



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

of South West Africa.

Published by Authority.

OFFISIËLE KOERANT

van Suidwes-Afrika.

Uitgegeef op gesag.

1/- Wednesday, 15th May, 1935. WINDHOEK Woensdag, 15 Mei 1935. No. 616

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Proclamation —	
No. 9. Taxation of Landed Property Amendment Proclamation, 1935	9405
Government Notices —	
No. 68. Windhoek Urban Local Authority: Amendment of Location Regulations	9405
No. 69. Mining Area Survey Regulations	9406
No. 70. Regulations for the Survey for the Sub-division and Amalgamation of Mining Areas	9422
No. 71. Mining Area Diagram Examination: Scale of Fees	9423
No. 72. Acting Registrars of Births, Marriages and Deaths: Appointment of	9423
No. 73. Post Office Savings Bank: Cash Account for the year 1934—1935	9424
No. 74. Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations: Amendment of	9425
No. 75. Commissioner for Angola Marriages: Appointment of	9426
General Notices —	
No. 32. Banks' Statement — March, 1935	9426
No. 33. List of Companies registered	9426
Advertisements —	
Estate Notices, etc., etc.	9427

INHOUD.

	Bladsy
Proklamasie —	
No. 9. Wysigingsproklamasie betreffende Belasting op Grondeiendom 1935	9405
Goewermmentskennisgewings —	
No. 68. Windhoek Stedelike Plaaslike Bestuur: Wysiging van Lokasie Regulasies	9405
No. 69. Myngebiede Opmetingsregulasies	9406
No. 70. Regulasies vir Opmeting vir Onderverdeling en Amalgamasie van Myngebiede	9422
No. 71. Ondersoek van Myngebiede-kaarte: Skaal van Fooie	9423
No. 72. Waarnemende Registrateurs van Geboortes, Huwelike en Sterfgevälle: Benoeming van	9423
No. 73. Poskantoor Spaarbank: Kassarekening vir die jaar 1934—1935	9424
No. 74. Mond- en Klouseer-regulasies: Wysiging van	9425
No. 75. Kommissaris vir Angola Huwelike: Aanstelling van	9426
Algemene Kennisgewings —	
No. 32. Bankeopgawe — Maart 1935	9426
No. 33. Lys van Maatskappye geregistreer	9426
Advertensies —	
Boedelkennisgewings, ens., ens.	9427

The following error appears in the English and Afrikaans versions of Government Notice No. 50 of 1935, which is published in *Official Gazette* No. 609 of the 9th April, 1935:—
In line 6 for "1920" read "1924".

Die volgende fout verskyn in die Engelse en Afrikaanse tekste van Goewermmentskennisgewing No. 50 van 1935, wat in *Offisiële Koerant* No. 609 van 9 April 1935 gepubliseer is:—
In reël 6 vir "1920" lees "1924".

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS HONOUR FRANCIS PRIESTLEY COURTNEY CLARKE, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

No. 9 of 1935.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the taxation of landed property;

NOW THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known as follows:—

1. The Schedule to the Taxation of Landed Property Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance, 1935 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1935), is hereby amended—

- (1) by the deletion of the words "The whole" where they occur in the first and fourth items thereof and the substitution therefor of the words "In so far as it relates to the Taxation of Landed Property"; and
- (b) by the deletion of the word "two" where it occurs in the seventh item thereof and the substitution therefor of the word "one".

2. This Proclamation may be cited as the Taxation of Landed Property Amendment Proclamation, 1935, and shall be deemed to have come into operation and to have taken effect from the first day of April, 1935.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal at Windhoek this 10th day of May, 1935.

F. P. COURTNEY CLARKE,
Deputy Administrator.

PROKLAMASIE

DEUR SY EDELE FRANCIS PRIESTLEY COURTNEY CLARKE, WAARNEMENDE ADMINISTRATEUR VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

No. 9 van 1935.]

NADEMAAL dit wenslik is om die Wet betreffende die belasting op grondeiendom te wysig;

SO IS DIT dat ek, onder en kragtens die bevoegdhede aan my verleen, hierdeur proklameer, verklaar en bekend maak, as volg:—

1. Die Bylae tot die Konsolidasie- en Wysigingsordonnansie betreffende Belasting van Grondeiendom 1935 (Ordonnansie No. 5 van 1935), word hierby gewysig —

- (1) deur skrapping van die woorde "Die hele" waar hulle in die eerste en vierde items daarvan voorkom en deur die vervanging daarvan deur die woorde "vir sover dit betrekking het op die Belasting van Grondeiendom"; en
- (2) deur skrapping van die woord "twee" waar dit in die sewende item daarvan voorkom en deur die vervanging daarvan deur die woord "een".

2. Hierdie Proklamasie kan aangehaal word as die Wysigingsproklamasie betreffende Belasting op Grondeiendom, 1935, en sal geag word in werking getree te hê op en van krag te wees vanaf die eerste dag van April 1935.

GOD BEHOEDE DIE KONING.

Gegee onder my hand en seël te Windhoek op hierdie 10de dag van Mei 1935.

F. P. COURTNEY CLARKE,
Waarnemende Administrateur.

Government Notices.**Goewermentskennisgewings.**

The following Government Notices are published for general information.

A. H. M. LOUW,
Actg. Secretary for South West Africa.

Office of the Administrator,
Windhoek,

No. 68.]

[1st May, 1935.

The Administrator has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by section *twenty* (2) of the Natives (Urban Areas) Proclamation, 1924 (Proclamation No. 34 of 1924), to approve of the following amendment to the regulations framed by the Windhoek Urban Local Authority under subsection (2) of Section *twenty* of the aforesaid Proclamation, in respect of the area declared to be a proclaimed area under Government Notice No. 172 of the 20th day of December, 1924.

AMENDMENT TO LOCATION REGULATIONS
(GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 120 OF 1925).

Paragraph 18.

By the deletion of the words "one month" appearing in the second line, and the substitution of the words "fourteen days".

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer.

A. H. M. LOUW,
Waarn. Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika.

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek,

No. 68.]

[1 Mei 1935.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag, kragtens die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen ooreenkomstig artikel *twintig* (2) van "De Naturellen (Stedelike Gebieden) Proklamasie 1924" (Proklamasie No. 34 van 1924), om die volgende wysiging van die regulasies, wat deur die Windhoek Stedelike Plaaslike Bestuur opgetrek is ooreenkomstig sub-artikel (2) van Artikel *twintig* van voornoemde Proklamasie ten aansien van die streek wat verklaar is 'n geproklameerde streek te wees onder Goewermentskennisgewing No. 172 van die 20ste dag van Desember 1924, goed te keur.

WYSIGING VAN LOKASIE REGULASIES
(GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING NO. 120 VAN 1925).
Paragraaf 18.

Deur skrapping van die woorde "een maand" wat in die derde lyn voorkom, en die vervanging van die woorde "veertien dae".

No. 69.]

[27th April, 1935.

No. 69.]

[27 April 1935.

It is hereby notified that the Administrator has been pleased under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by sections 41 and 96 of the Imperial Mining Ordinance for German South West Africa of the eighth day of August, 1905, as amended by section 13 of the Mining Law Amendment Proclamation, 1934 (Proclamation No. 17 of 1934), to make the following regulations:—

I. — ADMINISTRATION OF REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations —

“approve” in relation to the Surveyor-General and to any diagram means the signing of such diagram by the said Surveyor-General in order to signify that the requirements of the Mining Law and of the regulations have been complied with in regard to such diagram;

“diagram” means a document containing a geometrical figure, numerical data and a description of a mining area which has been signed by a land surveyor, and which has been approved or certified by the Surveyor-General, and includes a copy of a diagram prepared in the Surveyor-General’s office and approved or certified as aforesaid, or a document which has at any time, prior to the commencement of these regulations, been accepted as a diagram in the Mines office of the Administration;

“Land Surveyor” means a person recognised as such for the purposes of these regulations;

“prescribed” means prescribed by the Mining Law or the regulations.

2. The Surveyor-General shall, subject to the provisions of the Mining Law and of the regulations —

- (a) take charge of and preserve all records appertaining to surveys of mining areas which may become records of the Surveyor-General’s office;
- (b) examine all diagrams of mining areas prepared from survey before conversion of such mining areas is effected, and approve all such diagrams if he is satisfied that such surveys have been carried out in such a manner as to ensure accurate results, and that such diagrams have been prepared and the boundaries of the mining area surveyed have been defined in accordance with the regulations;
- (c) prepare, certify and issue, at the request of any person and on payment by such person of such fees as may be prescribed, copies of diagrams filed in his office and copies of diagrams filed in the Mines office.

II. — RECOGNITION AND DUTIES OF LAND SURVEYORS.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) no person shall, after the commencement of these regulations, be recognised for the purposes thereof or be entitled to survey mining areas, unless he has been lawfully admitted to practise as a land surveyor in the Territory of South West Africa, in terms of the Land Survey Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation No. 7 of 1920), or any amendment thereof.

(2) Any person not admitted as a Land Surveyor in terms of paragraph (1) hereof who was permitted to survey mining areas in terms of the Decree of the Governor of German South West Africa of the 26th April, 1909, who has undertaken such surveys and was still entitled to continue to do so up to the date of the promulgation of these regulations, shall be recognised for the purposes of these regulations and shall be entitled to survey such mining areas in the Territory of South West Africa.

4. (1) A Land Surveyor shall —

- (a) carry out every survey undertaken by him in such manner as will ensure accurate results, and in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Law and these regulations;
- (b) be responsible to the Surveyor-General for the correctness of every survey carried out by him or under his supervision, and of every diagram which bears his signature;
- (c) deposit with the Surveyor-General for the purpose of being permanently filed in the Surveyor-General’s office the survey records relative to every survey carried out by him after the commencement of these regulations

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Administrateur behaag het onder en volgens die bevoegdheede aan hom verleen ooreenkomstig Artikels 41 en 96 van die Keiserlike Mynordonnansie van Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die agste dag van Augustus 1905, soos gewysig deur Artikel 13 van die Mynwet Wysigingsproklamasie 1934 (Proklamasie No. 17 van 1934), om die volgende regulasies te maak:—

I. — ADMINISTRASIE VAN REGULASIES.

1. In hierdie regulasies —

“goedkeur” of “goedkeuring heg aan” beteken in verband met die Landmeter-generaal en met enige kaart, die ondertekening van sodanige kaart deur die Landmeter-generaal om te kenne te gee dat ten opsigte van daardie kaart voldoen is aan die vereistes van die Mynwet en die regulasies;

“kaart” beteken ’n dokument wat ’n geometriese figuur, getalsgegevens en ’n beskrywing van ’n myngebied bevat en wat onderteken is deur ’n landmeter, en wat goedgekeur of gesertifiseer is deur die Landmeter-generaal en sluit in ’n kopie van ’n kaart, vervaardig in ’n Landmeter-generaalskantoor en as voormeld goedgekeur of gesertifiseer, of ’n dokument wat te eniger tyd voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies, in die Kantoor van Myne van die Administrasie as ’n kaart aangeneem is;

“landmeter” beteken iemand wat vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies as sodanig erken is;

“voorgeskrewe” of “voorgeskrywe” beteken voorgeskrewe of voorgeskrywe deur die Mynwet of die regulasies.

2. Die Landmeter-generaal moet, onderhewig aan die bepalinge van die Mynwet en van die regulasies —

- (a) Alle stukke wat betrekking het op opmetings van myngebiede wat stukke mag word van die Landmeter-generaalskantoor, onder sy hoede neem en bewaar;
- (b) alle kaarte van myngebiede nagaan wat vervaardig is van opmetings voordat toekenning van sodanige myngebiede teweeggebring is, en alle sodanige kaarte goedkeur, as hy oortuig is dat daardie opmetings sodanig uitgevoer is dat hulle ’n juiste uitslag oplewer en dat sodanige kaarte vervaardig en die grense van die opgemete myngebiede bepaal is in ooreenstemming met die regulasies;
- (c) op versoek van iemand, teen betaling deur hom van die fooie wat voorgeskrywe mag wees, kopieë van kaarte in bewaring in sy kantoor, en kopieë van kaarte in bewaring in die Kantoor van Myne, vervaardig, sertifiseer en uitgee.

II. — ERKENNING EN PLIGTE VAN LANDMETERS.

3. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van paragraaf (2) word niemand na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies vir die doeleindes daarvan erken en is niemand geregtig om myngebiede op te meet, tensy hy wettiglik toegelaat is om as ’n landmeter in die Gebied van Suidwes-Afrika, ooreenkomstig “De Landmeting Proclamatie, 1920” (Proklamasie No. 7 van 1920), of enige wysiging daarvan, te praktiseer.

(2) Elkeen wat nie as ’n Landmeter ooreenkomstig paragraaf (1) hiervan toegelaat is nie, en wat geoorloof was om myngebiede op te meet ooreenkomstig die Gebod van die Goewerneur van Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die 26ste April 1909, en wat sodanige opmetings onderneem het en wat nog geregtig is tot die datum van die uitvaardiging van hierdie regulasies om so te doen, word vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies erken en is geregtig om sodanige myngebiede in die Gebied van Suidwes-Afrika op te meet.

4. (1) ’n Landmeter

- (a) moet elke opmeting wat hy onderneem, op so ’n manier dat die uitslag juis is, en ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van die Mynwet en hierdie regulasies, uitvoer;
- (b) is teenoor die Landmeter-generaal verantwoordelik vir die juistheid van elke opmeting wat deur hom of onder sy toesig uitgevoer is en vir elke kaart waarop sy handtekening voorkom;
- (c) moet die opmetingsstukke aangaande elke opmeting wat hy na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies uitgevoer het vir of in verband met enige akte van toekenning en aangaande elke kaart wat tengevolge van

for the purpose of, or in connection with, any deed of conversion and relative to every diagram prepared as a result of any such survey, and relative to every survey carried out by him after such commencement for the replacement of a lost beacon; and

- (d) when required by the Surveyor-General, without delay correct, in any survey carried out by such surveyor after the commencement of these regulations or in any work appertaining thereto, any error which is in excess of the prescribed limits of error, and take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the amendment of any diagram based on such incorrect survey and to adjust the position of any beacon which he has placed in accordance with such incorrect survey.

(2) After the commencement of these regulations the Surveyor-General shall examine all such records as are mentioned in paragraph (1) (c) hereof, before approving any diagram to which such records refer.

(3) Neither the Administration of the Territory nor any officer thereof shall be liable for any defective survey or work appertaining thereto, performed by a Land Surveyor, notwithstanding that a diagram relating to such survey or work has been approved by the Surveyor-General or accepted for purposes of conversion.

5. If a Land Surveyor —

- (a) signs a diagram of any mining area in respect of which he has not carried out or personally supervised the whole of the survey and field operations, and carefully examined, and satisfied himself of the correctness of the entries in any field book, and of the calculations, working plans and other records in connection therewith, which may have been made by any other person; or
- (b) signs a defective diagram knowing it to be defective; or
- (c) repeatedly performs, through negligence or incompetence, defective surveys or surveys to which adequate checks have not been applied; or
- (d) makes an entry in a field book, copy of a field book or other document, which purports to have been derived from actual observation or measurement in the field when it is not in fact so derived; or
- (e) supplies erroneous information to the Surveyor-General in connection with any survey, boundaries or beacons of a mining area knowing it to be erroneous; or
- (f) is guilty of such improper conduct as, in the opinion of the Administrator, renders him unfit to survey mining areas,

the Administrator may apply to the High Court by way of motion for the suspension or cancellation of the right of such land surveyor to survey mining areas and the Court may thereupon suspend or cancel such right or make such other order as it thinks fit.

6. After the promulgation of these regulations no person, except a land surveyor entitled to survey mining areas, shall—

- (a) perform any survey for the purposes of preparing any diagram to be filed in the Mines office or issued with any deed of conversion or referred to in any manner whatsoever in any other document to be so filed or issued;
- (b) perform any survey affecting the delimitation of the boundaries or the location of the beacons of any mining area issued or to be issued with any deed of conversion; or
- (c) hold himself out in any manner whatsoever as a land surveyor.

Any person who contravenes any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

III. — FIELD WORK.

7. Before carrying out any survey the surveyor shall provide himself with all available information in respect of any previous surveys of the mining area to be surveyed and of the mining areas, farm beacons and stations of the general triangulation in the vicinity of such mining area.

The Surveyor-General will furnish this information to the surveyor free of charge, if he is in a position to do so.

so 'n opmeting vervaardig is en aangaande elke opmeting wat hy na daardie inwerkingtreding uitgevoer het om 'n verlore baken te herstel by die Landmeter-generaal inhandig om permanent in die Landmeter-generaalskantoor bewaar te word; en

- (d) moet, op verlange van die Landmeter-generaal in 'n opmeting wat daardie landmeter na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies uitgevoer het of in enige werk wat daarop betrekking het onverwyld enige fout wat die voorgeskrewe foutgrense oorskry, verbeter en die nodige stappe neem om die verbetering te bewerkstellig van enige kaart wat op daardie onjuiste opmeting steun, en enige baken wat hy in ooreenstemming met daardie onjuiste opmeting geplaas het, op sy regte plek sit.

(2) Na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies moet die Landmeter-generaal alle sodanige stukke as wat in paragraaf (1) (c) hiervan vermeld word, ondersoek voordat hy sy goedkeuring heg aan enige kaart waarop daardie stukke betrekking het.

