitrators.

60. A tract of land once proclaimed a public field, or portion thereof, cannot be closed unless the white population is reduced to less than one person per twenty morgen. In case any such field is closed, three years' prior notice shall be given, and proper measures taken for the right to continue working unexhausted claims, or the compensation of the holders, as the Government may deem fit.

61. Every white person who conforms to the laws of the country shall have the right to obtain a diggers's licence at twenty shillings per month, to dig or mine on a public field for precious stones and precious metals.

He will also have the right to obtain a prospector's licence for

ten shillings per month which will give him the right to prospect on Government land within the jurisdiction of the official who issues the licenses, and which is opened for prospecting by the Government, and on private lands, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

61a. With respect to pegging off and thereafter holding a digger's or prospecting claim by means of the holder of a power of attorney, the following regulations apply :—

*a* Male and female persons residing within the country shall have the right to peg off and afterwards hold diggers' or prospecting claims by means of the holder of a power of attorney, provided that, in case they are married women, they are assisted by their husband, and, in case they are minors, they are assisted by and through the intervention of their parent or guardian.

*b* Male persons of full age, residing outside the country, may peg off and afterwards hold diggers' or prospecting claims by the holder of a power of attorney, provided the power of attorney has been drawn up notarially and duly legalized.

No women or minors residing outside the country shall peg off diggers' or prospecting claims by means of the holder of a power of attorney.

The powers of attorney shall in every case be deposited in the office of the Mining-Commissioner concerned therein.

61b. If a digger's licence expires, without being renewed on or before the day on which it expires, the claim for which the licence was issued shall not be pegged off again by another person.

Within twenty-one days after the day on which the licence has expired, the former holder of such claim shall be entitled to recover his rights to such claim by taking out a new licence with a further payment for each claim, of :

1st. A sum of money equal to the licence monies for the number of days that have elapsed since the day on which the former licence expired ; and

2nd. A sum of two shillings and sixpence for each day that has thus elapsed.

After the expiry of the said term of twenty-one days the claim will relapse to the Government, which shall sell the claim in such manner as it shall consider desirable.

62. Every licensed digger shall be entitled to hold under his licence one alluvial and one reef claim. He shall also be free to buy any number of claims from other licensed claimholders; in such case he must hold a digger's licence for each claim.

When the joint claimholders of an amalgamated block have registered their respective shares with the Mining-Commissioner for purposes of this Article by payment of five pounds sterling, each of them will be free to peg off a new claim.

63. An alluvial claim shall be in extent 150 x 150 feet, and shall be properly beaconed off at the four corners with visible pegs and furrows in the direction of the claim. A quartz reef claim shall be 150 feet in the direction of the reef and 400 feet broad, either across or on one side of the reef, as desired. In respect to quartz reef claims two central pegs will be sufficient beacons for the first seven days. After the expiration of that time four corner pegs must be substituted and the direction must be indicated by clearly defined beacons. In the case of quartz reef blocks of amalgamated claims four corner pegs shall be sufficient for each block, but the names of the respective claimholders in the block must be legibly marked on each peg, together with the date of amalgamation.

63a. The corner pegs of a claim shall be not less than two inches in diameter and must stand at least twelve inches above the ground; two trenches must be dug at each peg, forming a right angle at the peg; such trenches shall be three feet long, half a foot wide and a foot deep, and must show the direction of the boundaries of the claims.

All claims shall be numbered and bear the name of the owner legibly in writing, while the date of pegging off must be duly marked on the pegs.

When the Claim Inspector finds that any of the provisions of

this Article have not been complied with, he shall have the right to inflict a fine hereof of not less than two shillings and sixpence sterling and not more than five shillings sterling. He shall give notice hereof to the owner or his representative, and he shall at the same time inform the Mining-Commissioner hereof. The person fined shall have the right, within eight days, to appeal to the Special Landdrost, if there be such, or otherwise to the Mining-Commissioner; if after the expiry of this term for appeal, no appeal has been noted and the fine has not been paid at the office of the Mining-Commissioner, the latter shall issue no further licence for the claim, in respect of which the violation of the law has taken place, before and until the fine has been paid.

64. All newly discovered reefs must be reported to the Mining-Commissioner, before any claims on the same can be sold.

65. Each licenced digger shall, in addition to his claims, be entitled to a stand for his dwelling, in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, but not in a locality known to contain precious metals or precious stones. He shall not be required to pay herefor, but must vacate his stand on the order of the Mining-Commissioner.

66. No holder of a highly situated reef-claim shall have a right to cause a nuisance to others by the débris from his claims, or to obstruct others working lower down.

67. Every white person who desires to erect a store, or houses or a dwelling on a proclaimed field shall apply to the Mining-Commissioner for one or more stand-licences therefor. Each licence shall entitle him to a piece of land of 50 by 50 feet in extent, in a locality approved by the Mining-Commissioner, but not so as to interfere with mining operations on a locality known to contain precious metals or precious stones. The Government shall, however, have the right to give out under a licence stands of greater dimensions where it considers such necessary.

Such stand-licence, whether monthly or yearly, at the option of the applicant, shall be renewed from time to time. The cost of a

stand-licence on a piece of land of 50 by 50 feet will be 10s. per month, while the Government shall, with respect to stands of greater dimensions, determine the cost of the licence in accordance with circumstances.

68. Every digger or licence-holder shall, when called upon, render assistance in the maintenance of public order, under penalty, upon refusal, of forfeiture of his licence, and a fine of not more than £25.

69. Any person who, within the boundaries of a proclaimed field, shall be guilty of sedition, rebellion, or any unlawful resistance of the Government, or lawful authority on the fields, shall, in addition to the punishment fixed by law for such offence, forfeit all his rights and property situated on such field to the State. The person or persons on whose information any person may be found guilty of one or other of the said offences, shall be entitled to the half of the forfeited property.