(3) Nóg die Administrasie van die Gebied nóg een van sy amptenare is aanspreeklik vir enige gebrekkige opmeting of werk in verband daarmee wat deur 'n landmeter uitgevoer is, nieestaan die feit dat 'n kaart wat op daardie opmeting of werk betrekking het, deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur of vir toekenningsdoeleindes aangeneem is.

5. As 'n landmeter —

- (a) 'n kaart van enige myngebied onderteken ten opsigte waarvan hy nie al die meet- en veldwerksaamhede self verrig het nie of dit nie persoonlik onder toesig gehou en deur noukeurige ondersoek homself oortuig het nie van die juistheid van die aantekeninge in enige veldboek en van die berekenings, werkplanne en ander stukke in verband daarmee, wat iemand anders mag gemaak het; of
- (b) 'n foutiewe kaart teken met wete dat dit foutief is; of
- (c) herhaaldelik deur nalatigheid of onbekwaamheid foutiewe opmetings of opmetings waarop geen voldoende toetse toegepas is nie, uitvoer; of
- (d) 'n aantekening maak in 'n veldboek, kopie van 'n veldboek of ander dokument, wat voorgee verkry te wees deur werklike waarneming of meting in die veld, as dit in werklikheid nie aldus verkry is nie; of
- (e) in verband met enige opmeting, grense of bakens van 'n myngebied aan die Landmeter-generaal onjuiste inligtings verstrek, met wete dat dit onjuis is; of
- (f) skuldig is aan sodanige onbetaamlike gedrag as wat hom volgens oordeel van die Administrateur, ongeskik maak om myngebiede op te meet, mag die Administrateur die Hooggeregshof by wyse van 'n mosie versoek om skorsing of intrekking van daardie landmeter se reg om myngebiede op te meet en die Hof mag vervolgens daardie reg skors of intrek of so 'n ander bevel verleen as wat die Hof mag goeëndink.

6. Na die uitvaardiging van hierdie regulasies mag niemand buiten 'n landmeter wat geregtig is om myngebiede op te meet —

- (a) enige opmeting uitvoer om 'n kaart te vervaardig wat in die Kantoor van Myne bewaar of met enige akte van toekenning uitgevaardig moet word of op watter manier ook vermeld word in enige ander dokument wat aldus bewaar of uitgevaardig moet word;
- (b) enige opmeting uitvoer in verband met die vasstelling van die grense of die plekbepaling van die bakens van enige myngebied wat met enige akte van toekenning uitgevaardig is of moet word; of
- (c) op watter manier ook hom as 'n landmeter uitgee.

Iemand wat enige bepaling van hierdie regulasie oortree, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by veroordeling strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens een honderd pond of by wanbetaling van daardie boete, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder harde arbeid gedurende 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

III. — VELDWERK.

7. Alvorens 'n opmeting te onderneem, moet die landmeter sig van alle beskikbare inligting voorsien ten opsigte van enige vorige opmetings van die myngebied wat opgemeet moet word en van die myngebiede, plaasbakens en peilbakens van die algemene driehoeksmeting in die nabyligheids van sodanige myngebied.

Die Landmeter-generaal moet hierdie inligting gratis aan die landmeter verstrek, as hy in staat is sulks te doen.

8. (1) Every surveyor shall assure himself that the measuring bands which he uses for the purpose of base or other measurements have been properly tested and their error ascertained and that his theodolite and other survey instruments are in a proper state of adjustment.

(2) A surveyor shall submit each new measuring band to the Surveyor-General before use, to be tested and, when called upon by the Surveyor-General to do so, shall as soon as possible, submit to that officer his theodolites, measuring bands and other survey instruments for the purpose of being tested or retested, such testing or retesting to be done free of charge.

(3) A surveyor, if he so desires, may at any time submit one or more of his measuring bands to the Surveyor-General, to be tested free of charge.

(4) The Surveyor-General may condemn any instrument or measuring band which he considers is not fit for survey work, or he may prescribe on what class of survey work any particular instrument may be used and the number of repeat observations which must be made with any particular instrument. The decision of the Surveyor-General shall be final.

(5) It shall not be lawful for a surveyor to use, in any survey work made under the Mining Law, any instrument or measuring band condemned under paragraph (4) of this regulation.

(6) The Surveyor-General shall assign a distinctive number to each of the measuring bands and instruments tested by him, and a surveyor shall quote such number in the field book relating to each survey he makes.

9. (1) The theodolite must be carefully centred over the centre mark of the beacon or station and observations shall be made with a telescope in both the direct and reversed positions and these observations shall be separately entered in the angle book. The order in which the observations are made must be indicated in the angle book.

(2) A round of observations to surrounding stations made from any point in clockwise order with a telescope in the direct position shall be made in the reverse order when observing with a telescope in the reverse position.

The mean of a round taken in clockwise order and a round with telescope reversed taken in the reverse order shall constitute an arc.

(3) Each round of observations taken from a beacon or station shall be concluded by sighting on to the first object observed in the round, and the resultant reading shall be entered in the angle book.

The first object to be observed shall be selected on account of its being clearly visible and preferably one furthest from the observation point.

(4) The number of arcs to be observed at each beacon or station shall be not less than two arcs for the fixing of beacons or stations of the fourth order, and not less than four arcs for the fixing of beacons or stations from directions observed to points exceeding ten kilometres in distance, provided that the Surveyor-General may in his discretion require a greater number of arcs to be observed in each case.

(5) When more than one arc of observations are to be observed at any point, each arc shall be observed on a different position of the horizontal circle, each position on the circle being determined by moving it, from the setting for each arc, through an angle approximating to the angle obtained by dividing the half circle by the number of arcs to be observed.

(6) The mean observations of each arc shall be reduced to give a mean direction of 360 degrees for one of the beacons or stations from which the position of the observation point is to be determined, and the reduced means of each arc shall be further meant to give the mean directions for all arcs observed.

(7) All angular observations, measurements of length, the dip and, when necessary, the temperature and the distance to be corrected for sag, shall be separately entered in the field book.

(8) The date and, except in the observations over distances of less than one kilometre, the time, weather conditions and degree of visibility shall be entered in the angle book in the remarks column opposite the observations made for each arc at each observing point. Any special remarks in respect of any particular object observed shall also be made here.

8. (1) Iedere landmeter moet sigself oortuig dat die meetbande wat hy gebruik vir die doel van basis- of ander metings behoorlik getoets en die fout van die meetbande bepaal is, en dat sy teodoliet en ander meet-instrumente, in 'n-behoorlike toestand is.

(2) 'n Landmeter moet elke nuwe meetband, alvorens dit gebruik word, aan die Landmeter-generaal voorlê, vir die doel om getoets te word, en, wanneer deur die Landmeter-generaal daartoe versoek, moet so spoedig moontlik aan daardie beaapte sy teodoliete, meetbande en ander meet-instrumente voorlê vir die doel om getoets of hertoets te word, watter toets of hertoets gratis gedoen moet word.

(3) As 'n landmeter dit verlang, kan hy te eniger tyd een of meer van sy meetbande aan die Landmeter-generaal instuur om gratis getoets te word.

(4) Die Landmeter-generaal kan 'n instrument of meetband, wat hy as ongeskik beskou vir opmetingswerk, afkeur, of hy kan voorskryf in verband met watter soort van opmetingswerk 'n besonder instrument gebruik mag word en die aantal repetisie-waarneminge wat met 'n besonder instrument gemaak moet word. Die beslissing van die Landmeter-generaal is beslissend.

(5) Dit is onwettig vir 'n landmeter om 'n instrument of meetband, wat kragtens paragraaf (4) van hierdie regulasie afgekeur is, vir 'n opmeting ingevolge die Mynwet te gebruik.

(6) Die Landmeter-generaal bepaal 'n onderskeidingsnommer vir elke meetband en instrument wat hy getoets het, en 'n landmeter moet so 'n nommer aanhaal in die veldboek ten aansien van elke opmeting, wat hy maak.

9. (1) Die teodoliet moet noukeurig oor die middelpunt van die baken of peilbaken geplaas word en waarnemings moet met die teleskoop in beide die direkte en omgekeerde posisies gemaak word, en hierdie waarnemings moet apart in die hoekboek opgeteken word. Die volgorde waarin die waarnemings gemaak word, moet in die hoekboek aangedui word.

(2) 'n Waarnemingstoer na omliggende peilbakens van enige punt regsom met 'n teleskoop in die direkte posisie gemaak, moet, wanneer met 'n teleskoop in omgekeerde posisie waargeneem word, in omgekeerde posisie gemaak word.

Die gemiddelde van 'n toer regsom gemaak en 'n toer met die teleskoop omgekeer in die omgekeerde posisie geneem, word 'n stel genoem.

(3) Iedere waarnemingstoer van 'n baken of peilbaken geneem, moet gesluit word deur die eerste voorwerp wat op die toer waargeneem was, weer waar te neem en die gevolglike lesing moet in die hoekboek opgeteken word.

Die eerste voorwerp wat waargeneem moet word, moet op grond daarvan uitgesoek word dat dit duidelik sigbaar is en verkieslik een wat die verste van die waarnemingspunt is.

(4) Die aantal stelle wat by elke baken of peilbaken waargeneem moet word, moet nie minder dan twee stelle vir die vasstelling van bakens of peilbakens van die vierde order wees nie, en nie minder dan vier stelle vir die vasstel van bakens of peilbakens van rigtings na punte meer dan tien kilometers verwyder, waargeneem, mits dat die Landmeter-generaal in sy diskessie 'n groter aantal stelle wat in elke geval waargeneem moet word, mag eis.

(5) As meer as een stel van waarnemings op enige punt waargeneem moet word, moet elke stel op 'n verskillende posisie van die horisontale sirkel waargeneem word, en elke posisie op die sirkel word deur dit te draai, vasgestel van die ligging van elke stel, deur 'n hoek naasteby die hoek wat verkry word deur die halwe sirkel deur die aantal stelle wat waargeneem moet word, te verdeel.

(6) Die gemiddelde waarnemings van elke stel moet verminder word om 'n gemiddelde rigting van 360 graad vir een van die bakens of peilbakens vanwaar die ligging van die waarnemingspunt vasgestel moet word, te gee, en die verminderde gemiddelde van elke stel moet verder gemiddeld word om die gemiddelde rigtings vir al die waargenome stelle te gee.

(7) Alle hoekwaarnemings, lengteopmetings, die helling en, waar nodig, die temperatuur en die afstand wat vir die deurhang van die meetband verbeter moet word, moet afsonderlik in die veldboek opgeteken word.

(8) Die datum en, behalwe in die waarnemings oor afstande van minder as een kilometer, die uur, weersgesteldheid en mate van sigbaarheid moet in die hoekboek opgeteken word in die aanmerking kolom teenoor die waarnemings vir elke stel by elke waarnemingspunt gemaak. Enige besondere aantekenings ten opsigte van enige spesiale waargenome voorwerp, moet ook hier gemaak word.

(9) A full description of all beacons, stations and other marks used in the course of a survey, whether placed, found, adopted or reconstructed, shall be entered in column 1 of the angle book provided for the name of the observation station, and immediately beneath the name of each such beacon or station.

When no observations have been made at any beacon, station or other mark used and visited in the course of a survey, the description of such beacon, station or other mark shall be entered on some convenient blank page of the angle book.

(10) All field books used in surveys of mining areas shall be in the form prescribed or approved by the Surveyor-General, and all observations and measurements made in the field shall be recorded clearly and legibly.

(11) The names or numbers and descriptions of the observation stations and all stations observed to, and any mean readings resulting from several recorded observations, all measurements and any other entries in the field book, which are deduced from entries made in the field from direct observation and measurement, shall be written in ink.

(12) On no account shall erasures be made in a field book. Alterations shall be made by drawing a line through the erroneous entry in such a way that the original entry remains legible. The correct value of the entry shall be written outside the erroneous entry and never across it. Such alterations must be made in the field as a result of actual direct re-observation or re-measurement and at the time such re-observation or re-measurement is made.

(13) The surveyor shall enter in his field book, on the first page, a description of the survey sufficient to identify the mining area or areas surveyed and the type and particulars of the instrument and measuring band used in the survey, and shall attach his signature at the foot of the page, certifying the field book being a true record of the observations and measurements actually made in the field and the date of the survey.

(14) The numbers by which the beacons, stations or other marks are recorded in a field book shall be in plain Arabic characters.

10. (1) The survey of a mining area in a locality over which the general triangulation extends, or in the vicinity thereof, shall be based on that triangulation and the co-ordinates shall be referred to the same system as those of the stations of the general triangulation.

(2) When the survey of a mining area is not based on the general triangulation, the co-ordinates shall be computed, using the approximate direction of the true North, determined as provided in Regulation 14, as one of the axes of the co-ordinate system. The positive direction of the X axis shall be southward and the negative northward, and the positive direction of the Y axis shall be westward and the negative eastward; the angles of direction shall increase in clockwise order from zero in the south through west, north and east to 360 degrees in the south.

11. Subject to the curtailments through the rights of third parties, every mining area shall be surveyed in a rectangular shape within the boundaries of the prospecting claim or claims included in such mining area, and shall not include any land which was not originally included in the claim area to which the prospector was entitled at the time of pegging the claim or claims. Provided that the length of the mining area shall not exceed five times its breadth.

12. The position of any permanently marked trigonometrical station or farm beacon which falls within the limits of the mining area surveyed, or which is situated in the immediate vicinity thereof, shall be indicated on the diagram of such mining area and its co-ordinates given.

13. (1) If in any survey of a mining area it is necessary to measure a base, that for the triangulation covering an area over 4000 hectares in extent shall not be less than 1000 metres, for an area over 50 hectares and under 4000 hectares it shall not be less than 600 metres and for an area under 50 hectares it shall not be less than one quarter of the perimeter of the area surveyed.

(2) The base line must be divided into two sections, not necessarily in one straight line, the lengths of which shall be compared with each other through subsidiary triangles.

(9) 'n Noukeurige beskrywing van alle bakens, peilbakens en van ander punte wat gedurende die opmeting gebruik is, hetsy hulle geplaas, gevind, aangeneem of herbou is, moet in kolom 1 van die hoekboek, wat vir die naam van die waarnemings-peilbakens voorsiening maak, en onmiddellik onder die naam van elke sodanige bakens of peilbakens, opgeteken word.

As geen waarnemings by enige bakens, peilbakens of ander punt waarvan gebruik gemaak is en wat gedurende die opmeting besoek is, gemaak is, moet die beskrywing van sodanige bakens, peilbakens of ander punt op enige gerieflike onbeskrywe bladsy van die hoekboek, opgeteken word.

(10) Alle veldboeke, wat in verband met die opmeting van myngebiede gebruik word, moet in die vorm wees, wat deur die Landmeter-generaal voorgeskryf of goedgekeur word, en alle in die veldgemaakte waarnemings en lengte-metings moet duidelik en leesbaar opgeteken word.

(11) Die name of getalle en beskrywings van die waarnemings-peilbakens en alle peilbakens waarheen waargeneem is, en elke gemiddelde lesing, wat die uitslag is van verskillende opgetekende waarnemings, alle lengte-metings en enige ander aantekenings in die veldboek, wat afgelei word van in die veldgemaakte aantekenings van regstreekse waarnemings en lengte-metings, moet in ink geskryf word.

(12) Onder geen omstandighede mag uitkrappings in 'n veldboek gemaak word nie. Veranderinge moet gemaak word deur 'n streep deur die foutiewe optekening op so 'n wyse te trek, dat die oorspronklike optekening leesbaar bly. Die korrekte waarde van die optekening moet aan die buitekant van die foutiewe optekening en nooit dwarsoor geskryf word nie.

Sodanige veranderinge moet in die veld as gevolg van werklike regstreekse herwaarneming of lengte-heropmeting en ten tyde sodanige herwaarneming of lengte-heropmeting geskied, gemaak word.

(13) Die landmeter moet 'n beskrywing van die opmeting wat voldoende is om die myngebied of gebiede wat opgemeet is, aan te wys, en die diepte en besonderhede van die instrument en meetband wat gedurende die opmeting gebruik is, op die eerste bladsy van sy veldboek, opteken, en moet sy naam onderaan die bladsy teken, en sertifiseer dat die veldboek 'n ware verslag van die waarnemings en lengte-opmetings is wat werklik in die veld en op die datum van die opmeting, gemaak is.

(14) Die nommers waardeur die bakens, peilbakens of ander punte in 'n veldboek opgeteken word, moet in gewone Arabiese syfers wees.

10. (1) Die opmeting van 'n myngebied in 'n omtrek waarvoor die algemene peilbakens uitstrek, of in die nabyheid daarvan, moet berus op daardie peilbakens en die koördinate moet na dieselfde stelsel verwys word as dié van die peilbakens van die algemene driehoeksmeting.

(2) As die opmeting van 'n myngebied nie op die algemene peilbakens berus nie, moet die koördinate bereken word, met gebruikmaking van die rigting van die ware noord naasteby, vasgestel soos bepaal in Regulasie 14, as een van die aste van die koördinaatstelsel. Die positiewe rigting van die X-as is na die suide en die negatiewe na die noorde, en die positiewe rigting van die Y-as is na die weste en die negatiewe na die ooste; die rigtingshoeke vermeerder regsom van nul in die suide deur die Weste, Noord en Oos na 360 graad in die suide.