70. Any person trading without a licence is liable to the penalties prescribed by the laws of the country; and any person who digs or prospects for precious metals or precious stones shall be punished with a fine of not less than £5 and not more than £25 for each offence, and in default of payment with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period of not less than one month and not more than six months.

71. No person shall carry on any trade whatever in precious minerals, or precious stones, in the rough, under which is comprehended the purchase or sale or the bartering of such precious metal or precious stones, unless he shall have obtained a special licence thereto, for which shall be paid £10 per quarter. Provided, however, that the individual digger, or a company, shall not need a licence for the sale of precious metals or precious stones, mined for, and obtained by, or for, such digger or company. Government has the right to suspend wholly, or in part, the operation of the first part of this article with respect to one or more of the precious metals, or precious stones.

72. A licensed dealer in precious metals and precious stones in the rough, shall keep such books of his dealings as the Government may from time to time be pleased to prescribe, and such dealer shall send to the auditor a true copy, attested by affidavit, of such books, in such form as the Government from time to time may direct monthly, on the first day of each month.

73. Any person digging for gold, &c., either for himself or for another, shall, on demand of the proper official, qualified thereto by law or by the Government, produce his licence, in default whereof he shall be punished with a fine of from £1 to £3 sterling.

74. Any person guilty of altering, shifting, or removing the beacons, or pegs, of any claim, shall be punished by a penalty not exceeding £100, with the alternative of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period of not less than three months, nor more than three years.

75. The holder of a licence may make application to the Mining-Commissioner for a piece of spare ground lying between two or more claims. The Mining-Commissioner shall decide on the application according to the circumstances of the case, and his decision shall be final. The figure of this ground is not fixed, but the area in square feet shall not exceed that of a claim as provided by this law. Such ground must also be represented by a white person holding a licence.

76. No coloured persons, Coolie, or Chinese can hold a licence or be in any capacity engaged in working the goldfields, otherwise than in the service of white men.

77. No person may pay his coloured servants in rough gold or uncut precious stones, under a penalty of not more than £500, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three years, and forfeiture to the State of such rough gold or uncut precious stones.

78. Any person purchasing, trading, or receiving rough gold or

uncut precious stones from coloured persons, either on a proclaimed public field, or elsewhere within the limits of the South African Republic, shall be fined a sum not exceeding £1,000 and imprisonment for a period of not more than five years, with or without hard labour, besides the forfeiture of such rough precious metal or uncut precious stones to the State.

79. A coloured person, Coolie, or Chinese selling, bartering, receiving or disposing of rough precious metals or uncut precious stones, or being found in possession of such precious metals or uncut precious stones, shall be punished by the infliction of not more than 50 lashes and imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and forfeiture to the State of such raw precious metal or uncut precious stones.

80. Any person cutting a watercourse through a road or footpath in use, shall construct a proper, safe bridge; if he do not do so, any official or private person may fill up the furrow, and the offender shall further be liable to a fine of from £1 to £10 sterling, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period of from one to three months.

81. Any person guilty of wilfully injuring or destroying a mine, claim, machinery, watercourse, or other mining property or effects, or guilty of an attempt to commit such offences, shall be punished with a fine of from £100 to £1,000, or with imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of from one to ten years, according to the nature of the case.

82. When a person or company shall purchase from the Government or from private proprietors landed property, with or without a concession, as mining property for the purpose of digging thereon for precious stones or precious minerals, and the purchase consideration is stipulated to be both in cash and in shares of a company already formed or about to be formed, the transfer dues (*heerenrecht*) shall be calculated only on the cash which is to be paid for the property and not on the shares, with this proviso, that if the



appraised value of the landed property shall exceed the above mentioned cash, the transfer dues shall have to be paid on the appraised value.

If the purchase consideration be stipulated to be in shares only, the transfer dues shall be calculated upon the appraised value.

83. A coloured person who has contracted, either verbally or in writing, to serve his master as a domestic servant or as servant in a store or shop, or to aid in working in any claim or watercourse, or with machinery, on any proclaimed field, and who shall, without permission, withdraw or absent himself from his master's service, or shall neglect, or refuse, to perform any work in discharge of his duty, which can be demanded from him, according to law, or who shall use threatening and abusive language towards his master, his master's wife, or any other person lawfully placed over him, shall be punished by a fine of not more than £2, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month, or by flogging not exceeding twenty-five lashes. A servant, not being a coloured person, guilty of a contravention of the offences specified in this section, shall be punishable by fine in a sum not exceeding £5, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months. The Mining-Commissioner shall further, within the limits of the proclaimed field over which he is appointed, have the same authority and discharge the same duties as a Landdrost under Law No. 13, 1880.

84. For each coloured labourer employed on the diggings, the employer must procure a monthly permit, at the cost of one shilling, from the office of the Mining-Commissioner. Every contravention of this section shall be punished by the infliction of a fine of five shillings.

85. To any person or company importing machinery to work one or more claims shall, in addition to the ordinary stand, be allowed by the Mining-Commissioner sufficient ground, but not on a locality known to contain precious metals or precious stones, for the erection

of such machinery, provided such allotment be possible without infraction of the rights of others, and upon payment of 2s. 6d. per month for every piece of ground of 50 by 50 feet.

86. For the right to cut firewood on Government land, a permit for a wagon-load may be obtained at £1 (one pound sterling) per wagon-load.

Such permits are obtainable for Government lands from the Mining-Commissioner. With respect to cutting wood on private land, an agreement must be entered into with the proprietor.

If a person pegs off as a claim a piece of land on which wood is growing, he shall for any damage to be done to the wood pay beforehand a sum of money as compensation for such wood, such sum to be determined by the Mining-Commissioner, by way of a valuation made by himself or by his instructions. Such sum shall be paid to the Mining-Commissioner, who in default of payment shall issue no further licence for such claim. The Mining-Commissioner shall be obliged to make such valuation or cause the same to be made as soon as possible.

In respect of private lands, such sums shall be repaid to the private proprietor. Any person cutting wood without a permit or without permission from the proprietor, shall be punished with a fine of £2, or with a week's imprisonment for each offence, apart from the claim for damages for such wood as has been cut.

87. When a digger wishes to abandon his claim or claims, on a public field in order to peg off for himself a new claim or claims he shall be entitled to do so, provided he pulls out the pegs of the claim which he wishes to abandon, and puts up for a week on the piece of ground a notice that it has been abandoned, and also gives notice to the Mining-Commissioner to the same effect, in default whereof he shall be liable to a fine of from £1 to £10 sterling, or imprisonment of from fourteen days to three months, with or without hard labour.

The Mining-Commissioner has the right to refuse to issue licences for abandoned claims within seven days of such notice or after such time, if he suspects that the abandonment has taken place in order to

evade the payment of transfer dues, or in case the claim is held by power of attorney, to alienate the claim from the holder.

He may before giving out such claims first institute an enquiry, and shall have the right to refuse to issue such claims, and to cause them to be sold by auction for the benefit of the State.

88. Special conditions and regulations shall be of force on every proclaimed field immediately on proclamation in the *Staatscourant*. The State President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has authority to alter or amend such special conditions and regulations on the suggestion of the Diggers' Committee on any proclaimed field. Such alterations or amendments shall be of force fourteen days after promulgation in the *Staatscourant*.

89. The word "public diggings" shall signify a proclaimed area thrown open by lawful authority for digging and mining.

The word "claim" shall signify that portion of the field on which a person, or persons, or companies have obtained lawful right to dig or prospect.

Private ground shall signify the grounds belonging to individuals or companies as shown by title-deed or subsequent deed of transfer.

Government ground shall signify all lands belonging to the State.

The word coloured person shall signify all African or Asiatic aborigines, or any coloured person, Coolie, or Chinese.

Further, all words shall be understood in the sense which they have in ordinary use.

90. All former laws, resolutions of the Volksraad, and regulations bearing upon diggings are hereby repealed.

The rights obtained to claims under art. 16 of the Appendix to Law No. 1 of 1883, shall remain of force and effect under this Law.

[Art. 56 of the amendment of August, 1887, embodied in the above law as given above.]

This amendment shall have the force of law immediately after publication in the *Government Gazette*.

(Signed) S. J. P. KRUGER,  
State President.

(Signed) W. EDUARD BOK,  
Government Secretary.

Government Office, Pretoria, August 10, 1887.

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## SCHEDULES.

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### PROSPECTING LICENCE.

Pursuant to Section 61 of Law No. 8, 1885.

Licence is hereby granted to..... to prospect and search for precious stones and metals on..... during the period from .....to.....for which he has paid the sum of £.....being the licence money calculated at £.....per month.

Office of the Landdrost or Mining-Commissioner.

.....

.....188...

.....

Landdrost or Mining Commissioner.

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### PROSPECTING LICENCE ON PRIVATE LANDS.

Which have been proclaimed a public gold field or declared a prospecting field, in accordance with Law No.....of 1885, Art.....

Licence is hereby granted to .....to prospect for precious stones and precious metals on.....during the period from.....for which he has paid the sum of.....being the licence money calculated at £.....per month.

Office of the Landdrost or Mining-Commissioner.

.....

.....188...

.....

Landdrost or Mining-Commissioner.

### PROSPECTING LICENCE ON PRIVATE LANDS.

Pursuant to Section 8 of Law No. 8, 1885.

Licence is hereby granted to .....he having  
exhibited the written permission of the proprietor.....  
to prospect for precious stones and metals on the farm.....  
for the term of.....months, for which he has paid the  
sum of £....., being calculated at.....per month.  
Office of Landdrost or Mining-Commissioner.

.....188...

.....  
Landdrost or Mining-Commissioner.

### PERMIT FOR COLOURED LABOURERS.

Pursuant to Section 84 of Law No. 8, 1885.

This permit is granted to the coloured person .....  
in the service of....., for the month of.....  
188...

.....  
1s. Mining-Commissioner.

### STAND LICENCE.

Pursuant to Section 67 of Law No. 8, 1885.

Hereby is granted to ..... a Stand Licence on  
this field in extent.....by.....feet.

Paid hereon £.....for.....months at.....  
per month.

.....  
Mining-Commissioner.

[*This Licence is Renewable.*]

## DIGGERS' LICENCE.

Pursuant to Section 61 of Law No. 8, 1885.

Licence is hereby granted to ..... to mine and dig for precious stones and metals on the public diggings in this Republic during.....months from.....188..., to.....188..., and to enjoy all privileges secured by law to licensed diggers.

For this is paid the sum of £.....sterling, being the amount for.....months at.....per month.  
Mining Commissioner's Office,

.....

.....188...

.....

Mining-Commissioner.

## MINING LEASE ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Pursuant to Section 50 of Law No. 8, 1885.

The mining right on the parcel of land of which sketch and description hereunto attached, situate.....called .....is granted to....., for the period of.....years, reckoned from this date to.....

Prompt annual payment to the Treasurer-General shall be made in advance of the moneys due under this mining grant. Until the method of calculating payment shall be hereafter altered, the annual payment on this lease shall be the sum of £..... annually, and in default of payment all mining rights shall lapse.