11. Onderhewig aan die korting op grond van die regte van derde persone, moet elke myngebied opgemeet word in 'n reghoekige vorm binne die grense van 'n prospekterkleim of kleims in sodanige myngebied ingesluit en sluit geen grond in wat oorspronklik nie in die kleimgebied waartoe die prospekterder ten tyde van die afsteking van die kleim of kleims geregtig was, ingesluit was.

Met die verstande dat die lengte van die myngebied die wydte nie vyfkeer moet oortref nie.

12. Die ligging van enige permanent gemerkte peilbakens van die driehoeksmeting of plaasbakens wat binne die perke van die opgemete myngebied val, of wat in die onmiddellike nabyheid daarvan geleë is, moet op die kaart van sodanige myngebied aangedui word en die koördinate aangegee word.

13. (1) Indien dit nodig is in enige opmeting van 'n myngebied om 'n basis te meet, moet die basis vir die driehoeksmeting vir 'n oppervlakte van meer as 4000 hektare nie minder dan 1000 meters, vir 'n oppervlakte van meer as 50 hektare en onder 4000 hektare moet dit nie minder as 600 meters en vir 'n oppervlakte onder 50 hektare moet dit nie minder dan een kwart van die omtrek van die opgemete oppervlakte wees nie.

(2) Die basis moet in twee dele gedeel word, wat nie noodwendig in een reguit lyn lê nie, en die lengtes daarvan moet met mekaar vergelyk word deur middel van behulp same driehoeke.

(3) The base line used for any survey shall be measured at least twice, and should a difference of more than 1 in 7500 between any two measurements result after all corrections have been made, the base shall be again measured until the resultant difference between any two measurements does not exceed this limit.

(4) All taped measurements shall be corrected, when necessary, for errors of tape, temperature, slope and sag.

14. (1) The magnetic north shall be determined by means of a magnetic needle at two or more stations connected with each survey undertaken, and the readings must be separately entered in the angle book.

(2) When the survey of a mining area is not based on the general triangulation, the approximate direction of the true north shall be determined from the magnetic north.

15. When a boundary line of a farm intersects the mining area surveyed, any point of intersection of a boundary line of the mining area with the boundary line of the farm shall be marked on the ground with a beacon and its position determined in relation to the corner-points of the mining area and the terminal points of the boundary line of the farm.

Such intersection point shall be designated by a number conjointly with the beacons and survey stations of the mining area, as provided in Regulation 30 and its co-ordinates shall be inscribed on the diagram of the mining area.

16. When in the survey of a mining area —

- (a) a corner beacon of such mining area is to be placed on a given straight line, the terminal points of such straight line shall be fixed in the survey and the co-ordinates given on the diagram;
- (b) a boundary line of such mining area is arranged to intersect a known beacon, the position of such beacon shall be determined in the survey and the beacon adopted as a boundary beacon of the mining area.

17. The positions of the corner beacons of all the prospecting claims included in a mining area shall be fixed in any survey of a mining area and shall be correctly plotted on the working plan of the survey, and the boundary lines of such claims shall be drawn on the said working plan.

The positions of the beacons above referred to shall be determined with sufficient accuracy to enable them to be correctly plotted on the working plan, and a calculation of their co-ordinate values is not required.

18. Unless the position of a point is adequately checked —

- (a) the angle at the vertex of any triangle used in its determination shall not be less than 30 degrees nor greater than 150 degrees;
- (b) it shall not be determined by backward cutting only;
- (c) it shall not be determined from a known point only by single direction and measured distance;
- (d) when fixed by triangulation, it shall not be determined from less than three known points under favourable angles.

19. (1) A surveyor shall always perform sufficient field work to enable him to apply a thorough check to every part of his survey.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) (d) of Regulation 4, the error in any survey shall not exceed the limits expressed by the following formulae —

- (a) When the position of a point is fixed by triangulation, the difference between the observed and calculated value of any of the directions used in the fixing of the point shall not exceed

$$\frac{100000}{3S \text{ plus } 1000} \text{ seconds}$$

where S is the distance in metres;

- (b) when the position of a point is fixed by traverse —
 - (i) the traverse must proceed from a known point to a known point and must be made in as straight a line as possible between the known points; provided that a traverse shall not exceed 5 kilometres in length.

The traverse should not contain more than about ten traverse stations including the two terminal known points. The traverse stations must be as nearly as possible equi-distant from one another, and such distances should not be more than about 500 metres or less than about 100 metres in length. Short distances in comparison with the average length of the traverse distances in a traverse shall be avoided.

(3) Die basis, wat vir enige opmeting gebruik word, moet minstens tweemaal gemeet word, en as daar 'n verskil is van meer as 1 in 7,500 tussen enige twee metings na alle verbeterings aangebring is, moet die basis weer gemeet word totdat die resultaatverskil tussen enige twee metings hierdie grens nie oorskry nie.

(4) Alle gemete lengtes moet verbeter word, wat betref foute ten opsigte van die bande, temperatuur, helling en deurhang van meetband, wanneer nodig.

14. (1) Die magnetiese noorde moet deur middel van 'n magnetiese naald by twee of meer peilbakens in verband met elke opmeting wat onderneem is vasgestel word, en die resultate moet in die hoekboek apart opgeteken word.

(2) Wanneer die opmeting van 'n myngebied nie op algemene peilbakens berus nie, moet die rigting van die ware noord van die magnetiese noorde naasteby vasgestel word.

15. As 'n plaasgrenslyn die opgemete myngebied, deursny, moet elke plek waar die grenslyn van die myngebied die grenslyn van die plaas sny, op die grond met 'n baken aangedui word, en die ligging daarvan met betrekking tot die hoekpunte van die myngebied en die eindpunte van die plaasgrenslyn vasgestel word.

Sodanige snypunt moet deur 'n nommer gesamentlik met die bakens en opmetings-peilbakens van die myngebied aangedui word, soos in Regulasie 30 bepaal en die koördinate daarvan moet op die kaart van die myngebied ingeskrywe word.

16. As by die opmeting van 'n myngebied —

- (a) 'n hoekbaken van sodanige myngebied op 'n gegewe reguit lyn geplaas moet word, moet die eindpunte van sodanige reguit lyn by die opmeting vasgestel en die koördinate op die kaart aangegee word.
- (b) 'n Grenslyn van sodanige myngebied geplaas is om 'n bekende baken deur te sny, moet die ligging van sodanige baken by die opmeting vasgestel en die baken as 'n grensbaken van die myngebied aangeneem word.

17. Die liggings van die hoekbakens van al die prospekterkleims in 'n myngebied ingesluit, moet by enige opmeting van 'n myngebied vasgestel word en moet op die werkplan van die opmeting juis geteken word, en die grenslyne van sodanige kleims moet op gesegde werkplan geteken word.

Die liggings van die bovermelde bakens moet met genoegsame juistheid vasgestel word so dat hulle noukeurig op die werkplan geteken kan word, en 'n berekening van hulle koördinaatwaarde is nie nodig nie.

18. Tensy die ligging van 'n punt behoorlik getoets is —

- (a) moet die tophoek van enige driehoek, wat in verband met die vasstelling daarvan gebruik word, nie kleiner as 30 grade en nie groter as 150 grade wees nie;
- (b) mag dit nie vasgestel word deur slegs terug te sny nie;
- (c) mag dit nie vasgestel word nie van slegs 'n bekende punt by wyse van 'n enkele rigting en gemete lengte;
- (d) as dit deur driehoeksmeting vasgestel is, mag dit nie vasgestel word nie van minder as drie bekende punte onder gunstige hoeke.

19. (1) 'n Landmeter moet altyd genoegsame veldwerk verrig teneinde hom in staat te stel om iedere gedeelte van sy opmeting deeglik te toets.

(2) Vir die doel van paragraaf (1) (d) van Regulasie 4, mag die fout in enige opmeting nie die grense uitgedruk deur die volgende formules oorskry nie —

- (a) wanneer die ligging van 'n punt deur driehoeksmeting vasgestel word, moet die verskil tussen die waarde verkry deur waarneming en berekening van enige van die rigtings, wat gebruik is by die vasstelling van die punt nie

$$\frac{100000}{3S \text{ plus } 1000} \text{ sekonde}$$

oorskry nie, waar "S" die lengte in meters is.

- (b) Wanneer die ligging van 'n punt deur veelhoekstrek vasgestel word —

- (i) moet die trek uitgaan van 'n bekende punt na 'n bekende punt en moet in 'n lyn so reguit as moontlik tussen die bekende punte gemaak word; mits 'n trek nie 5 kilometers in lengte te bowe moet gaan nie. Die trekmeting moet nie meer as omtrent tien trekpeilbakens bevat nie, insluitende die twee bekende eindpunte. Die trekpeilbakens moet so noukeurig as moontlik ewe ver van mekaar wees, en sodanige afstande moet nie meer as omtrent 500 meters of minder as omtrent 100 meters lank wees nie. Kort afstande in vergelyking met die gemiddelde lengte van die trekdistansies in 'n trekmeting moet vermy word.

Traverses running parallel to one another shall be avoided, but when these are unavoidable, a connection shall be established between them at frequent intervals;

- (ii) each section of the traverse must be measured twice and the difference between the two measurements after being corrected for temperature and, where necessary, slope and sag shall not exceed --

$$0.002 \sqrt{(4S + 0.005 S^2)},$$

where S is the distance in metres;

- (iii) the angles at the traverse stations must be measured at least twice, once with the telescope direct and once with the telescope reversed end for end. At the terminals of the traverse the directions to at least two known points must be observed in addition to the direction to the nearest traverse station.

In measuring the angles of a traverse and the directions at the terminals, all the verniers or micrometers must be read;

- (iv) the difference between the calculated direction from the terminal point of the traverse to the known points observed and the direction obtained from the traverse shall not exceed $0.5 \sqrt{n}$ minutes for traverses whose average distance between stations exceeds 500 metres, or $1 \sqrt{n}$ minutes for traverses whose average distance between stations is 500 metres or less, where "n" is the number of traverse stations including the two terminal known points.

The error must be distributed between all the observed angles;

- (v) the lineal displacement between the co-ordinates of the terminal point of the traverse obtained from the mean of the linear measurements and the angles corrected in terms of paragraph (iv) hereof and the known co-ordinates of the terminal point shall not exceed

$$0.02 \sqrt{0.25F + 0.00015F^2}$$

where F is the sum of the traverse distances in metres.

The co-ordinate error dy and dx must be distributed over all the traverse stations proportionally to the distances between the stations and their co-ordinates corrected accordingly;

- (vi) should circumstances be such as to make it impossible to fix points by triangulation in suitable positions to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (i) hereof, then subsidiary traverses, running as near as may be at right angles to the direction of the traverse must be surveyed to connect with the traverse at intervals within such distance.

Provided that the Surveyor-General may permit larger differences and modify the provisions of this regulation in special cases.

20. In the survey of a mining area a surveyor shall make sufficient observations and measurements, and sufficient sketches in the field, to enable him to fill in with reasonable accuracy on the diagram the topographical features of the mining area surveyed, particularly prominent hill tops, ridges, watercourses, water holes, springs, dams, pans, buildings, bridges, roads and railways.

The topography in the neighbourhood of beacons and boundary lines shall be determined with special care.

IV. — BEACONS AND BOUNDARIES.

21. All beacons erected for the purpose of or in consequence of any survey of a mining area under these regulations, shall be substantially and durably constructed under the supervision of, and in the position determined by, a land surveyor.

The surveyor is directly responsible for the proper erection of the beacons of all mining areas surveyed by him.

22. (1) The corner-points of every mining area surveyed for the purpose of conversion shall be marked with beacons, except as provided in Regulation 29.

Should any corner beacon be invisible from any adjacent corner beacon, the boundary line of the mining area lying between such beacons shall be demarcated by line beacons erected in such manner that each one is visible from the one nearest to it on either side.

Trekmetings wat parallel aan mekaar loop, moet vermy word, maar as hulle onvermydelik is, moet 'n konneksie tussen hulle op herhaaldelike afstande ingestel word;

- (ii) elke seksie van die trek moet tweekeer gemeet word en die verskil tussen die twee afmetings nadat dit verbeter is vir temperatuur en, waar nodig, hang en deurhang van die meetband moet nie

$$0.002 \sqrt{(4S + 0.005 S^2)}$$

oorskry nie, waar "S" die lengte in meters is;

- (iii) die hoeke by die trekpeilbakens moet ten minste tweekeer gemeet word, eenkeer met die teleskoop direk en eenkeer met die teleskoop omgekeer einde vir einde. Op die eindpunte van die trek moet die rigtings na minstens twee bekende punte waargeneem word, asook die rigting na die naaste trekpeilbaken. Wanneer die hoeke van 'n trek en die rigtings by die eindpunte gemeet word, moet al die verniere of mikrometers gelees word;

- (iv) die verskil tussen die berekende rigting van die eindpunt van die trek na die bekende waargenome punte en die rigting wat van die trek verkry is, moet nie $0.5 \sqrt{n}$ minute oorskry nie vir trekke waarvan die gemiddelde afstand tussen peilbakens 500 meters oorskry, of $1 \sqrt{n}$ minute vir trekke waarvan die gemiddelde afstand tussen peilbakens 500 meters of minder is, waar "n" die aantal trekpeilbakens is insluitende die twee bekende eindpunte. Die fout moet tussen al die waargenome hoeke verdeel word;

- (v) die reglynige verplasing tussen die koördinate van die eindpunt van die trek, wat van die gemiddelde van die lengtemaat verkry is en die hoeke wat ooreenkomstig paragraaf (iv) hiervan verbeter is en die bekende koördinate van die eindpunt moet nie

$$0.02 \sqrt{0.25F + 0.00015F^2}$$

oorskry nie, waar "F" die som van die trekke in meters is.

Die koördinaatfout dy en dx moet oor al die trekpeilbakens verdeel word in verhouding tot die afstande tussen die peilbakens en hulle koördinate wat ooreenkomstig verbeter is;

- (vi) wanneer die omstandighede sulks is dat dit onmoontlik is om punte deur driehoeksmeting in geskikte liggings vas te stel om aan die vereistes van paragraaf (i) hiervan te voldoen dan moet behulp-same trekke, wat so na moontlik reghoekig tot die rigting van die trek moet wees, opgemaet word om met die trek op afstande binne sodanige afstand te verbind.

Met die verstande dat die Landmeter-generaal groter verskille mag toelaat en die bepalinge van hierdie regulasie in spesiale gevalle mag wysig.

20. By die opmeting van 'n myngebied moet 'n landmeter genoegsame waarnemings en opmetings, en genoegsame sketse in die veld maak, om hom in staat te stel om op die kaart die topografiese landmerke van die opgemaete myngebied veral uitstekende heuweltoppe, kranse, waterlope, watergate, fonteine, damme, panne, geboue, brugge, paaie en spoorweglyne met redelike noukeurigheid in te vul.

Die topografie in die nabyheid van bakens en grenslyne moet sorgvuldig vasgestel word.

IV. — BAKENS EN GRENSE.

21. Alle bakens wat vir of ten gevolge van enige opmeting van 'n myngebied ingevolge hierdie regulasies opgerig is, moet stewig en duursaam gebou word onder toesig van 'n landmeter en op die plek wat hy bepaal.

Die landmeter is regstreeks verantwoordelik vir die behoorlike oprigting van die bakens van alle myngebiede wat deur hom opgemaet is.

22. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van Regulasie 29 word die hoekpunte van elke myngebied wat vir toekenningsdoeleindes opgemaet is, met bakens gemerk.

Wanneer enige hoekbaken nie sigbaar van enige aangrensende hoekbaken is nie, moet die grenslyn van die myngebied wat tussen sodanige bakens geleë is, afgebaken word deur lynbakens wat op 'n manier opgerig is dat elkeen van die een wat die naaste op elke sy van hom is, sigbaar is.

(2) A beacon marking the corner-point of a mining area shall be —

- (a) an iron peg or pipe not less than 45 centimetres in length and 2.5 centimetres in diameter sunk or driven in vertically so that its top is flush with the surface of the ground.

Over and around this peg or pipe, as centre, shall be carefully and symmetrically built a cairn of stones to a height of at least one metre and with a base of at least one metre in diameter, the lowest outer ring of stones to be embedded in the ground to a depth of not less than 15 centimetres.

Where the corner-point is on solid rock, the centre shall be marked by a hole drilled into the rock to a depth of not less than 5 centimetres; or

- (b) in sandy ground, an iron bar or pipe not less than 1.5 metres in length and 3 centimetres in diameter driven or planted vertically in the ground so that its top is flush with the surface of the ground.

Over and around this bar or pipe, as centre, sods or earth shall be heaped symmetrically in conical form to a height of at least one metre and with a base of at least one and one-half metres in diameter; or

- (c) an iron peg or pipe not less than 45 centimetres in length and 2.5 centimetres in diameter sunk or driven in vertically so that its top is flush with the surface of the ground. Around the peg or pipe so driven in the ground shall be excavated to a depth of 30 centimetres and for a radius of 15 centimetres, and the hole so formed shall be filled with concrete, well mixed in the proportion of 1 cement; 3 clean sand; 5 stone, and this concrete shall be firmly rammed in.

Over this beacon, as centre, shall be carefully and symmetrically built a cairn of stones to a height of at least one metre and with a base of at least one metre in diameter. In localities where stone is not available earth shall be heaped around the beacon instead of a cairn of stones.

(3) When in the survey of a mining area a beacon which should define one of its corner points is missing or in a dilapidated condition, the surveyor shall cause it to be rebuilt in its original position, or cause it to be repaired so as to bring it into conformity with the requirements of this regulation.