The holders hereof shall be bound to keep proper books, in such form as the Government may deem it necessary to prescribe, by which must be shown the quantity of precious stones or precious metals found, and the Government shall have the right to vary the above mentioned annual payment to the payment of an amount equivalent to two and a half per cent. on the value of the finds during the previous year.

After the Government has given notice that it elects the last mentioned mode of calculating payment, the holder or holders hereof shall be bound to make payment accordingly, and failing herein all mining lease rights shall lapse.

Thus granted pursuant to Section.....of Law No.....of 1885, at the Office of the Government of the South African Republic, at Pretoria, on this, the.....

.....  
State Secretary.

.....

.....

#### MINING RIGHT LEASE FOR PROPRIETORS.

Pursuant to Section 18 of Law No. 8, 1885.

The Government of the South African Republic hereby grants, pursuant to Section.....of Law No....., A.D. 1885, to....., proprietor of the farm....., No.....situate in the district of....., ward.....the right to mine for precious stones and precious metals on a portion of the said farm, in extent.....morgen as per diagram framed by the Surveyor....., dated .....

The annual sum payable in advance hereunder shall be..... pounds and.....shillings, until such time as the Government shall vary this fixed annual sum to an amount calculated at two and a half per cent. on the value of the finds on the above piece of land in accordance with the above mentioned section of the Law.

Punctual annual payment in advance shall be made to the Treasurer-General of the moneys due on this lease, failing which all mining rights shall lapse.

It shall be the duty of the holder hereof to keep proper books, which shall show the quantities of precious stones and precious metals found; and the Government shall have the right to alter the above



annual payment to the payment of an amount equivalent to two and a half per cent. on the value of the finds during the previous year. After the Government shall have given notice that it elects the last mentioned mode of calculating payment, the holder or holders hereof shall be held and bound to make payment accordingly. This mining-right lease is granted for the term of.....years, reckoned from this date.

Thus granted, pursuant to Section.....of Law No.....of 1885, at the office of the Government of the South African Republic, at Pretoria, on this, the.....

.....  
State Secretary.

.....

.....

## MINING RIGHT ON LEASED PRIVATE LANDS.

Pursuant to Section 23 of Law No. 8, 1885.

The Mining right to the parcel of land lying within the boundaries and following portion of the farm....., No.....district of....., ward....., which parcel of land is in extent.....morgen and.....square roods, as appears by diagram framed by Land Surveyor....., dated....., is granted to....., who has leased the said parcel of land from the registered proprietor....., as appears by notarial lease contract (hereunto attached) executed at....., on the.....day of.....in the year 188..., before the Notary.....

Prompt annual payment to the Treasurer-General shall be made in advance of the moneys due under this mining grant. Until the method of calculating payment shall be hereafter altered, the payment hereunder shall be the sum of £... annually, and in default of payment all mining rights shall lapse.

The holders hereof shall be bound to keep proper books, in such form as the Government may deem it necessary to prescribe, by which must be shown the quantity of precious stones or precious metals found ; and the Government shall have the right to vary the above mentioned annual payment to the payment of an amount equivalent to two and a half per cent. on the value of the finds during the previous year.

After the Government has given notice that it elects the last mentioned mode of calculating payment, the holder or holders hereof shall be bound to make payment accordingly, and failing herein all mining rights shall lapse.

This mining right-lease is granted for the term of.....

Thus granted, pursuant to Section..... of Law No... ..  
A.D. 1885, at the Office of the Government of the South African  
Republic, at Pretoria, on this, the.....

.....

State Secretary.

.....

.....

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## APPENDIX.

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### Cession of Mineral Rights.

VOLKSRAAD RESOLUTION, ART. 1422. AUG. 12TH, 1886.

The Volksraad having taken into consideration Executive Council Resolution, Art. 157, dated 9th August, "that all agreements as to the cession of rights to minerals or rights to dig which do not comply with the terms laid down in the first paragraph of Art. 14 of Law No. 7, 1883, shall be *ab initio* void, and that no one shall have any right of action whatever in such an agreement," resolves to approve of such resolution.

The first paragraph of Art. 14 of Law No. 7, 1883, is as follows :—

"No cession of a right to minerals assumed to be present or actually present on any farm shall be legal without being embodied in a notarial deed and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds."

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### POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

The following is an extract from the *Gold Fields Times* with regard to the legalisation of powers of attorney as required by Art. 61a of the Gold Law :—

"We publish for the information of our readers the following regulations with reference to the authentication of powers of attorney sent from the different colonies and dependencies in South Africa. In the Free State all powers of attorney must be duly signed by a notary and attested by the State Secretary, or in places where there are no notaries the Landdrost is empowered to act as notary. In Natal the power, after being signed by a notary public,

must be attested by the Colonial Secretary, or in his absence by the Under Colonial Secretary. In the Cape Colony the power, when signed by the notary, must be attested [by the Registrar of the Supreme or High Court of the district, except in East Griqualand and Tembuland, where the Chief Magistrate is given the power of attestation. It may be here observed that no power of attorney not duly attested as above described, will be recognised in the Transvaal. In this country the regulations regarding authentication are the same as those of the Free State. As no instructions have been given with respect to powers from Great Britain, the custom of the country will be recognised.”

## Translation of Law No. 5, 1874,

### TO LIMIT THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF CERTAIN COMPANIES.

*(Enacted by Volksraad Resolution, Art. 184, dated 31st October, 1874.)*

#### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable members of certain Companies to limit the liability for the debts and engagements of such Companies to which they may be subject :

BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable the Volksraad of said Republic as follows :

#### MEANING OF THE TERM COMPANY.

Art. 1. The term Company in this Law shall mean every partnership whereof the capital is divided or agreed to be divided into shares, and so as to be transferable without the express consent of all the partners, and also every partnership which at its formation or by subsequent admission shall consist of more than twenty-five members : Provided, however, that nothing contained in this Law shall apply to any Banking Company.

#### HOW LIMITED LIABILITY MAY BE OBTAINED BY FUTURE COMPANIES.

2. Any Company may obtain a certificate of Registration with Limited Liability from the Registrar of Deeds of the Republic, upon complying with the conditions following, that is to say :

1. The directors or provisional directors shall in their application to the Registrar of Deeds for such registration, state that such Company is to be formed with limited liability.
2. The word " Limited " shall be the last word of the name of the company.
3. The deed of settlement shall contain a statement to the effect that the company is formed with limited liability.
4. The deed of settlement shall be executed by not less than 25 shareholders, who shall hold jointly not less than three-fourths of the nominal capital of the company in shares. Each shareholder shall not have paid less than one-tenth on his shares.
5. A declaration by two or more directors or provisional directors, made before a Justice of the Peace, stating that the above-mentioned tenth portion is really paid, shall be deposited with the Registrar of Deeds, together with a certified copy of the deed of settlement (with particulars of the names, places of abode, and the number of shares held by each of the shareholders). The above-mentioned tenth-portion shall be acknowledged in, or endorsed on, the deed of settlement ; and upon above conditions being complied with, the Registrar of Deeds shall grant to such company certificate of Registration with Limited Liability.

#### HOW WITH COMPANIES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

3. Any company, except as aforesaid, already established may obtain a certificate of Registration with Limited Liability in the following manner, and subject to the following conditions: The directors of such company may make such alteration in the name, the amount of paid-up capital, and in the deed of settlement of the

company generally, as may be necessary for enabling it to comply with the conditions hereinbefore mentioned. This must be effected with the consent of not less than three-fourths in number and value of its shareholders who may be present personally or by proxy (where proxies are allowed by the deed of settlement), at any general meeting summoned for that purpose by a notice of not less than six weeks previous in the *Staatscourant*. Upon compliance with such conditions the Registrar of Deeds shall grant to such company, by its new name, a certificate of Registration with Limited Liability; and thereupon all privileges and obligations hereby attached to companies with limited liability, their shareholders, directors, and officers, shall attach to the company named in such certificate, its shareholders, directors, and officers.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED WHEN CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

4. Every company that has obtained a certificate of Registration with Limited Liability shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its name engraved in legible characters on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such company, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, money orders, waybills, invoices, receipts, letters, and other writings used in the transaction of the business of the Company.

PENALTIES FOR NON-OBSERVANCES OF REGULATIONS.

5. If such company do not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name in the manner aforesaid, each of the directors thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling for this omission, and for every day as long as the omission lasts; and if any director or under-official of the company, or any other person on his behalf, use any seal, purporting to be a seal of the company whereon its name is not so engraved as aforesaid, or issue

or authorise the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such company, or of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, money order, waybill, invoice, receipt, letter, or other writing used in the transaction of the business of the company, wherein its name is not mentioned in the manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of £20 (twenty pounds sterling), and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or money order for the amount thereof, unless the same shall be duly paid by the company.

#### INCREASE TO NOMINAL CAPITAL TO BE REGISTERED.

6. No increase to be made in the nominal capital of any company that has obtained a certificate of registration with Limited Liability shall be advertised or otherwise treated as part of the capital of such company until it has been registered with the Registrar of Deeds; and no such registration shall be made unless a deed is produced to the Registrar, executed by shareholders holding shares to the amount in the aggregate of at least three-fourths of the proposed increased capital of the company; nor unless it is proved to the Registrar of Deeds by such acknowledgment and declaration as hereinafter mentioned, that upon each of such shares there has been paid up by the holder thereof, an amount of not less than 10 per cent.

If any such increase of capital as aforesaid be advertised or otherwise treated as part of the capital of the company before the same has been so registered, every director of such company shall incur a penalty of Fifty Pounds sterling, and the payment of above-mentioned per centage shall be acknowledged in or endorsed on the deed so produced, and the fact of the same having been *bonâ fide* so paid, shall be verified by a sworn declaration of the directors, or any two of them, made before a Justice of the Peace.

#### COPIES OF NEW OR SUPPLEMENTARY DEED OF SETTLEMENT TO BE REGISTERED,

7. Within one month after the date of any new or supplementary

deed of settlement, which may at any time or times during the continuance of any company which has obtained a certificate of registration with limited liability under this Act, there shall be transmitted by the directors of every such company to the Registrar of Deeds a true copy of such new or supplementary deed of settlement, attested as such true copy in the manner aforesaid, and to be kept for future reference as aforesaid. Six-monthly returns of transferred shares must be filed with the Registrar of Deeds.

8. In the months of January and July in every year the directors of every such company, which has obtained a certificate of registration with limited liability, shall make, or cause to be made, the following return to the Registrar of Deeds, namely:—A return according to the Schedule hereunto annexed, and containing the particulars therein set forth, of every transfer of any share in such company which shall have been made in the share transfer list or book kept by the said company, and also of the changes in the names of all shareholders of such company whose names shall have been changed by marriage or otherwise since the last preceding six-monthly return, or since the registration of the company by the Registrar of Deeds, as the case may be.

PENALTY FOR DEFAULT.—COPY OF RETURN TO BE SENT TO THE

LANDDROST.—PENALTY.

9. If within any such period any such return as mentioned in Article 8 of these Regulations be not made, then every director of such company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds sterling: Provided, that if any company which has obtained a certificate as aforesaid, shall have its chief place of business in any part of the Republic other than Pretoria and the district thereof, then a true copy of the aforesaid return shall, besides being transmitted to the Registrar of Deeds, be transmitted to the Landdrost of such a district; and in case such return shall not be so transmitted in the months aforesaid, every director so failing to make such return shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds sterling.