(4) A line beacon placed on the boundary line of a mining area shall be constructed similar in type to the beacon of a corner-point referred to under paragraph (2) and having dimensions not less than 0.75 metres in height and a base of not less than 0.75 metres in diameter.

(5) Any departure from the authorised types of beacons, which may be necessitated by local circumstances, shall be reported to the Surveyor-General for sanction.

23. Where the nature of the ground permits, a trench 25 centimetres deep and 25 centimetres wide shall be made round each corner beacon and each line beacon (if any) with a radius of not less than 1.5 metres from the centre of the beacon, and trenches of similar dimensions shall be made not less than 2 metres in length outward from the circular trench in the direction of the boundary lines of the mining area meeting at the beacon.

Where trenches cannot be made the direction of such boundary lines shall be indicated by lines of stones placed to form the same design.

24. (1) The Mining Authority may, when application is made for conversion, prescribe that the beacons of a mining area shall be constructed of concrete or solid stone masonry.

(2) A concrete or solid stone masonry beacon marking the corner-point of a mining area shall be —

an iron peg not less than 30 centimetres in length and 2.5 centimetres in diameter driven in vertically to a depth of 30 centimetres below the surface of the ground, where possible.

Over this peg, as centre, shall be carefully built a beacon of concrete or solid stone masonry not less than one metre in height, one metre square at the base and 0.15 metres square at the top sunk into the ground to the level of the top of the iron peg. The centre of the concrete or stone masonry shall be marked with an iron pipe not less than one metre in length and 2.5 centimetres in diameter having the top level with the top of the beacon and the bottom resting on the centre peg.

(2) 'n Baken wat die ligging aantoon van die hoekpunt van 'n myngebied, moet —

- (a) 'n ysterpen of pyp wees wat minstens 45 sentimeters lank en 2.5 sentimeters in deursny is, en regop ingeplant of ingedryf word, sodat die punt daarvan gelyk is met die oppervlakte van die grond. Oor en rondom hierdie pen of pyp as senter moet 'n klipstapel minstens een meter hoog met 'n basis van minstens een meter in deursny sorgvuldig en simmetries opgepak word, die laagste buitekantste klippekring moet nie minder as 15 sentimeters diep in die grond ingebou word nie.

Waar die hoeksteen op 'n vaste rots is, moet die senter deur 'n gat in die rots tot 'n diepte van minstens 5 sentimeters geboor, aangetoon word; of

- (b) in sandagtige grond, 'n stuk yster of pyp wees, wat minstens 1.5 meters lank en 3 sentimeters in deursny is, wat regop aldus in die grond ingedryf of ingeplant is, sodat die punt daarvan gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond is. Oor en rondom hierdie stuk yster of pyp as senter, soos of grond moet simmetries en kegelvormig tot 'n hoogte van tenminste een meter en met 'n basis van minstens een en een-half meter in deursny opgepak word; of

- (c) 'n ysterpen of pyp wees, wat nie korter as 45 sentimeters in lengte is en 2.5 sentimeters in deursny is nie, regop ingeplant of ingedryf word, sodat die punt daarvan gelyk met die oppervlakte van die grond is. Rondom die aldus in die grond ingedrewe pen of pyp moet 'n gat tot 'n diepte van 30 sentimeters met 'n straal van 15 sentimeters uitgegraaf, en die aldus gevormde gat met deeglik gemengde konkreet in die dele van 1 sement; 3 skoonsand; 5 klippe gevul word, en hierdie konkreet moet stewig ingestamp word.

Oor hierdie baken as senter moet 'n klipstapel minstens een meter hoog met 'n basis van minstens een meter in deursny sorgvuldig en simmetries opgepak word. In plekke waar klippe nie verkrybaar is nie, moet grond rondom die baken in plaas van 'n klipstapel opgehoop word.

(3) As dit in die opmeting van 'n myngebied bevind word dat 'n baken, wat een van die hoekpunte daarvan moet bepaal, verdwyn het of in 'n vervalle toestand verkeer, moet die landmeter dit op die oorspronklike plek laat herbou of dit also laat herstel dat dit in ooreenstemming met die vereistes van hierdie regulasies gebring word.

(4) 'n Lynbaken op die grens van 'n myngebied geplaas moet van 'n gelyksoortige tiepe soos die baken van 'n hoekpunt onder paragraaf (2) na verwys wees en afmetings van minstens 0.75 meters hoog en 'n basis van nie minder as 0.75 meters in deursny hê.

(5) Enige afwyking van veroorloofde tiepes van bakens wat weens plaaslike omstandighede veroorsaak mag word, moet ter goedkeuring aan die Landmeter-generaal gerapporteer word.

23. As die geaardheid van die grond dit toelaat, moet 'n riool 25 sentimeters diep en 25 sentimeters wyd rondom elke hoekbaken en elke lynbaken (as daar sulkes is) met 'n straal van minstens 1.5 meters van die senter van die baken gemaak word, en riole van gelyksoortige afmetings moet minstens 2 meters lank buitekant die sirkulêre riool in die rigting van die grenslyne van die myngebied wat by die baken inmeekaarkom, gemaak word.

As riole nie gemaak kan word nie, moet die rigting van sodanige grenslyne deur klippe opgepak in 'n lyn wat so geplaas is om dieselfde ontwerp te vorm, aangewys word.

24. (1) As applikasie vir toekenning gemaak word, mag die Mynoutoriteit voorskrywe dat die bakens van 'n myngebied van konkreet of vaste klip-messelary opgerig moet word.

(2) 'n Baken van konkreet of vaste klip gemessel en wat die hoekpunt van 'n myngebied aantoon, moet —

'n ysterpen van minstens 30 sentimeters lank en 2.5 sentimeters in deursny wees, regop ingedryf, tot 'n diepte van 30 sentimeters onder die oppervlakte van die grond, as dit moontlik is.

Oor hierdie pen as senter moet 'n baken van konkreet of van vaste klip gemessel minstens een meter hoog, een meter vierkantig op die basis en 0.15 meters vierkantig aan die bopunt, in die grond ingeplant tot dit waterpas met die bopunt van die ysterpen is, sorgvuldig opgerig word. Die senter van die konkreet of klip-messelary moet met 'n ysterpyp minstens een meter lank en 2.5 sentimeters in deursny aangetoon word, en wat die top waterpas met die top van die baken en die onderkant rustende op die senterpen het.

25. The name and nature of the mining area, as well as the name of the owner, shall be inscribed in a legible and durable manner on each corner beacon of a mining area or on an iron plate, having dimensions of not less than 30 centimetres by 20 centimetres, securely fastened to or placed in the beacon.

26. (1) The beacons, name plates and trenches or, if trenches cannot be dug, the lines of stones shall be maintained in good order and condition by the owner of the mining area.

(2) Any owner of a mining area who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds in respect of each such beacon.

27. The holder of a contiguous mining area may make use of an existing beacon to mark the boundary of his ground, provided this is done without injury to the beacon.

28. All favourably situated survey stations, which are not likely to be disturbed, shall be marked in a permanent manner, preferably by iron pegs or pipes not less than 45 centimetres in length and 2.5 centimetres in diameter sunk or driven in vertically so that the tops are level with the surface of the ground and with a cairn of stones built symmetrically over and around this peg or pipe, as centre.

The centre points of main traverse stations shall be similarly marked.

29. When a corner-point of a mining area falls within inaccessible ground, or where it is inadvisable to place such a beacon, such as in a river, stream, dam, pan, railway reserve or road, its position shall be indicated on the ground by beacons erected on the straight boundary lines meeting at this point, and as near as possible thereto as will be consistent with their safety. The distance between such indicator beacons and the inaccessible corner-point shall be furnished on the diagram.

30. In every survey of a mining area official numbers in Arabic characters shall be assigned to the beacons and survey stations by the Surveyor-General.

The distinguishing names and numbers of established beacons and stations of previous surveys must be retained.

These names and numbers and no others must be used throughout in the field books and calculations and on the plans and diagrams.

V. — DIAGRAMS.

31. Every diagram of a mining area submitted for the approval of the Surveyor-General shall be prepared in accordance with these regulations and the numerical data recorded thereon shall be within the prescribed limits of consistency: Provided that the Surveyor-General may approve a diagram prepared before the promulgation of these regulations in accordance with any law or regulation in force at the time of such preparation.

32. No diagram of a mining area shall be approved by the Surveyor-General unless it be prepared under the direction of and signed by a land surveyor: Provided that the Surveyor-General may sign and approve a diagram framed by his direction from a diagram filed of record in his office or in the Mines office without the signature thereon of the land surveyor or such other person who signed the original diagram, if he is not available.

33. The Surveyor-General may correct any error in the numerical data, figure, or wording of a diagram annexed to a deed of conversion: Provided that, if such correction affects the extent or designation of the mining area represented by such diagram, it shall not be made unless the Registrar of Deeds and the Mining Authority certify that they are prepared to make corresponding corrections in the deed of conversion and in all the interdependent deeds.

34. Diagrams of mining areas shall be prepared in the form prescribed or approved by the Surveyor-General.

35. (1) A diagram shall be framed on a single sheet of good durable paper of quality approved by the Surveyor-General and only one side of the sheet shall be used, except as provided in Regulation 63.

(2) A diagram shall be framed on a rectangular sheet of paper measuring 50 centimetres by 34 centimetres.

(3) The above dimensions shall not be departed from except in special cases, and with the previous approval of the Surveyor-General.

25. Die naam en aard van die myngebied, asook die naam van die eienaar, moet op 'n leesbare en duursame wyse op elke hoekbaken van 'n myngebied of op 'n ysterplaat, wat afmetings van minstens 30 sentimeters by 20 sentimeters het, en wat veilig aan die bakens bevestig of in die bakens geplaas is, ingeskrywe word.

26. (1) Die bakens, naamplate en rirole of, as rirole nie gegrawe kan word nie, die lyne van klippe moet in goeie orde en toestand deur die eienaar van die myngebied gehou word.

(2) Elke eienaar van 'n myngebied wat versuim om aan die bepalinge van paragraaf (1) hiervan te voldoen, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf, en by veroordeling strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens vyf pond ten opsigte van elke sodanige bakens.

27. Die besitter van 'n aangrensende myngebied mag van 'n bestaande bakens gebruik maak om die grens van sy grond aan te toon, mits dit gedoen word sonder skade aan die bakens.

28. Alle gunstig-geleë peilbakens wat nie maklik versteur kan word nie, moet op 'n blywende wyse gemerk word by voorkeur deur middel van ysterpenne of pype minstens 45 sentimeters lank en 2.5 sentimeters in deursny, regop ingeplant of ingedryf, sodat die punte daarvan gelyk is met die oppervlakte van die grond en met die klipstapel wat simmetries oor en rondom hierdie pen of pyp gebou is.

Die senter van die veelhoekstrekpunte moet eweneens gemerk word.

29. As 'n hoekpunt van 'n myngebied binne ontoeganklike grond val, of waar dit onraadsaam is om so 'n bakens te plaas, soos in 'n rivier, stroom, dam, pan, spoorweg-reserwe of pad, moet die ligging daarvan aangedui word op die grond deur bakens opgerig op die reguit grenslyne wat by hierdie punt bymekaar kom, en so na daaraan moontlik as bestaanbaar sal wees met hulle veiligheid. Die afstand tussen sodanige aanduidingsbakens en die ontoeganklike hoekpunt moet op die kaart aangetoon word.

30. In elke opmeting van 'n myngebied moet offisiële nommers in Arabiese syfers aan die bakens en opmetings-peilbakens deur die Landmeter-generaal toegeken word.

Die onderskeidende name en nommers van opgerigte bakens en peilbakens van vorige opmetings moet behou word.

Hierdie name en nommers en geen ander nie moet deurgaans in die veldboeke en berekenings en op die planne en kaarte gebruik word.

V. — KAARTE.

31. Elke kaart van 'n myngebied wat aan die Landmeter-generaal ter goedkeuring voorgelê word, moet volgens die regulasies vervaardig wees en die getalsgegewens wat daarop aangeteken is moet binne die voorgeskrywe grense van bestaanbaarheid val; met die verstande dat die Landmeter-generaal 'n kaart mag goedkeur wat voor die uitvaardiging van hierdie regulasies vervaardig is volgens enige op die tyd stip van daardie vervaardiging geldende wet of regulasie.

32. Geen kaart van 'n myngebied mag deur 'n Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur word, tensy dit vervaardig is onder die bestuur van 'n landmeter en deur hom onderteken is: Met die verstande dat 'n Landmeter-generaal 'n kaart, wat op sy las vervaardig is na 'n kaart wat in sy kantoor bewaar word of in die Kantoor van Myne, mag onderteken en goedgekeur sonder dat die handtekening van die landmeter of sodanige ander persoon wat die oorspronklike kaart onderteken het, daarop verskyn, as hy nie beskikbaar is nie.

33. Die Landmeter-generaal mag enige fout in die getalsgegewens, figuur, of bewoording van 'n kaart aan 'n akte van toekenning aangeheg, verbeter: Met die verstande dat, as sodanige verbetering die uitgestrektheid of doel van die myngebied wat deur sodanige kaart voorgestel word, beïnvloed, mag dit nie gemaak word nie, tensy die Registrateur van Aktes en die Mynoutoriteit sertifiseer dat hulle gereed is om ooreenstemmende verbeterings in die akte van toekenning en in al die daarvan afhanklike aktes te maak.

34. Kaarte van myngebiede moet in die vorm wat deur die Landmeter-generaal voorgeskryf en goedgekeur is, vervaardig word.

35. (1) Alle kaarte moet vervaardig word op 'n enkele vel van goeie duursame papier van kwaliteit wat die Landmeter-generaal goedkeur, en slegs een kant van die papier mag gebruik word, behalwe soos in Regulasie 63 bepaal.

(2) Kaarte moet op 'n reghoekige vel papier 50 sentimeters by 34 sentimeters in omvang, vervaardig word.

(3) Van die bovermelde groottes mag nie afgewyk word nie, behalwe in spesiale gevalle en met die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die Landmeter-generaal.

36. A marginal space shall be left along all four edges of the paper used in framing a diagram; that along the top and left edges to be not less than 3 centimetres in width and the others to be not less than 1.5 centimetres in width. These marginal spaces shall be free from all writing and shall not be encroached upon in any way in the framing of the diagram.

37. The ink used in the preparation of a diagram shall be the best India or waterproof drawing ink. The signature shall be in black ink of good quality.

38. (1) On every diagram, the mining area surveyed shall be represented by a geometrical figure.

(2) All the boundaries of such mining area shall be represented on the figure by continuous well defined black lines.

(3) The plot of the figure shall agree with the results of the survey.

39. Two or more mining areas may be represented on one and the same diagram provided that,

- (a) they are all in the same Magisterial district,
- (b) they are contiguous to each other so as to form a block,
- (c) they are plotted in their correct relative positions,
- (d) the deeds of conversion are to be issued in the name of the same owner or owners.

40. The position of each corner beacon shall be indicated on a diagram by the conventional sign as appears on the specimen forms filed in the Surveyor-General's office, copies of which may be obtained on application, with a small black circle inscribed within the circle of such conventional sign.

A trigonometrical station or line beacon shall be indicated on a diagram by the conventional sign referred to above.

When two or more beacons or stations are in such close proximity to one another that their relative positions cannot be clearly shown on the diagram, they shall be plotted on a larger scale in an inset thereon.

41. (1) Each figure on a diagram shall be marked by a uniform coloured border running along the inner side of the boundary line. The colour must not be so dark as to obscure any necessary detail.

(2) The colour to be used for a Precious Mineral Mining Area shall be "carmine", and that for a Base Mineral Mining Area shall be "neutral tint".

42. (1) Each beacon and permanently marked survey station, other than line beacons, shall be designated on the diagram by a letter differing from the letters by which the other beacons and stations are designated, which letter shall be written whenever possible outside the figure of the diagram, but as near as may be to the point indicated.

(2) The lettering of the beacons of the figure shall be made in alphabetical order, commencing with the north-western corner beacon and proceeding in clockwise order round the figure.

(3) When two or more figures are represented on one and the same diagram, after completing the lettering of the first figure, the lettering of the beacons of the remaining figures shall proceed round the next adjoining figure and so on for each remaining figure.

(4) Line beacons placed along the boundary lines, for the purpose of demarcating a boundary line only, shall not be lettered.

(5) The registered name or number of each beacon and station, assigned in terms of Regulation 30 shall be written in the conventional colour according to the order of such beacon or station opposite the letter representing such beacon or station in the tabulation of the numerical data on the diagram.

43. The numbers by which the beacons and survey stations are indicated on the diagram shall be in plain Arabic numerals.

44. The direction of the boundary lines of contiguous mining areas and contiguous prospecting claims shall be indicated by black broken lines drawn from the points representing the common beacons, and the names of the adjoining mining areas and adjoining prospecting claims, with the ordinal numbers of such claims, shall be written in their respective positions.

36. 'n Kantruimte moet gelaat word langs al vier kante van die papier, wat gebruik word by die vervaardiging van 'n kaart: dié langs die bo- en die linkerkant mag nie smaller as 3 sentimeters en die ander nie smaller as 1,5 sentimeters wees nie. Daar mag nie op hierdie kantruimtes geskryf word nie, nog mag daarop op enige wyse by die vervaardiging van die kaart inbreuk gemaak word.