#### RETURN OF SINGLE TRANSFER MAY BE MADE.

10. If at any time any party to a transfer of a share request, in writing, the directors of any such company to make a return thereof, then forthwith on such request the directors shall make the same accordingly: Provided, however, that the directors may require the party making such request to defray any expense they may be put to in making the return aforesaid.

#### RETURNS, ETC., TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION OR COPY.

11. Every person shall be at liberty to inspect the returns, deeds, registers, and indices kept by the said Registrar of Deeds and the Landdrost in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or to demand a copy or extract of any such return or deed, certified by the said Registrar of Deeds, and for such inspection, certified copy or extract, shall be paid such fees as the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may appoint from time to time in that behalf, not exceeding one shilling for each such inspection, and ninepence for each page of such copy or extract, and that in all Courts of this Republic every such copy or extract, so certified, shall be received in evidence, without proof of the signature or of the seal of office affixed thereto.

#### FEEs FOR REGISTRATION OF COMPANY.

12. Every company shall, on being registered, or on receiving a certificate of registration with limited liability, pay to the Registrar of Deeds the following sums, viz.:—

When the nominal capital shall be Five Thousand Pounds sterling, or under, the sum of Ten Pounds.

When the nominal capital shall exceed Five Thousand Pounds, and not exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds sterling, the sum of Twenty Pounds.

When the nominal capital shall exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds, the sum of Thirty Pounds sterling.

And besides these sums and the fees hereinbefore provided

to be paid, there shall be paid by such companies, registered as aforesaid, such other fees in respect of any services to be performed by the Registrar of Deeds under the stipulations of this Act as the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may from time to time appoint in that behalf.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY NOT LIABLE FOR ANY DEBTS EXCEPT AS  
PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT.

13. The members of any company which has so obtained a certificate of limited liability in the manner aforesaid shall, after having received such a certificate, not be liable (any Law to the contrary notwithstanding) under any judgment, decree, or order, which shall be obtained against such company, or for any debt or engagement of such company further, or otherwise, than is hereafter provided.

EFFECT OF EXECUTION AGAINST COMPANY.

14. If any execution or other process in the nature of execution shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy or enforce such execution or other process, then such execution or other process may be issued against any of the shareholders to the extent of the then unpaid portion of their respective shares in the capital of the company; but no shareholder shall be liable to pay in satisfaction of any one or more such execution, or other process, a greater sum than shall be equal to the unpaid portion of his shares; Provided always, that no such execution shall issue against any shareholder, except upon an order of the Court in which the action, suit, or other proceeding have been brought or instituted; and such Court may order execution to issue accordingly, with the reasonable costs of such application and execution, to be taxed by the Taxing Master of said Court; and for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the shareholders, and the amount of the sum still payable upon their respective shares, it shall be lawful for any person, entitled to any such execution, to inspect at all reasonable times the register of shareholders without payment of fee.

IF THERE BE NO GOODS TO SATISFY AN EXECUTION AGAINST THE  
COMPANY PROCEEDINGS MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST  
FORMER SHAREHOLDERS.

15. If any execution or other process in the nature of execution shall have been issued against the property or effects of any shareholders for the time being, and there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy or enforce such execution or other process, then such execution or other process may be issued against any former holder or holders of the shares held by such shareholder for the time being, for such amount as such shareholder for the time being shall have failed to pay, in satisfaction of the execution or other process in the nature of execution issued :

a. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to render any such former holder or holders of shares aforesaid liable for any larger amount than he or they would have been liable for under the provisions of this Act, if he or they had been at the time of the issuing of such execution or other process in the nature of execution the holder or holders of such shares :

b. Provided, also, that in case of execution against any former shareholder, such shareholder shall have been a partner at the time when the contract or engagement for which such judgment, decree, or otherwise, may have been obtained was entered into, or became a shareholder during the time such contract or engagement was unexecuted or unsatisfied, or was a shareholder at the time of the judgment, decree, or order being obtained :

c. Provided, further, that in no case shall execution be issued on such judgment, decree, or order, against the person, property, or effects of any such former shareholder, after the expiration of two years after the return of the transfer of the shares of the person or persons sought to be charged shall have been made to the Registrar of Deeds, as provided in Sections 7 and 8 of this Act.

**LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS WHO MAKE DIVIDENDS OR DIVISIONS OF  
PROFITS, KNOWING THE COMPANY TO BE INSOLVENT.**

16. If the directors of any such company shall declare and pay any division of profits or dividend when they know the company to be insolvent, or any dividend (division of profits) the payment of which would to their knowledge render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the then existing debts of the company, and for all that shall be contracted thereafter, so long as they shall respectively continue in office : Provided that the amount for which they shall be liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that if any of the directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection, in writing, with the clerk of the company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

**REGULATIONS REGARDING SHARES.**

17. Payments shall only be made in cash.

18. All laws and regulations inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

**SHORT TITLE.**

19. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Act of Companies with Limited Liability."

20. This Law shall take effect in accordance with Art. 69 of the Grondwet.

THOMAS BURGERS,  
State President.

By Order,

SWART,  
State Secretary.

Government Office, Pretoria,  
18th December, 1874.

**SCHEDULE.—(SEE SECTION 8.)**

**RETURN made in accordance with "The Act of Companies with  
Limited Liability," No. 5, 1874.**

**TRANSFER OF SHARES.**

<b>Name of the Company.</b>	<b>Business or Purpose.</b>	<b>Place (or prin- cipal place, if more than one) of Busi- ness.</b>	<b>Name and place of abode of person by whom trans- fer is made.</b>	<b>Name and place of abode of person to whom trans- fer is made.</b>	<b>Distinctive numbers of the shares transferred.</b>	<b>Date of Transfer.</b>

**SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE NAMES HAVE BECOME CHANGED BY MARRIAGE  
OR OTHERWISE.**

<b>Former Name.</b>	<b>Former Place of Abode.</b>	<b>Present Place of Abode.</b>	<b>Distinctive Number of Shares.</b>

Date.....