37. Die ink wat by die vervaardiging van 'n kaart gebruik word, moet die allerbeste Indiese of waterdigte teken-ink wees. Die handtekening moet in swart ink van 'n goeie kwaliteit wees.

38. (1) Op iedere kaart moet die gemete myngebied deur 'n geometriese figuur voorgestel word.

(2) Alle grense van sodanige myngebied moet op die figuur by wyse van onafgebroke skerp swart lyne voorgestel word.

(3) Die tekening van die figuur moet ooreenstem met die resultaat van die opmeting.

39. Twee of meer myngebiede mag op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel word mits:

- (a) hulle almal in dieselfde Magistraatsdistrik is;
- (b) hulle aanmekaar aangrensend is op so 'n wyse dat hulle 'n blok vorm;
- (c) hulle in hulle korrekte relatiewe liggings geteken is;
- (d) die aktes van toekenning in die naam van dieselfde eienaar of eienaars uitgegee word.

40. Die ligging van elke hoekbaken moet op 'n kaart deur die gebruiklike teken soos op die eksemplaarvorms verskyn wat in die Landmeter-generaalskantoor bewaar is, en kopieë waarvan op aansoek verkry kan word, aangetoon word, deur 'n klein swart sirkel binne die sirkel van sodanige gebruiklike teken.

'n Peilbaken van die driehoeksmeting of lynbaken moet op 'n kaart deur die gebruiklike teken hierbo na verwys aangedui word.

As twee of meer bakens of peilbakens in sodanige onmiddellike nabyheid tot mekaar is dat hulle relatiewe liggings nie duidelik op die kaart aangedui kan word nie, moet hulle op 'n groter skaal in 'n inlassing daarop geteken word.

41. (1) Elke figuur op 'n kaart moet deur 'n gelykmatige gekleurde rand langs die binnekant van die grenslyn aangetoon word. Die kleur moet nie so donker wees dat die nodige besonderhede daardeur onduidelik gemaak word nie.

(2) Die kleur wat vir 'n edel mineraal myngebied gebruik moet word, is "karmosyn" en dié vir 'n onedele mineraal myngebied "neutraal tint".

42. (1) Iedere baken en permanent gemerkte opmetings-peilbaken, anders as lynbakens, moet op die kaart aangewys word deur 'n letter verskillend van die letters, waardeur die ander bakens en peilbakens aangewys word. Hierdie letter moet waar moontlik buite die figuur van die kaart, dog so na moontlik aan die aangeduie punt, geskryf word.

(2) Die gee van letters van die bakens van die figuur moet in alfabetiese volgorde geskied, beginnende met die noord-westerse hoekbaken en regsom voortgaande rondom die figuur.

(3) As twee of meer figure op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel word, nadat die gee van letters op die eerste figuur beëindig is, moet met die gee van letters van die bakens op die oorblywende figure rondom die naaste aangrensende figuur en so voorts vir elke oorblywende figuur, voortgegaan word.

(4) Lynbakens langs die grenslyne geplaas vir die doeleindes om slegs 'n grenslyn aan te toon, word nie 'n letter gegee nie.

(5) Die registreerde naam of nommer van elke baken en peilbaken, bepaal ingevolge Regulasie 30, moet in die gebruiklike kleur geskrywe word volgens die orde van sodanige bakens of peilbakens, teenoor die letter wat sodanige bakens of peilbakens voorstel, in die tabellering van die getalsgewens op die kaart.

43. Die nommers wat die bakens en opmetings-peilbakens op die kaart aandui, moet in gewone Arabiese syfers wees.

44. Die rigting van die grenslyne van aangrensende myngebiede en aangrensende prospekterkleims moet aangedui word deur swart gestippelde lyne getrek van die punte, wat die gemeenskaplike bakens voorstel, en die name van die aangrensende myngebiede en aangrensende prospekterkleims met die rangskikkende getal nommers van sodanige kleims, moet in hulle respektiewe posisies geskrywe word.

45. (1) The sides and co-ordinates recorded on a diagram shall be expressed in one and the same unit of measure.

(2) On a diagram of a mining area the sides and co-ordinates shall be expressed in metres.

46. (1) The scale to which the figure is plotted shall be stated on every diagram.

(2) The figure on a diagram shall be correctly plotted to one of the scales given below, which scale shall accord generally with the respective limits of extent set out in the first column, provided that the size of the figure shall not be less than 6 sq. centimetres. If for any valid reason a different scale has to be used, it shall be one of these scales in which the denominator is multiplied or divided by 10.

When two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same diagram, the figures on the diagram may be plotted to any one of the scales given below, or any one of these scales in which the denominator is multiplied or divided by 10, provided that the size of any one figure shall not be reduced below the 6 sq. centimetres minimum or be reduced to such a small scale that any prescribed detail will be inadequately represented on the diagram.

This regulation may only be departed from with the previous consent of the Surveyor-General.

SCALES.

Extents not exceeding 1 hectare	1 in 1000.
Extents of 1 hectare to 5 hectares	1 in 2000.
Extents of 5 hectares to 10 hectares	1 in 3000.
Extents of 10 hectares to 30 hectares	1 in 4000.
Extents of 30 hectares to 50 hectares	1 in 5000.
Extents of 50 hectares to 200 hectares	1 in 10000.
Extents of 200 hectares to 600 hectares	1 in 20000.
Extents of 600 hectares to 1000 hectares	1 in 30000.
Extents of 1000 hectares to 5000 hectares	1 in 50000.
Extents of over 5000 hectares	1 in 100000.

47. (1) The diagram of a mining area prepared for the issue of a deed of conversion, sub-division or amalgamation in respect thereof shall contain the following numerical data —

- The rectangular co-ordinates to two places of decimals of a metre of every corner beacon of the mining area or areas represented on the diagram and of every permanently marked trigonometrical station and farm beacon situate within the mining area or areas or situate within the immediate vicinity thereof, and of all other beacons such as are referred to in Regulations 15 and 16.
- The lengths to two places of decimals of a metre of all boundary lines.
- The numerical value to single seconds of every interior angle formed by intersection of adjoining boundary lines.
- The angle of direction to single seconds of the longest boundary line of each mining area represented on the diagram.
- The extent of the mining area to four places of decimals of a hectare. Should two or more mining areas be represented on one and the same diagram, the extent of each shall be separately given.
- The lengths to two places of decimals of a metre of the lines between adjacent line beacons or between a line beacon and a corner beacon. These lengths must be written in their respective positions, but outside the figure, if possible.

(2) The numerical data, except as is provided in paragraph (1) (f), shall not be inscribed within the figure itself, but shall be neatly tabulated in the most convenient blank space on the diagram, as indicated on the specimen forms prescribed or approved by the Surveyor-General in terms of Regulation 34. In the tabulation of the numerical data, the corner points of the figure shall be referred to consecutively in clockwise order and commencing with the north-western corner point.

48. On every diagram the Y and X axes to which the co-ordinates recorded thereon are referred, shall be represented by well-defined red lines at ten centimetres interval, and the value of each such line shall be stated at its extremity, outside the figure on the diagram.

45. (1) Die sye en koördinate, wat op 'n kaart aange-teken is, moet in een en dieselfde maateenheid uitgedruk word.

(2) Op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied moet die sye en koördinate in meters uitgedruk word.

46. (1) Die skaal waarvolgens die figuur geteken is, moet op elke kaart vermeld word.

(2) Die figuur op 'n kaart moet volgens een van die skale hieronder vermeld, juis geteken word, watter skaal in die algemeen met die respektiewe grense van die oppervlakte wat in die eerste kolom uiteengesit is, moet ooreenstem, mits die grootte van die figuur nie kleiner as 6 vierkante sentimeters is nie. As vir enige geldige rede 'n verskillende skaal gebruik word, moet dit een van die skale wees waarvan die noemer deur 10 vermenigvuldig of gedeel is.

As twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel is, mag die figuur op die kaart volgens enige skaal soos hierna weergegee, geteken word, of enige skaal waarvan die noemer deur 10 vermenigvuldig of gedeel is, mits die grootte van enige figuur nie onder die minimum van 6 vierkante sentimeters verminder word of tot so 'n klein skaal verminder word dat enige voorgeskrewe besonderhede nie voldoende op die kaart voorgestel sal word nie.

Van hierdie regulasie kan slegs met die voorafverkreë toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal afgewyk word.

SKALE.

Oppervlaktes van nie meer as 1 hektaar	1 in 1000.
Oppervlaktes van 1 hektaar tot 5 hektare	1 in 2000.
Oppervlaktes van 5 hektare tot 10 hektare	1 in 3000.
Oppervlaktes van 10 hektare tot 30 hektare	1 in 4000.
Oppervlaktes van 30 hektare tot 50 hektare	1 in 5000.
Oppervlaktes van 50 hektare tot 200 hektare	1 in 10000.
Oppervlaktes van 200 hektare tot 600 hektare	1 in 20000.
Oppervlaktes van 600 hektare tot 1000 hektare	1 in 30000.
Oppervlaktes van 1000 hektare tot 5000 hektare	1 in 50000.
Oppervlaktes van meer as 5000 hektare	1 in 100000.

47. (1) Die kaart van 'n myngebied wat vir die uitreiking van 'n akte van toekenning, onderverdeling of amalgamasie ten opsigte daarvan vervaardig is, moet die volgende getalsgewens bevat —

- Die reghoekige koördinate tot twee desimaalpunten van 'n meter van elke hoekbaken van die myngebied of gebiede wat op die kaart voorgestel word en van elke permanent-gemerkte peilbaken van die driehoeksmeting en plaasbaken wat binne die myngebied of gebiede geleë is of binne die onmiddellike nabyheid daarvan geleë is, en van alle andere bakens soos in Regulasies 15 en 16 na verwys.
- Die lengtes tot twee desimaalpunten van 'n meter van alle grenslyne.
- Die getalswaarde tot enkele sekonde van elke binnehoek wat deur die snypunt van aangrensende grenslyne gevorm word.
- Die rigtingshoek tot enkele sekonde van die langste grenslyn van elke myngebied wat op die kaart voorgestel word.
- Die oppervlakte van die myngebied tot vier desimaalpunten van 'n hektaar. As twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel word, moet die oppervlakte van elkeen apart gegee word.
- Die lengtes tot twee desimaalpunten van 'n meter van die lyne tussen aangrensende lynbakens of tussen 'n lynbaken en 'n hoekbaken. Hierdie lengtes moet in hulle respektiewe liggings geskrywe word, maar buitekant die figuur, as dit moontlik is.

(2) Die getalsgewens, behalwe soos in paragraaf (1) (f) bepaal, mag nie binne die figuur self ingeskryf word nie, dog moet netjies in die geskikste ope ruimte op die kaart getabelleer word, soos aangetoon op die eksemplaar vorms wat deur die Landmeter-generaal ooreenkomstig Regulasie 34 voorgeskryf en goedgekeur is. By die tabelleer van die getalsgewens, moet na hoekpunten van die figuur agter-eenvolgens regsom verwys word en beginnende met die noord-westerse hoekpunt.

48. Op elke kaart moet die Y en X aste waarna die koördinate wat daarop aangeteken is, verwys word, deur goed omskrywe rooi lyne op 'n afstand van 10 sentimeters voorgestel word, en die waarde van elke sodanige lyn moet op die uiterste end, buite die figuur op die kaart, aangegee word.

The co-ordinate axes must not be drawn across the figure, but each point of intersection within the figure must be shown by means of a small circle in red, and fine red lines three-quarters of a centimetre long drawn from the circle in the direction of the co-ordinate lines.

49. With regard to the statement of co-ordinates the following rule shall be observed:—

- (a) The co-ordinates furnished on one and the same diagram shall in all cases be referred to the same origin and axes;
- (b) Co-ordinates given on any diagram shall be expressed in the same unit of measure as that in which the lengths of the boundary lines are expressed;
- (c) The algebraic signs $+$ or $-$ shall be written before each Y and each X, and in the statement of co-ordinates the Ys shall always appear in the left and the Xs in the right hand column.

It shall be distinctly stated above the co-ordinate column which are the Ys and which are the Xs;

- (d) On a diagram of a mining area, the survey of which has been based on a system of the general triangulation, such fact shall be recorded against the straight line indicating the direction of the true north by writing the latitude and longitude of the zero point of the axes of such system; such as "Zero = Latitude 22°S, Longitude 15°E of Greenwich".

In such cases the words "true north" or the letters "T.N." shall not be written as provided under Regulation 51;

- (e) When the survey of a mining area is not based on the general triangulation, such fact shall be recorded against the straight line indicating the direction of the true north by the words "Special System" in addition to the words "true north" or the letters "T.N." as provided under Regulation 51.

50. The sides, angles and extents given on a diagram shall agree with their values as obtained from the co-ordinates, as far as the limitation prescribed in Regulation 47 will allow.

Should, however, a side of the figure of a diagram form part of a given straight line, the co-ordinates of the terminals of such straight line shall be given and the angle of direction obtained from these co-ordinates shall always be used as the angle of direction for the side of the figure.

51. (1) The direction of the true north shall be indicated on a diagram by an arrow, or some other one of the recognised symbols, and shall be distinctly designated by the words "true north" or the letters "T.N.", save as is excepted in paragraph (d) of Regulation 49.

The north direction shall point as nearly as possible at right angles to and towards the top of the paper, and the line indicating it shall be drawn clear of the figure.

(2) The direction of the magnetic north shall be indicated on a diagram by an arrow, or some other one of the recognised symbols, and shall be distinctly designated by the words "magnetic north" or the letters "M.N."

The straight line indicating the magnetic direction shall be drawn from a point on the straight line indicating the direction of the true north and clear of the figure, and the angle of the magnetic deviation shall be inscribed within the angle formed by the intersection of these two straight lines.

52. In all cases, the topographical features, referred to in Regulation 20, of the mining area surveyed shall be clearly and carefully shown on the diagram. The topography in the neighbourhood of beacons and boundary lines is to be represented with special care.

The hill features and shape and slope of the ground shall be represented by means of "form lines" based on or regulated by the relative heights and at such vertical intervals as will clearly show the configuration of the ground.

For uniformity and convenience the usual conventional signs and colours, as hitherto used in the Territory and as recognised by the Surveyor-General's office to indicate topographical features, are to be followed.

53. The names of all important rivers, lakes, water-holes, places and mountains within or adjacent to the limits of the mining area surveyed shall be given on the diagram.

Die koördinaatase moet nie oor die figuur getrek word nie, maar elke snypunt binnekant die figuur moet deur 'n klein rooi sirkel en fyn rooi lyne 'n driekwart sentimeter lank, vanaf die sirkel in die rigting van die koördinaatlyne getrek, aangewys word.

49. Met betrekking tot die opgawe van koördinate moet die volgende reël in ag geneem word:—

- (a) Die koördinate, wat op een en dieselfde kaart verstrekkend word, moet in alle gevalle na dieselfde oorsprong en aste verwys word;
- (b) koördinate, wat op 'n kaart aangegee is, moet in dieselfde maateenheid uitgedruk word as dié waarin die lengtes van die grenslyne uitgedruk is;
- (c) die stekkundige teken $+$ of $-$ moet voor elke "Y" en elke "X" geskryf word, en in die opgawe van koördinate, moet die "Y's" altyd in die linker- en die "X's" in die regterkolom verskyn.

Dit moet duidelik bokant die koördinaatkolom vermeld word watter die "Y's" en watter die "X's" is;

- (d) op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied, waarvan die opmeting op 'n sisteem van algemene driehoeksmeting berus moet hierdie feit opgeteken word teenoor die reguit lyn wat die rigting van die ware noord aandui deur die geografiese lengte en breedte van die nulpunt van die aste van sodanige sisteem te skrywe; soos "O = geografiese breedte 22°S, geografiese lengte 15°O van Greenwich."

In sodanige gevalle moet die woorde "ware Noord" of die letters "W.N." nie geskrywe word nie, soos onder Regulasie 51 bepaal;

- (e) as die opmeting van 'n myngebied nie op algemene driehoeksmeting berus nie, moet hierdie feit opgeteken word teenoor die reguit lyn wat die rigting van die ware noord aandui deur die woorde "spesiale sisteem" wat nog by die woorde "ware noord" of die letters "W.N.", soos onder Regulasie 51 bepaal, bykom.

50. Die sye, rigtingshoeke en oppervlaktes, wat op 'n kaart aangetoon word, moet ooreenstem met hulle waardes soos verkry deur middel van die koördinate, sover as die beperking volgens Regulasie 47 voorgeskrywe dit veroorloof.

As egter 'n sy van die figuur van die kaart 'n deel van 'n gegewe reguit lyn uitmaak, moet die koördinate van die eindpunte van sodanige reguit lyn aangegee word en die rigtingshoek van hierdie koördinate verkry, moet altyd as die rigtingshoek vir die sy van die figuur gebruik word.

51. (1) Die rigting van die ware noord moet op 'n kaart by wyse van 'n peil of enige ander erkende teken, aangedui word, en duidelik aangewys word deur die woorde "ware noord" of die letters "W.N.", behalwe soos in paragraaf (d) van Regulasie 49 uitgesonder.

Die noordelike rigting moet so na moontlik loodreg wees op en na die bokant van die papier wys en die aanduidingslyn moet, heeltemal weg van die figuur, getrek word.

(2) Die rigting van die magnetiese noord moet op die kaart deur 'n peil, of enige ander erkende teken, aangedui word, en moet duidelik aangewys word deur die woorde "magnetiese noord" of die letters "M.N."