Signature .....

## Translation of Law No. 6, 1874,

## FOR THE INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES.

*(Enacted by Volksraad Resolution, Art. 269, dated**18th November, 1874.)*

**W**HEREAS it has often happened, and likely to happen again, that applications are made to the Executive Council by persons who have formed Companies for the purpose of prospecting for minerals, and to work the same, as well as for other purposes, for the incorporation of such Companies, subject to the Laws of this Republic :

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED by the Hon. the Volksraad that it shall and may be lawful for the Executive Council to grant Letters of Incorporation to any Company on payment of a sum of £25 (Five and Twenty Pounds sterling), and on such other stipulations and conditions as may be deemed expedient to said Executive Council.

THOS. BURGERS,

State President.

By order,

SWART,

State Secretary.

Government Office, Pretoria,

18th December, 1874.

# **RATES OF POSTAGE**

FROM TRANSVAAL TO THE WHOLE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mail Matter.	Destination.	Rates of Postage.
Letters ...	Town where same is posted ...	1d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Any post-office throughout South Africa ... ..	2d. „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Newspapers ...	„ „ „ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. for not more than 4 oz.
Post cards of 1d.	„ „ „ „	1s. 3d. per dozen
Book & Sample..	„ „ „ „	1d. for every 2 oz. or portion thereof
Packets ... ..	„ „ „ „	3d. for every 4 oz. or portion thereof
	Registration for any of the above	6d.

## **FOREIGN**

POSTAL MATTER STAMPED FOR VIA NATAL TAKE ONE WEEK LONGER  
IN TRANSIT.

Class of Correspondence.	Country or Destination.	Rate sent <i>via</i> Colony.	Rate sent <i>via</i> Natal.
Letters.	United Kingdom ..	8d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Countries specified as Class I., viz., Europe, Canada, United States, Madeira & Azores	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 11d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Countries specified as Class II., viz., South America, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Gold Coast, African Coast Islands, West Indies, and some Spanish Colonies	12d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Countries specified as Class III., viz., India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Islands North of Australia, Java, Persia, Spanish, French, and Portuguese Colonies		

Class of Correspondence.	Country or Destination.	Rate sent via Colony.	Rate sent via Natal.
Letters.	Australia and Colonies, <i>via</i> United Kingdom ... ..	13d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	11d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	India, Ceylon, China and Australia, <i>via</i> Mozambique ... ..	14d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Correspondence by private ship (those places to which there are no regular line of vessels, but await opportunity), such as Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, &c., must be fully prepaid or detained ... ..	8d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	United Kingdom ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each paper not exceeding 4oz.	1d. not exceeding 4oz.
Newspapers.	Countries specified in Class I. above	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 4oz.	2d. not exceeding 4oz.
	Countries specified in Class II. above	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 3oz.	2d. not exceeding 4oz.
	Countries specified in Class III. above	3d. for every 4oz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. not exceeding 4oz.
	Australia (either route) ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 4oz.	2d. not exceeding 4oz.
Book and Sample Packets.	Foreign Countries by direct private ship (see above)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 4oz.	1d. not exceeding 4oz.
	United Kingdom }	2d. under 1oz.	
		3d. under 2oz.	2d. under 2oz.
		5d. under 4oz.	3d. under 4oz.
		5d. every other 4oz.	3d. every other 4oz.
	Class I. (see above)	3d. every 2oz.	2d. every 2oz.
	Class II. (see above)	3d. every 2oz.	2d. every 2oz.
	Class III. (see above)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. every 2 oz.	3d. every 2oz.
	Australia and her Colonies <i>via</i> United Kingdom }	5d. under 2 oz.	4d. under 2oz.
	9d. under 4oz.	7d. under 4oz.	
	9d. every other 4oz.	9d. every other 4oz.	
	India, China, Ceylon, and Australia <i>via</i> Mozambique	5d. every 4oz.	3d. every 4oz.
	Foreign Countries per private ship ...	2d. every 2oz.	1d. every 4oz.



Insufficiently stamped Book matter for other than the United Kingdom are destroyed, or returned to sender if known.

All insufficiently stamped Newspapers are not forwarded *from* or *for* any part of the world, but are invariably destroyed.

The above rates are the same *from* as *to* the different countries.

The following extracts from the Post Law No. 1, 1886, describe the requisites of articles sent by Book and Parcel Post, &c. :—

ART. 46. Under Book Post are understood the following articles, which must be closed in covers open at one end for inspection :—

- (a). *Commercial papers*, which have not the nature of letters or of an actual and personal correspondence ; documents of legal acts ; deeds drawn up by public functionaries ; copies of or extracts from, deeds, waybills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character ; documents of companies ; all kinds of manuscript music ; the manuscript of books and other literary works.
- (b). *Printed papers* of public nature, such as periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), printed cards, proof of printing (with or without the manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs (when not on glass, or in frames containing glass), drawings, plans, surveyors' diagrams, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds (whether printed, engraved, or lithographed) ; and in general all impressions obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise ; and anything usually attached or appurtenant to any of the beforementioned articles, or anything convenient for their safe transmission by post, also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, although in the form of a letter.

Art. 47. *Patterns or Samples* of merchandise not having any intrinsic value, or of which the quantity is not such as to be of saleable value, may be forwarded as pattern or sample parcels, and either unenclosed or enclosed in bags, so tied as to be easily opened for inspection.