Die reguit lyn wat die magnetiese rigting aandui moet vanaf 'n punt op die reguit lyn aangrensende die rigting van die ware noord en heeltemal weg van die figuur, getrek word, en die hoek van die magnetiese afwyking moet binnekant die deur die snypunt van hierdie twee reguit lyne veroorsaakte hoek, ingeskrywe word.

52. In alle gevalle moet die topografiese landmerke van die opgemete myngebied, soos uiteengesit in Regulasie 20, duidelik en sorgvuldig op die kaart getoon word.

Die topografie in die nabyheid van bakens en grenslyne moet sorgvuldig getoon word.

Die heuwel landmerke en vorm en skuinste van die grond moet by wyse van "vorm-lyne" wat gebaseer is op of gereël is deur die relatiewe hoogtes en op sodanige regop tussenpouses voorgestel word, wat duidelik die gesteldheid van die grond sal aanwys.

Eenvormigheidshalwe en vir gerieflikheid moet die gewone gebruikelike tekens en kleure, soos totmogtoe in die Gebied gebruik en soos deur die Landmeter-generaalskantoor erken, om topografiese landmerke aan te toon, gebruik word.

53. Die name van alle belangrike riviere, mere, watergate, plekke en berge, binne in of grensende aan die gemete myngebied moet op die kaart getoon word.

54. The direction of the flow of the water in rivers, streams and water furrows shown by the surveyor on the diagram of a mining area shall be indicated by an arrow head.

55. When a main road, railway or important thoroughfare is shown by a surveyor on the diagram of a mining area surveyed by him, the name of the nearest town, village or place of importance in each direction through which such road, etc., passes, shall be stated against the lines representing it, but not within the figure of the diagram, indicating by the words "from" and "to" the direction in which such town, etc., lies.

The word "from" shall be used generally to indicate the direction of roads entering the mining area from the south-west and north-west, and the word "to" to indicate the direction of those leaving the mining area on the north-east and south-east.

56. Every diagram shall contain a clear verbal definition of the limits of the figure representing the mining area, or, when two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same diagram, of each figure representing such mining areas. In such definition shall be recited, in the order in which they occur and commencing with the north-western corner point, the letter by which each of the angular points is indicated.

57. (1) A mining area represented shall be distinguished

- (a) on a diagram of a mining area of which a deed of conversion has not previously been issued by a name and the nature of such mining area (Precious Mineral or Base Mineral, as the case may be,);
- (b) on the diagram of a sub-division of a mining area of which a deed of sub-division is to be issued by a name and the nature of the mining area, which name shall be distinct from that of any other sub-division of the mining area being sub-divided, and by the name and nature of the mining area being subdivided and its number, if any.

(2) When two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same diagram, each shall be designated by the same name, but distinguished from one another by a number, and these numbers shall run consecutively.

Mining areas bearing the same name may, however, be represented on different diagrams, provided that each of the mining areas is designated by a number, in addition to the name, differing from the numbers by which the other mining areas bearing the same name are designated.

(3) The name and nature of the mining area and, when two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same diagram, the numbers, by which the mining area or mining areas is or are designated shall be quoted in the description, and not written within the figure or figures on the diagram. When two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same diagram, each number shall also be written within its respective figure on the diagram.

(4) The numbers assigned to mining areas in terms of paragraph (2) shall be written in plain Arabic numerals.

58. It shall be clearly stated on a diagram in what Magisterial district, and the name and number of the farm or farms on which the mining area represented thereon, is situated. The name of the Territory of South West Africa shall also be stated.

When the Mining Area is situated on unalienated Crown land, the name "Crown land" shall be substituted for the name of a farm.

59. In addition to the designation of the portion of a mining area prescribed in Regulation 57, there shall be quoted by the surveyor, when possible and below his signature, on every diagram representing a sub-division of a mining area —

- (a) the Surveyor-General's number, if any, of the original diagram;
- (b) the date of the deed of conversion to which the original diagram is annexed or relates; and
- (c) the full name of the owner in whose favour the deed of conversion to which the original diagram is annexed was made.

60. On a diagram compiled for the purpose of obtaining the amalgamation of two or more mining areas in one deed of amalgamation —

54. Die vloerigting van die water in riviere, strome en watervore, aangegee deur die landmeter op die kaart van 'n myngebied, moet deur 'n peiltjie aangedui word.

55. As 'n landmeter 'n hoofweg, spoorweg of belangrike deurweg op die kaart van 'n myngebied, wat hy gemeet het, aantoon, moet hy die naam neerskryf van die naaste stad, dorp of belangrike plek in elke rigting waarlangs daardie weg, ens., loop, teen die lyne, wat dit voorstel, dog nie binne in die figuur van die kaart nie, aanduidende met die woorde "van" en "na" die rigting, waarin sodanige dorp, ens., geleë is.

Die woord "van" word algemeen gebruik om aan te dui die rigting van weë, wat die myngebied van die suid-westelike en noord-westelike kante ingaan, en die woord "na" om aan te dui die rigting van die, wat die myngebied van die noord-oostelike en suid-oostelike kante uitgaan.

56. Iedere kaart moet 'n duidelike woordbepaling bevat van die grense van die figuur, wat die myngebied voorstel, of, as twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel is, van elke figuur wat sodanige myngebiede voorstel.

In so 'n bepaling word in die orde, waarin hulle voorkom en beginnende met die noord-westelike hoekpunt, die letter waardeur elk van die hoekpunte aangedui word, aangestip.

57. (1) Die voorgestelde myngebied word onderskeie—

- (a) op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied waarvan 'n akte van toekenning tevore nog nie uitgereik is nie, deur 'n naam en die aard van sodanige myngebied (edel minerale of onedele minerale, al na gelang);
- (b) op die kaart van 'n onderverdeling van 'n myngebied, waarvan 'n akte van onderverdeling nog uitgereik moet word, deur 'n naam en die aard van die myngebied watter naam onderskeidend moet wees van die van enige ander onderverdeling van die myngebied wat onderverdeel word, en deur die naam en aard van die myngebied wat onderverdeel word en die nommer daarvan, waar dit bestaan.

(2) As twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel is, moet elkeen deur dieselfde naam aangedui word, maar onderskeie van mekaar deur 'n nommer, watter nommers agtereenvolgens moet loop.

Myngebiede wat dieselfde naam het, mag egter op verskillende kaarte voorgestel word, mits elke myngebied deur 'n nommer aangedui word, asook die naam, watter nommer verskil van die nommers waardeur die ander myngebiede wat dieselfde naam het, aangedui is.

(3) Die naam en aard van 'n myngebied en, as twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel is, die nommers, waardeur die myngebied of myngebiede aangedui is, moet in die beskrywing aangehaal en nie binne in die figuur of figure van die kaart geskryf word nie. As twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel is, moet elke nommer ook binne in sy respektiewe figuur op die kaart geskrywe word.

(4) Die nommers wat aan myngebiede ooreenkomstig paragraaf (2) toegeken is, moet in gewone Arabiese syfers geskrywe word.

58. Dit moet duidelik op 'n kaart vermeld word in watter magistraatsdistrik, asook die naam en nommer van die plaas of plase waarop die voorgestelde myngebied geleë is. Die naam van die Gebied van Suidwes-Afrika moet ook vermeld word.

As die myngebied op onvervreemde Kroonlande geleë is, word die naam "Kroonland" vervang vir die naam van 'n plaas.

59. Buiten die benaming van die gedeelte van 'n myngebied, soos in Regulasie 57 voorgeskryf, moet die landmeter waar moontlik en onder sy handtekening op elke kaart, wat 'n onderverdeling van 'n myngebied voorstel, aanhaal—

- (a) die Landmeter-generaal se nommer, van die oorspronklike kaart, waar dit bestaan,
- (d) die datum van die akte van toekenning, waaraan die oorspronklike kaart geheg is of waarop dit betrekking het, en
- (c) die volle naam van die eienaar ten gunste van wie die akte van toekenning, waaraan die oorspronklike kaart geheg is, gemaak is.

60. Op 'n kaart, wat saamgestel is vir die doel vir verkryging van amalgamasie van twee of meer myngebiede in een akte van amalgamasie moet—

- (a) each side and each angle of the whole figure shall be recorded;
- (b) the co-ordinates shall be given of the corner points of the whole figure;
- (c) the numerical data shall be consistent within the limits prescribed by Regulation 50;
- (d) the several component portions shall be distinguished from one another by broken lines;
- (e) the details prescribed in Regulations 57 and 59 shall be quoted in respect of each component portion;
- (f) the extent of each component portion shall be quoted in the description of the mining area;
- (g) the diagram shall be signed by a surveyor under the certificate "compiled for a deed of amalgamation by me" and dated.

61. The Ordinal and Registered numbers of the prospecting claims included in the mining area surveyed shall be stated on the diagram, but need not be repeated on the diagram of a sub-division or an amalgamation. Should any one of such claims be not wholly included within the mining area, it shall be stated on the diagram that a part only is so included.

62. (1) Any point of intersection of a boundary line of the mining area and a boundary line of a farm shall be indicated on the figure of a diagram by a small black circle and the co-ordinates shall be inscribed on the diagram.

(2) The position of a boundary line of a farm intersecting the mining area shall be indicated on the diagram by a black broken line drawn across the figure and extended outside the figure in the direction of the terminals of such boundary line. It shall be further distinguished by a uniform light green coloured border running along the inner side of the boundary line, or along both sides of the boundary line when it represents a boundary line between different farms, and the name of the farm shall be written in its respective position, but outside the figure, if possible.

63. As a help to its future identification there shall be given a concise description of each beacon and of its locality on any convenient blank space on the diagram, on the face, if possible; but if there is no space available on the face, on the reverse side of the diagram. This description shall be in the following form:—

DESCRIPTION OF BEACONS.

- A. Iron pipe in ground, cairn of stones, in open flat.
- B. and C. Hole drilled in rock, cairn of stones, on prominent kop.
- D. Iron peg in ground, cairn of stones, about 50 metres east of stream.
- E. and F. Iron bar in ground, mound of earth, in bush flat.

64. No diagram will be accepted for conversion which represents a mining area intersected by a boundary of a Magisterial district.

For the purpose of this Regulation, two or more mining areas represented on one and the same diagram shall be considered one mining area.

65. (1) Erasures shall not be allowed on any diagram submitted for approval. Any alterations or amendments of the numerical data, or of the verbal definition of the figure, shall be effected by ruling out the incorrect data or words and by writing in the correct data or words above or next to those ruled out.

The alterations or amendments shall be initialled by the surveyor who has signed the diagram, or, in special cases by the Surveyor-General in his discretion. The Surveyor-General shall notify the surveyor of such alteration or amendment.

(2) In the framing of any diagram, prick marks shall not be used for the purpose of transferring to it from another diagram or plan the positions of topographical features of the ground. The positions of buildings and waterholes, and of beacons and stations used in the survey and the points of intersection of the co-ordinate axes may, however, be transferred by means of a pricking needle.

66. (1) After a diagram has been approved no alteration of any nature whatsoever shall be made on it unless the consent of the Surveyor-General has been obtained thereto.

- (a) elke sy en elke hoek van die gehele figuur opgeteken word;
- (b) die koördinate van die hoekpunte van die gehele figuur gegee word;
- (c) die getalsgegewens bestaanbaar wees binne die grense voorgeskryf in Regulasie 50;
- (d) die verskillende onderdele van mekaar onderskei word deur gestippelde lyne;
- (e) die besonderhede, wat in Regulasies 57 en 59 voorgeskryf is, aangehaal word ten opsigte van elke onderdeel;
- (f) die grootte van elke onderdeel aangehaal word in die beskrywing van die myngebied;
- (g) 'n landmeter die kaart teken onder die sertifikaat "saamgestel vir 'n akte van amalgamasie deur my", en dateer.

61. Die rangskikkende en geregistreerde nommers van die prospekterkleim in die gemete myngebied ingesluit, moet op die kaart vermeld word, maar hoef nie op die kaart van 'n onderverdeling of 'n amalgamasie herhaal te word nie. As enige sodanige kleim nie geheel binne in die myngebied ingesluit is nie, moet op die kaart vermeld word dat slegs 'n gedeelte daarvan ingesluit is.

62. (1) Elke snypunt van 'n grenslyn van 'n myngebied en 'n grenslyn van 'n plaas moet op die figuur van 'n kaart aangedui word deur 'n klein swart sirkel en die koördinate moet op die kaart ingeskrywe word.

(2) Die posisie van 'n grenslyn van 'n plaas wat die myngebied sny, moet op die kaart aangedui word deur 'n swart gestippelde lyn wat oor die figuur getrek is en buitekant die figuur verleng in die rigting van die eindpunte van sodanige grenslyn.

Dit moet verder onderskei word deur 'n eenvormige lig-groen-gekleurde rand wat langs die binnekant van die grenslyn loop, of langs beide sye van die grenslyn waar dit 'n grenslyn tussen verskillende plase voorstel, en die naam van die plaas moet op sy respektiewe plek geskrywe word, maar buitekant die figuur, as dit moontlik is.

63. As 'n hulp ter herkenning moet daar 'n beknopte beskrywing van elke bakem en die ligging daarvan op enige gerieflike ope ruimte op die kaart, indien moontlik op die voorkant, gegee word, dog as daar geen ruimte op die voorkant beskikbaar is nie, dan op die agterkant van die kaart. Hierdie beskrywing moet in die volgende vorm wees:—

BESKRYWING VAN BAKENS.

- A. Ysterpype in grond, klipstapels in ope vlakte.
- B. en C. Gat in klip geboor, klipstapels, op prominente koppie.
- D. Ysterpen in grond, klipstapels, omtrent 50 meters na die ooste van die stroom.
- E. en F. Ysterpaal in grond, sandhoop, in bos vlakte.

64. 'n Kaart word nie vir toekennning aangeneem nie waar dit 'n myngebied voorstel wat deur die grens van 'n magistraatsdistrik deurgesny word.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie Regulasie word twee of meer myngebiede wat op een en dieselfde kaart voorgestel word, as een myngebied beskou.

65. (1) Uitwissings word nie op 'n vir goedkeuring voorgelegde kaart veroorloof nie.

Veranderings of wysigings van die getalsgegewens of van die woordelike bepaling van die figuur moet gedoen word, deur 'n streep deur die foutiewe gegewens of woorde te trek en die korrekte gegewens of woorde bo of naas dié, wat deurgehaal is, in te skryf.

Die landmeter wat die kaart geteken het of in spesiale gevalle moet die Landmeter-generaal, veranderinge of wysigings na goedvinde parafeer. Die Landmeter-generaal moet die landmeter van daardie verandering of wysiging in kennis stel.

(2) By die vervaardiging van enige kaart, word prikmerke nie gebruik vir die doel om daarop van 'n ander kaart of plan die liggings van topografiese landmerke van die grond oor te bring nie. Die liggings van geboue en watergate, en van bakens en peilbakens wat in verband met die opmeting gebruik word, en die snypte van die koördinaatase, kan egter oorgebring word deur middel van 'n priknaald.

66. (1) As 'n kaart goedgekeur is, mag geen verandering wat ook al daarop gemaak word nie, tensy die toestemming van die Landmeter-generaal daartoe verkry is.

(2) No erasure, amendment, note or endorsement shall be made on a diagram of a mining area, the conversion of which has been effected, except by the Surveyor-General.

67. The Surveyor-General may refuse to approve a diagram should he consider that it is framed in a careless or untidy manner or on unsuitable paper, or that by reason of amendments or by the addition of any matter other than is required by these regulations or other causes its general appearance has been spoilt, or should it be in a dilapidated condition.

68. Every diagram of a mining area framed from survey shall bear the date of such survey and shall be signed by the surveyor who effected the survey under the following certificate —

“Surveyed and beaconed in by me.

.....
Land Surveyor.”

69. A diagram of a mining area prepared for the purpose of conversion shall be framed in quadruplicate.

70. A diagram of a mining area prepared for the purpose of conversion shall be forwarded through the Mines Office, Windhoek, to the Surveyor-General, together with the survey records and the amount of the necessary examination fee, for examination and approval.

VI. — SURVEY RECORDS.

71. The survey records referred to in paragraph (1) (c) of Regulation 4 shall be the field book and computations, or copies of such field book and computations, the working plan relative to the survey referred to in that paragraph, the triangulation net plan and the key plan, when required.

When the survey is carried out by means of triangulation an angle sheet disclosing the observed angles of each triangle shall also be furnished.

With the records in respect of every survey shall be furnished an index of the contents of such survey records.

The survey records shall be in the form prescribed or approved by the Surveyor-General.

These records shall be submitted by the surveyor, through the Mines office, Windhoek, to the Surveyor-General for approval with every diagram or set of diagrams framed from survey, unless they are already filed in the Surveyor-General's office. The Surveyor-General will approve the diagrams, provided they are in order and the amount of the necessary examination fee has been paid.

72. (1) The working plan shall be neatly drawn in waterproof drawing ink on tracing linen or strong unmounted paper of good quality and on it shall be recorded the following information —

- (a) A description sufficient to identify the mining area or mining areas surveyed;
- (b) The name and nature of the mining area which shall be quoted in the description, and, when two or more mining areas are represented on one and the same working plan, the distinguishing number of each shall be written within the respective figures;
- (c) The position and name or number of every triangulation station and traverse point fixed and used in the survey which is situated within or in the vicinity of the mining area or areas surveyed;
- (d) The position and name or number of all the corner beacons and line beacons of the mining area, and the positions of the boundary lines which they define;
- (e) All measured lines;
- (f) The positions and designations of beacons of mining areas situate in the vicinity of the mining area surveyed which the surveyor has fixed or used in the survey and the positions of the boundary lines which they define;
- (g) The scale to which the working plan is plotted;
- (h) The co-ordinate axes, as prescribed in the first paragraph of Regulation 48 and the system to which the co-ordinates are referred;
- (i) The topographical features of the ground;
- (j) The directions of true and magnetic north and the magnetic deviation;
- (k) All reduced lengths of measurements made in the field;

(2) Geen uitwissing, wysiging, aantekening of endossement mag op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied gemaak word waarvan die toekenning al teweeggebring is, behalwe deur die Landmeter-generaal.

67. Die Landmeter-generaal mag weier om 'n kaart goed te keur as dit volgens sy beskouing op 'n agtelosige of slordige manier of op ongeskikte papier vervaardig is, of as die algemene voorkoms uit hoofde van wysigings of deur die byvoeging van iets anders, as wat hierdie regulasies vereis of deur ander oorsake bederwe is, of as dit in 'n gehawende toestand verkeer.

68. Iedere kaart van 'n myngebied wat ingevolge 'n opmeting vervaardig is, moet die datum van daardie opmeting dra en deur die landmeter, wat die opmeting gemaak het, geteken word onder die volgende sertifikaat:—

“Opgemete en afgebaken in deur my.

.....
Landmeter.”

69. 'n Kaart van 'n myngebied, wat vir die doel van toekenning vervaardig is, moet in viervoud vervaardig word.

70. 'n Kaart van 'n myngebied wat vir toekenningsdoel-eindes vervaardig is, moet deur die Kantoor van Myne, Windhoek, na die Landmeter-generaal, bevorder word, tesame met die opmetingsstukke en die bedrag van die nodige ondersoeksfooie, vir ondersoek en goedkeuring.

VI. — OPMETINGSSTUKKE.

71. Die opmetingsstukke vermeld in paragraaf (1) (c) van Regulasie 4 is die veldboek en die berekenings of kopieë van so 'n veldboek en berekenings, die werkplan, wat betrekking het op die opmeting vermeld in daardie paragraaf, die algemene driehoeksplan en die grondplan, wanneer dit nodig is.

As die opmeting deur middel van driehoeksmeting uitgevoer is, moet 'n hoek-vel wat die waargenome hoeke van elke driehoek weergee, ook ingelewer word.

'n Lys van die inhoud van sodanige opmetingsstukke moet met die stukke ten opsigte van elke opmeting, ingelewer word.

Die opmetingsstukke moet in die deur die Landmeter-generaal voorgeskrewe en goedgekeurde vorm wees.

Die landmeter moet hierdie stukke deur die Kantoor van Myne, Windhoek, aan die Landmeter-generaal vir goedkeuring voorlê tesame met elke kaart of stel kaarte, wat ingevolge 'n opmeting vervaardig is, tensy hulle alreeds in die Landmeter-generaal se kantoor in bewaring is. Die Landmeter-generaal keur die kaarte goed, mits hulle in orde en die nodige bedrag ondersoeksfooie betaal is.

72. (1) Die werkplan moet netjies in waterdigte teken-ink op kalkeerlinne of op sterk ongemonteerde papier van goeie kwaliteit geteken word, en daarop moet die volgende inligting opgeteken word:—

- (a) 'n Beskrywing wat voldoende is om die gemete myngebied of myngebiede te herken;
- (b) die naam en aard van die myngebied wat in die beskrywing aangehaal moet word, en, as twee of meer myngebiede op een en dieselfde werkplan voorgestel is, moet die onderskeidende nommer van elk binne in die respektiewe figure geskrywe word;
- (c) die ligging en naam of nommer van elke peilbaken en trekpunt wat vasgestel is en in die opmeting gebruik is, en wat binne in of in die nabyheid van die opgemete myngebied of gebiede geleë is;
- (d) die ligging en naam of nommer van al die hoekbakens en lynbakens van die myngebied, en die liggings van die grenslyne wat hulle bepaal;
- (e) alle gemete lyne;
- (f) die liggings en benaming van bakens van myngebiede wat in die nabyheid van die opgemete myngebied, geleë is, en wat die landmeter vasgestel het of in die opmeting gebruik het en die liggings van die grenslyne wat hulle bepaal;
- (g) die skaal waarvolgens die werkplan geteken is;
- (h) die koördinaatstelsel, soos in die eerste paragraaf van Regulasie 48 voorgeskryf en die sisteem waarna die koördinate verwys word;
- (i) die topografiese landmerke van die grond;
- (j) die rigtings van die ware en magnetiese noord en die magnetiese afwyking;
- (k) alle verkorte lengtemates in die veld gemaak;

- (l) The positions of the corner pegs of the prospecting claims included in the mining area and the boundary lines which they define;
- (m) The names and ordinal numbers of the prospecting claims included in the mining area, written in their respective positions;
- (n) The position and number of any point of intersection of a boundary line of the mining area and a boundary line of a farm and the position of the boundary line of the farm which such point defines;
- (o) The names of contiguous mining areas and prospecting claims, with the ordinal numbers of such claims, written in their respective positions;
- (p) The name and number of the farm or farms on which the mining area is situated, written in their respective positions, but outside the figure, if possible;
- (q) The positions of such boundary lines of contiguous mining areas and prospecting claims as are defined by common beacons;
- (r) The names of important rivers, places and topographical features;
- (s) The direction of the flow of the water in all rivers;
- (t) The names of places of importance to and from which any main road, railway or important thoroughfare proceeds.

(2) (a) All boundary lines other than those for prospecting claims, shall be drawn on the working plan in black; those for the mining area or areas surveyed in full line and those for contiguous mining areas and for farms in broken line;

- (b) All boundary lines for prospecting claims shall be drawn on the working plan in broken line in "carmine" for Precious Mineral and in "neutral tint" for Base Mineral prospecting claims, as the case may be;
- (c) All lines, other than boundary lines, the lengths of which have been measured shall be drawn in red;
- (d) The triangulation stations, traverse points and beacons shall be indicated on the working plan as prescribed in Regulation 40;
- (e) When two or more points are in such close proximity to one another that the required details cannot be clearly shown on the working plan they shall be plotted on a larger scale in an inset thereon;
- (f) The co-ordinate axes and their values shall be drawn in red;
- (g) All reduced lengths of measurements made in the field shall be inscribed in their respective positions in red;
- (h) All corner pegs of prospecting claims shall be indicated on the working plan by small circles in "carmine" or "neutral tint", when representing Precious Mineral or Base Mineral prospecting claims, respectively;
- (i) Each figure of a mining area shall be distinguished on the working plan by a uniform light coloured border running along the inner side of the boundary line. The colour to be used for a Precious Mineral mining area shall be "carmine" and that for a Base Mineral mining area shall be "neutral tint";
- (j) The boundary line of a farm drawn on the working plan shall be distinguished by a uniform light green coloured border running along the inner side of the boundary line;
- (k) A working plan shall be signed by the responsible surveyor under the following certificate —

"Surveyed in by me.

.....
Land Surveyor."

(3) The working plan shall be plotted to such scale as will permit all prescribed detail being clearly shown thereon, and as will not necessitate the use of paper of a larger size than 34 centimetres by 22 centimetres, or of paper of which one side does not exceed 34 centimetres, so that cross folding may be avoided when the plan is bound with the relative survey records.

On a working plan the scale shall be one of those specified in Regulation 46.

73. (1) The triangulation net plan illustrating all observed directions shall be neatly drawn in waterproof drawing ink on tracing linen or strong unmounted paper of good quality and on it shall be recorded the following information—

- (l) die liggings van die hoekpenne van die prospekterkleims in die myngebied ingesluit en die grenslyne wat hulle bepaal;
- (m) die name en rangskikkende getalle van die prospekterkleims in die myngebied ingesluit, in hulle respektiewe liggings ingeskrywe;
- (n) die ligging en nommer van enige snypunt van 'n grenslyn van die myngebied en 'n grenslyn van 'n plaas en die ligging van die grenslyn van die plaas wat sodanige punt bepaal;
- (o) die name van aangrensende myngebiede en prospekterkleims met die rangskikkende nommers van sodanige kleims, in hulle respektiewe liggings ingeskrywe;
- (p) die naam en nommer van die plaas of plase waarop die myngebied geleë is, wat in hulle respektiewe liggings ingeskrywe is, maar buitekant die figuur, as dit moontlik is;
- (q) die liggings van sodanige grenslyne van aangrensende myngebiede en prospekterkleims soos deur gemene bakens bepaal is;
- (r) die name van belangrike riviere, plekke en topografiese landmerke;
- (s) die vloerigting van die water in al die riviere;
- (t) die name van belangrike plekke waarheen en waarvan enige hoofweg, spoorweg of belangrike deurgang gaan.

2. (a) Alle grenslyne behalwe dié vir prospekterkleims, moet op die werkplan in swart geteken word; dié vir die gemete myngebied of gebiede in volle lyne en die vir aangrensende myngebiede en vir plase in gestippelde lyne;

- (b) alle grenslyne vir prospekterkleims moet op die werkplan in gestippelde lyne in "karmosyn" vir edel minerale en in "neutraal tint" vir onedele minerale prospekterkleims, soos die geval mag wees, getrek word;
- (c) alle lyne, behalwe grenslyne, waarvan die lengtes gemeet is, moet in rooi getrek word;
- (d) die peilbakens, trekpunte en bakens moet op die werkplan, soos in Regulasie 40 voorgeskryf, aangedui word;
- (e) as twee of meer punte so naby mekaar is, dat die vereiste besonderhede nie op die werkplan duidelik getoon kan word nie, dan moet hulle op 'n groter skaal by wyse van 'n inlassing daarop geteken word;
- (f) die koördinaatase en hulle waardes moet in rooi getrek word;
- (g) alle verkorte lengtemates in die veld gemaak moet in hulle respektiewe liggings in rooi ingeskrywe word;
- (h) alle hoekpenne van prospekterkleims moet op die werkplan deur klein sirkels in "karmosyn" of "neutraal tint" aangedui word, as hulle edel minerale of onedele minerale prospekterkleims, respektiewelik voorstel;
- (i) elke figuur van 'n myngebied moet op die werkplan onderskei word deur 'n eenvormige lig-gekleurde rand wat aan die binnekant van die grenslyn loop.

Die kleur wat vir 'n edel mineraal myngebied gebruik moet word is "karmosyn" en dié vir 'n onedele mineraal myngebied is "neutraal tint";

- (j) die grenslyn van 'n plaas wat op die werkplan getrek is, moet deur 'n eenvormige liggroen gekleurde rand onderskei word wat langs die binnekant van die grenslyn loop;
- (k) die verantwoordelike landmeter moet 'n werkplan teken onder die volgende sertifikaat:—

"Opgemete in deur my.

.....
Landmeter."

(3) Die werkplan moet op so 'n skaal geteken word dat alle voorgeskrewe besonderhede duidelik daarop aangewys kan word, en wat nie die gebruik van groter papier as 34 sentimeters by 22 sentimeters sal noodsaak nie of van papier waarvan die een kant nie 34 sentimeters te bowe gaan nie, sodat kruisvou van die papier verhinder kan word wanneer die plan met die betreklike opmetingsstukke opgebund word.

Die skaal op 'n werkplan moet een van daardie wat in Regulasie 46 spesifiseer is, wees.

73. (1) Die algemene driehoeksplan wat al die waargenome rigtings verduidelik, moet netjies in waterdigte teken-ink op kalkeerlinne of op sterk ongemonteerde papier van goeie kwaliteit geteken word, en daarop moet die volgende inligting opgeteken word —

- (a) a description sufficient to identify the mining area or areas surveyed.
- (b) The position and name or number of every triangulation station fixed and used in the survey.
- (c) Every observed direction from one point to another point.
- (d) The axes of co-ordinates and the value of each.
- (e) The direction of true north.
- (f) The system to which the co-ordinates are referred.

- (2) (a) Each triangulation station established in a previous survey and used in the survey, shall be indicated by a black circle, and the name or number of such point shall be written in black.
- (b) Each new triangulation station fixed in the course of the survey shall be indicated by a red circle and the name or number of such point shall be written in red.
- (c) All observed directions shall be indicated by lines drawn in black from the observation point; the half of the line nearest to the observation point must be drawn in full line and the other half in broken line. When a direction has been observed from both ends, it must be represented by a full line.
- (d) The co-ordinate axes and their values shall be represented in red.
- (e) Any base measurement for the purpose of the survey shall be indicated on the triangulation net plan by two parallel lines ruled closely together in black.
- (f) A triangulation net plan shall be plotted to such scale as will not necessitate the use of paper of a larger size than 34 centimetres by 22 centimetres, or of paper of which one side does not exceed 34 centimetres.
- (g) A triangulation net plan shall be signed by the responsible surveyor and bear the date of the survey.

74. When the mining area surveyed is situated outside the farm area or in a locality in which its position cannot readily be located from the information recorded on the diagram, a Key plan illustrating the position of the mining area in relation to other mining areas and farms and the general topographical features in the neighbourhood of such mining area, shall be submitted to the Surveyor-General with the survey records and diagram of the survey.

Such key plan shall be drawn in black on tracing linen from which a sun print can be made, and on it shall be recorded the approximate direction of the true and magnetic north and the magnetic deviation, the names of places and the more important topographical features and a description sufficient to identify the mining area or areas surveyed.

The key plan, generally, shall be drawn to a tenth of the scale to which the figure on the diagram of the mining area is plotted, but shall not be plotted to such scale as will necessitate the use of paper of a larger size than 34 centimetres by 22 centimetres, or of paper of which one side does not exceed 34 centimetres.

A key plan shall be signed by the responsible surveyor and bear the date of the survey.

VII. — COMPUTATIONS.

75. (1) Computations in respect of any survey of a mining area shall be made in the form prescribed or approved by the Surveyor-General.

(2) A surveyor shall by his computations apply an efficient check to every part of his survey.

(3) Computations shall be clearly and legibly written. References shall be made in each form of the computations to the field book and computations from which the data for the computations have been obtained.

(4) With the computations made in respect of any survey shall be a complete list of the final co-ordinates of every point fixed and used in the survey, and, in respect of the points fixed, reference shall be made in this list to the form and serial number of the calculations where the co-ordinates have been computed.

76. In calculating the co-ordinates of a point on a straight line between two fixed points and at a given distance from them, the shorter distance and the angle of direction of the whole line shall be used.

- (a) 'n beskrywing wat voldoende is om die opgemete myngebied of gebiede te herken;
- (b) die ligging en naam of nommer van elke peilbaken wat vasgestel is en in die opmeting gebruik is;
- (c) elke waargenome rigting van een punt na die ander;
- (d) die koördinaatstappe en die waardes van elk;
- (e) die rigting van die ware noord;
- (f) die sisteem waarna die koördinate verwys word.

- (2) (a) Elke peilbaken wat by 'n vorige opmeting opgerig en in die opmeting gebruik is, moet deur 'n swart sirkel aangedui word, en die naam of nommer van sodanige punt moet in swart ingeskryf word;
- (b) elke nuwe peilbaken wat gedurende die opmeting opgerig is, moet deur 'n rooi sirkel aangedui word en die naam of nommer van sodanige punt moet in rooi ingeskryf word;
- (c) alle waargenome rigtings moet deur lyne wat in swart van die waarnemingspunt getrek is, aangedui word; die helfte van die lyn wat die naaste aan die waarnemingspunt is, moet in volle lyn getrek word en die ander helfte in gestippelde lyn. As 'n rigting van beide ente waargeneem is, moet dit deur 'n volle lyn voorgestel word;
- (d) die koördinaatstappe en hulle waardes moet in rooi voorgestel word;
- (e) enige basis maat vir opmetingsdoeleindes moet op die algemene driehoeksplan deur twee parallel lyne wat na aan mekaar in swart getrek is, aangedui word;
- (f) 'n algemene driehoeksplan moet op so 'n skaal geteken word, dat dit nie nodig is om groter papier as 34 sentimeters by 22 sentimeters te gebruik nie, of papier waarvan een kant 34 sentimeters nie te bowe gaan nie;
- (g) die verantwoordelike landmeter moet 'n algemene driehoeksplan teken en dateer met die datum van die opmeting.

74. As die opgemete myngebied buite die plaasgebied geleë is of in die lokaliteit waar die ligging daarvan nie maklik van die inligting wat op die kaart gegee is, aangewys kan word nie, moet 'n grond-plan wat die ligging van die myngebied met betrekking tot ander myngebiede en plase en die algemene topografiese landmerke in die nabyheid van sodanige myngebied verduidelik, aan die Landmeter-generaal tesame met die opmetingsstukke en kaart van die opmeting ingehandig word.

Sodanige grond-plan moet in swart op kalkeerlinne waarvan 'n son afdruk gemaak kan word, geteken word, en die rigting van die ware en magnetiese noord en die magnetiese afwyking by benadering daarop aangegee word, asook die name van plase en die topografiese landmerke van meer belang en 'n beskrywing wat voldoende is om die opgemete myngebied of gebiede te herken.

In die algemeen moet die grond-plan tot 'n tiende van die skaal waarop die kaart van die myngebied vervaardig is, geteken word, maar mag nie op so 'n skaal geteken word nie, wat dit nodig sal maak om groter papier as 34 sentimeters by 22 sentimeters te gebruik, of papier waarvan een kant 34 sentimeters nie te bowe gaan nie.