Art 48. Packets may be forwarded by post, but may not contain powder, cartridges, lucifers, or other articles of combustible or dangerous nature, living animals or insects, dirty or contagious articles, fish, meat, or such like, glass, knives, scissors, needles, or any sharp or dangerous instruments, fluids or powders (unless so packed that thereby no damage or injury can be done to post functionaries or things entrusted to the post). No such packet can be sent forward, but *must* be refused by the post officials. *No packet containing precious stones, money, gold (native or manufactured), or ostrich feathers, can be forwarded unless postage is paid, and properly enclosed and registered.*

Art. 49. Every parcel must be so enclosed that it can be opened by the postmaster, unless accompanied by the sworn declaration of the sender that it contains nothing upon which a higher rate of postage is chargeable, or in contravention of this law. *No parcel can be longer than THREE FEET, nor broader than SIX INCHES, and not more than 7 LBS. WEIGHT.* Any postmaster is entitled, if he has just cause of suspicion that the former stipulations are contravened, to open packets or parcels, in the presence of the sender or a witness, and so convince himself as to the contents.

Art. 51. Newspapers can be enclosed in wrappers, provided both ends are open, and no communication by signs, writing, figures, or in cypher, must be in or outside the cover, except the title of the paper, with printed name of the publisher and the address, under penalty (Art. 52) of the newspaper being forwarded as a letter, and the sender, if known, fined £5, or one month's imprisonment.

Art. 105. No letter shall be carried, for hire or reward, o'herwise

than by post, and no letter shall be carried by any vehicle used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless in any post-office bag which may be thereby conveyed. Any person who shall send or convey any letter by any such vehicle or otherwise than by post, or who for hire shall take charge of the same for such conveyance shall, upon conviction, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding £10 for every such letter.

## IMPORT DUTIES NOW IN FORCE IN THE S. A. REPUBLIC.

1. All goods imported from foreign countries are subject, except the farther provisions of this law, to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* with the exception of the following goods, which are entirely exempted from import dues:—

- a.* All sorts of live-stock, except those coming from countries to the North and North-West of this Republic, with the exception, however, of British Bechuanaland and those Kafir tribes who have entered into a treaty of friendship and free trade with this Republic.
- b.* Bank-notes, or other exchange papers and coin which are allowed into this State as a legal tender.
- c.* Books and music and printed school requisities.
- d.* Goods acquired by hunting outside the country by burghers of this Republic.

2. All machinery, without exception, shall be subject to an import duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. The following articles are, over and above the general import duty of 5 per cent., further subject to a special import duty as mentioned after each article.

The following articles are subject to 25 per cent. :—

Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The following to 10 per cent. :—

Milk, Fish, and Tinned Meat.

	s.	d.
Guns and Pistols, per barrel ... ..	10	0
Paper Cartridges, filled, per 1,000 ... ..	5	0
Metal ... ..	2	6
Gunpowder, per lb. ... ..	0	4
Dynamite, per lb. ... ..	0	1
Lead, per lb. ... ..	0	6
Shot, per lb. ... ..	0	3
Candles, per lb. ... ..	0	1
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb. ... ..	1	0
„ manufactured, per lb. ... ..	2	6
Butter, per 100 lbs. ... ..	20	0
Cheese, per 100 lbs. ... ..	20	0
Chicory, per 100 lbs. ... ..	30	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs. ... ..	5	0
Tea, per 100 lbs. ... ..	5	0
Flour, per 100 lbs.... ..	15	0
Oathay, per 100 lbs. ... ..	10	0
Seed Oats, per 100 lbs. ... ..	15	0
Biscuits and Cakes, in tins or not, per 100 lbs....	50	0
Mealies and Kafir Corn, per 100 lbs. ... ..	5	0
Pork, Lard, Ham, Bacon, and Sausages, per 100 lbs. ... ..	100	0
Rice, per 100 lbs. ... ..	2	6
Sugar, per 100 lbs.... ..	5	0
Dried Fruits, Jams and Sweets, per 100 lbs. ...	20	0
Soap, scented, per 100 lbs. ... ..	10	0
Soap, plain, per 100 lbs. ... ..	5	0
Coal, per 100 lbs. ... ..	15	0
Beer, per gallon ... ..	3	0
Spirits, per gallon ... ..	6	0
Vinegar, per gallon ... ..	1	0

Cigars, per 100	...	...	...	...	15	0
Kafir Picks, each	...	...	...	...	1	0
„ Beads, per lb.	...	...	...	...	0	6
Copper Wire, per lb.	...	...	...	..	0	6
Uniform or livery, each	...	...	...	...	1	0
Horned Cattle, as meant under art. 3, section 1,						
letter <i>a</i> , each	...	...	...	...	40	0
Sheep and goats, do.	do.	...	...	...	5	0

### TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS.

Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal, and Cape Colony: One Shilling for 10 words and 6d. for every five words additional or portion thereof.

Bechuanaland: Double the above Tariff.

Thus Words:	10	15	20	25	30
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Transvaal, Free State,

Natal, & Cape Colony	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s.
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Office Hours: On Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m. On Holidays, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

### CABLEGRAMS.

The following rates are payable for a single word by submarine cable *via* Natal to Austria, Hungary, France, 8s. 11d.; Belgium, Germany, Portugal, 8s.; Denmark, Great Britain, and Holland, 9s. 1d.; Sweden, 9s. 2d.; Russia and Norway, 9s. 3d.; Italy and Sardinia, 8s. 9d.; Switzerland, 8s. 10d.; Delagoa Bay, 1s. 5d.; Mozambique, 4s. 5d.; East Indies, 13s. 3d.; Java, 15s. 3d.; New York, 10s. 11d.















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