Die verantwoordelike landmeter moet 'n grond-plan teken en dateer met die datum van die opmeting.

VII. — BEREKENINGE.

75. (1) Berekeninge ten opsigte van enige opmeting van 'n myngebied moet in die vorm wat deur die Landmeter-generaal voorgeskrewe en goedgekeur is, gemaak word.

(2) 'n Landmeter moet deur middel van sy berekeninge elke deel van sy opmeting noukeurig toets.

(3) Berekeninge moet duidelik en leesbaar geskryf word. In elke vorm van die berekeninge moet na die veldboek en die berekeninge waaruit die gegewens vir die berekeninge verkry was, verwys word.

(4) Met die berekeninge, wat ten opsigte van 'n opmeting gemaak is, moet 'n volledige lys wees van die finale koördinate van elke punt wat vasgestel is en in die opmeting gebruik is, en, ten opsigte van die vasgestelde punte, moet daar in hierdie lys verwys word na die vorm en vervolgnommers van die berekenings, waar die koördinate bereken was.

76. By die berekening van die koördinate van 'n punt op 'n reguit lyn tussen twee vaste punte en op 'n gegewe afstand daarvan, moet die korter afstand en die rigtingshoek van die gehele lyn gebruik word.

77. When in the computation of the data of a diagram such data have to be limited to a certain number of decimal places, and the following decimal is a 5, the nearest even number shall be adopted for the last decimal place, e.g.

0.645 — 0.64.

0.655 — 0.66.

VIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

78. A surveyor shall, when called upon to do so by the Surveyor-General, furnish him with a report in respect of any survey of a mining area undertaken by such surveyor, giving such particulars and information as may be required.

79. Any diagram, plan, report or other document required by the Surveyor-General in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be an essential part of the survey, and the cost thereof shall form a part of the cost of such survey.

80. When a surveyor has replaced a lost beacon, he shall report forthwith the circumstances to the Surveyor-General and shall submit to that officer, for approval and for permanent filing, the survey records, including a working plan and triangulation net plan relative to such replacement.

81. The Surveyor-General may refuse to approve a diagram of a mining area should the surveyor responsible not have complied with these regulations in framing it, or in carrying out the survey on which it is based, or on his failing to give the Surveyor-General information required by him in connection with the survey.

82. The Regulations of the Imperial Governor for German South West Africa of the 6th October, 1908; the 26th April, 1909; the 27th May, 1911; the 1st August, 1911; the 13th February, 1912, and any other regulations relating to the survey of mining areas within the Territory which have been promulgated prior to the date hereof, are hereby repealed.

No. 70.]

[27th April, 1935.

It is hereby notified that the Administrator has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by section 50 of the Imperial Mining Ordinance for German South West Africa of the 8th day of August, 1905, as amended by section 15 of the Mining Law Amendment Proclamation, 1934 (Proclamation No. 17 of 1934), to make the following regulations:—

1. No diagram of any portion of an unsurveyed mining area, the conversion of which has been issued by the Mining Authority shall be approved by the Surveyor-General until a survey has been made of the whole of such mining area and the existing deed of conversion has been endorsed to evidence the extent of the mining area in accordance with such survey.

The new diagram of the mining area shall supersede any previous plan, sketch, print or diagram of such mining area referring to the said deed of conversion.

2. (1) Whenever the owner of a surveyed mining area desires to sub-divide the same and to effect a separate deed of sub-division of one or more portions of such mining area in the Mines office, each of the portions in respect of which such deed as aforesaid is to be issued, shall be surveyed and a diagram thereof shall be submitted, through the Mines office, to the Surveyor-General for examination, who shall approve every such diagram prepared in accordance with the Mining Law and the regulations; Provided that it shall not be necessary so to submit a diagram of any remaining extent.

(2) Upon a separate deed of sub-division of any such portion being issued the Surveyor-General shall define on the copy of the diagram of the mining area so sub-divided, belonging to the owner of such remaining extent and on the copy of such diagram filed in the Mines office and on those filed in the Deeds Registry and the office of the Surveyor-General the geometrical figure representing such portion and deduct its numerical extent.

(3) Such deduction shall be deemed to have been completed concurrently with the execution of the said deed of sub-division even though it was in fact completed subsequently.

3. No sub-divisional figure represented on a diagram shall comprise portions of more than one original mining area.

77. Wanneer by die berekening van die gegewens van 'n kaart daardie gegewens tot 'n sekere aantal desimaalpuntte beperk moet word, en die volgende desimaal 5 is, word die naaste effe nommer aangeneem vir die laaste desimaalpunt, b.v.:—

0.645 — 0.64

0.655 — 0.66

VIII. — ALLERLEI.

78. As die Landmeter-generaal dit vereis, moet 'n landmeter hom met 'n rapport ten opsigte van enige opmeting van 'n myngebied wat deur sodanige landmeter onderneem is, verskaf, waarin hy hom sodanige besonderhede en inligting gee as wat nodig mag wees.

79. 'n Kaart, plan, rapport of ander dokument, wat die Landmeter-generaal ingevolge hierdie regulasies nodig het, word geag 'n noodsaaklike deel van die opmeting te wees, terwyl die koste daarvan 'n deel van die koste van daardie opmeting uitmaak.

80. As 'n landmeter 'n verlore baken teruggeplaas het, moet hy die omstandighede dadelik aan die Landmeter-generaal rapporteer en aan hierdie beaampte vir goedkeuring en permanente bewaring, die opmetingsstukke insluitende 'n werkplan en algemene driehoeksplan met betrekking tot sodanige terugplasing voorlê.

81. Die Landmeter-generaal mag weier om 'n kaart van 'n myngebied goed te keur as die verantwoordelike landmeter nie ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies in die vervaardiging daarvan gehandel het nie, of in die maak van die opmeting waarop dit gebaseer is, of weëns sy nalating om die Landmeter-generaal die deur hom vereiste inligting in verband met die opmeting te verskaf.

82. Die Regulasies van die Keiserlike-Goewerneur vir Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die 6de Oktober 1908; die 26ste April 1909; die 27ste Mei 1911; die 1ste Augustus 1911; die 13de Februarie 1912 en enige ander regulasies met betrekking tot die opmeting van myngebiede in die Gebied, wat voor die datum hiervan uitgevaardig is, word hierby herroep.

No. 70.]

[27 April, 1935.

Hierby word bekendgemaak, dat dit die Administrateur behaag het, onder en volgens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen ooreenkomstig Artikel 50 van die Keiserlike Mynordonansie van Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die 8ste dag van Augustus 1905, soos gewysig deur Artikel 15 van die Mynwet Wysigingsproklamasie 1934 (Proklamasie No. 17 van 1934), om die volgende regulasies te maak:—

1. Geen kaart van enige gedeelte van 'n onopgemete myngebied waarvan die toekening deur die Mynoutoriteit uitgevaardig is, mag deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur word, totdat 'n opmeting van sodanige gehele myngebied gemaak is en op die bestaande akte van toekening 'n aantekening gemaak is om die omvang van die myngebied in ooreenstemming met sodanige opmeting aan te dui.

Die nuwe kaart van die myngebied vervang enige vorige plan, skets, afdruk of kaart van sodanige myngebied wat na die gesegde akte van toekening verwys.

2. (1) Wanneer die eienaar van 'n opgemete myngebied begerig is om dit onder te verdeel en om 'n aparte onderverdelingsakte van een of meer gedeeltes van sodanige myngebied in die Kantoor van Myne teweeg te bring, moet elke gedeelte ten opsigte waarvan sodanige akte as voormeld uitgevaardig word, opgemaet word en 'n kaart daarvan moet, deur die Kantoor van Myne, aan die Landmeter-generaal vir ondersoek voorgelê word, wat elke sodanige kaart, opgetrek in ooreenstemming met die Mynwet en die regulasies, goedgekeur; met die verstande dat dit nie nodig sal wees nie op dié manier 'n kaart van enige resterende gedeelte voor te lê.

(2) Wanneer 'n aparte onderverdelingsakte van enige sodanige gedeelte uitgevaardig word, mag die Landmeter-generaal op die kopie van die kaart van die myngebied wat so onderverdeel is en wat aan die eienaar van sodanige resterende gedeelte behoer en op die kopie van sodanige kaart wat in die Kantoor van Myne weggebêre is en op dié wat in die Registrasiekantoor en die Landmeter-generaal se kantoor weggebêre is, dié geometriese figuur wat sodanige gedeelte voorstel, omskrywe, en die getalsoppervlakte daarvan aftrek.

(3) Sodanige aftrekking moet geag word gelyktydig met die voltrekking van die gesegde onderverdelingsakte voltooï te word, alhoewel dit inderdaad daarna voltooi was.

3. Geen onderverdeelde figuur wat op 'n kaart voorgestel is, mag gedeeltes van meer as een oorspronklike myngebied bevat nie.

4. (1) The Surveyor-General may approve a diagram which has been compiled by a surveyor, without any survey, from two or more diagrams representing several mining areas and which has been prepared for the purpose of obtaining an amalgamation of such mining areas held under separate deeds of conversion; Provided that the extent derived from the numerical data of the diagram so compiled is equal to the aggregate extents of the component parts, and provided further that the provisions of section 39 of the Mining Ordinance are complied with.

(2) The several diagrams of the component parts of the new diagram which has been framed for the amalgamation of the separate mining areas shall, upon the issue of such deed of amalgamation, be transmitted by the Mining Authority to the Surveyor-General for cancellation.

No. 71.]

[27th April, 1935.

The Administrator has been pleased under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by section 43 of the Imperial Mining Ordinance of German South West Africa of the 8th August, 1905, as amended by section 14 of the Mining Law Amendment Proclamation, 1934 (Proclamation No. 17 of 1934), to prescribe the following fees:—

ITEM.

1. For the examination of a diagram of a mining area of five sides or less:

For the first mining area	£3 15 0
For the second mining area	3 0 0
For the third mining area	2 10 0
For the fourth mining area	2 0 0
For the fifth mining area	1 10 0
For each additional mining area above five	1 0 0
For each additional side above five in respect of each mining area	0 2 6
2. If any diagram referred to under item 1 has been rejected for any specific defect, half of the prescribed fee may be levied in addition each time it is again submitted for approval without such defect having been remedied.
3. For each certified copy of a diagram of a mining area and in addition a time charge for searching of records, etc., at the rate of 5/- per hour with a minimum charge of 5/- 1 5 0
4. For each copy of a diagram of a mining area prepared on tracing linen for information purposes 0 10 0
5. For each sun-print copy of a diagram of a mining area for information purposes 0 5 0
6. For each deduction on the diagram of a mining area 0 10 0
7. For changing the name on a diagram of a mining area 0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

1. No charge shall be made if the same would be legally payable and borne by the Administration of South West Africa or any department thereof, or by the Government of the Union.

2. No charge shall be made in respect of any information issued to land surveyors in terms of the regulations promulgated under section 41 of the Imperial Mining Ordinance of German South West Africa of the 8th August, 1905, as amended from time to time.

No. 72.]

8th May, 1935.

ACTING REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS: APPOINTMENT OF.

The Deputy Administrator has been pleased, under the provisions of section one, sub-section (1) of the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1923 (Act No. 17 of 1923), of the Union Parliament, as amended and applied to South West Africa by the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1923 (Proclamation No. 38 of 1923), to make the following appointments with effect from the 15th April, 1935:—

4. (1) Die Landmeter-generaal mag 'n kaart goedkeur wat deur 'n Landmeter, sonder enige opmeting en wat van twee of meer kaarte wat verskeie myngebiede voorstel, saamgestel is, en wat vir die doel om 'n amalgamasie van sodanige myngebiede, wat onder aparte aktes van toekenning gehou word, te verkry; met die verstande dat die oppervlakte wat van die getalgegevens van die kaart op hierdie manier saamgestel, gelyk is aan die gesaamlike oppervlakte van die saamstellende dele, en mits verder die bepaling van Artikel 39 van die Mynordonnansie nagekom word.

(2) Die verskeie kaarte van die saamstellende dele van die nuwe kaart, wat opgetrek is vir die amalgamasie van die aparte myngebiede moet, wanneer die akte van amalgamasie uitgevaardig word, deur die Mynoutoriteit na die Landmeter-generaal vir rojering oorgestuur word.

No. 71.]

[27 April 1935.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag ingevolge en kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen ooreenkomstig Artikel 43 van die Keiserlike Mynordonnansie van Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die 8ste Augustus 1905, soos gewysig deur Artikel 14 van die Mynwet Wysigingsproklamasie 1934 (Proklamasie No. 17 van 1934), om die volgende fooie voor te skrywe:—

IETEM.

1. Vir die ondersoek van 'n kaart van 'n myngebied van vyf of minder sye:

Vir die eerste myngebied	£3 15 0
Vir die tweede myngebied	3 0 0
Vir die derde myngebied	2 10 0
Vir die vierde myngebied	2 0 0
Vir die vyfde myngebied	1 10 0
Vir elke bykomende myngebied bo vyf	1 0 0
Vir elke bykomende sy bo vyf ten opsigte van elke myngebied	0 2 6
2. Wanneer enige kaart onder item 1 na verwys, vir enige spesifieke gebrek verwerp is, mag die helfte van die voorgeskrewe fooi nog by gehief word, elke keer wat dit weer vir goedkeuring voorgelê word, sonder dat sodanige gebrek verbeter of reggemaak is.
3. Vir elke gesertifiseerde kopie van 'n kaart van 'n myngebied en 'n bykomende tydfooie om bewaringsstukke te soek, ens., teen 5/- per uur met 'n minimum fooi van 5/- 1 5 0
4. Vir elke kopie van 'n kaart van 'n myngebied wat op kalkeerlinne vir inligtingsdoeleindes vervaardig is 0 10 0
5. Vir elke son-gedrukte kopie van 'n kaart van 'n myngebied vir inligtingsdoeleindes 0 5 0
6. Vir elke aftrekking op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied 0 10 0
7. Vir die verandering van die naam op 'n kaart van 'n myngebied 0 5 0

VRYSTELLINGS.

1. Geen fooi mag geverg word as dit deur die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika of enige departement daarvan, of deur die Regering van die Unie wettiglik betaalbaar sou wees of gedra sou word.

2. Geen fooi mag geverg word ten opsigte van enige inligting uitgereik aan landmeters ooreenkomstig die regulasies wat onder artikel 41 van die Keiserlike Mynordonnansie van Duits Suidwes-Afrika van die 8ste Augustus 1905, soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig, uitgevaardig is.

No. 72.]

[8 Mei 1935.

WAARNEMENDE REGISTRATEURS VAN GEBORTES, HUWELIKE EN STERFGEVALLE: BENOEMING VAN.

Dit het die Waarnemende Administrateur behaag om, ooreenkomstig die voorsienings van artikel een, subartikel (1) van "De Wet op de Registratie van Geboorten, Huweliken en Sterfgevallen, 1923" (Wet No. 17 van 1923), van die Unie Parlement, soos gewysig en op Suidwes-Afrika toegepas deur "De Registratie van Geboorten, Huweliken en Sterfgevallen Proklamasie, 1923" (Proklamasie No. 38 van 1923), om die volgende aanstellings te maak, ingaande vanaf 15 April 1935:—

- (1) JAMES MARTIN BISSET, as Acting Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the Territory of South West Africa, from time to time whenever necessary, during the absence on leave or duty of H. B. PARSONS; and
- (2) CHARLES PIETER VAN NIEKERK, as Acting Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the Territory of South West Africa, from time to time whenever necessary, during the absence on leave or duty of both H. B. PARSONS and J. M. BISSET.

- (1) JAMES MARTIN BISSET, as Waarnemende Registra-
teur van Geboortes, Huwelike en Sterfgevälle vir die
Gebied van Suidwes-Afrika, van tyd tot tyd, wanneer
nodig, gedurende die afwesigheid op verlof of diens
van H. B. PARSONS; en
- (2) CHARLES PIETER VAN NIEKERK, as Waarnemende
Registrateur van Geboortes, Huwelike en Sterfgevälle vir
die Gebied van Suidwes-Afrika, van tyd tot tyd wanneer
nodig gedurende die afwesigheid op verlof of diens
van beide H. B. PARSONS en J. M. BISSET.

No. 73.]

[8th May, 1935.

No. 73.]

[8 Mei 1935.

THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS,
SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEGRAAFWESE,
SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK,

POSKANTOOR SPAARBANK.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1934—1935.

KASSAREKENING VIR DIE JAAR 1934—1935.

RECEIPTS.
ONTVANGSTE.

Balance 1st April, 1934	
Balans op 1 April 1934	£197,852 19 8
Receipts from Postmasters	
Ontvangste van Posmeesters	142,336 1 2
S.W.A. Deposits accepted in Union	
S.W.A. Depositos in Unie ontvang	9,299 6 8
Transfers from Union	
Oorplasinge van Unie	168 3 7
Transfers from Certificate Account	
Oorplasinge van Sertifikaat Rekening	5,350 0 0
Interest allowed on Deposits	
Rente op stortinge	5,831 0 3
Interest on Certificates transferred to Savings Bank Account	
Rente op Sertifikate na Spaarbank Rekening oorgeplaas	1,008 12 0
Warrants Issued not cashed on 1st April, 1934	
Betalorders uitgerek maar nog nie betaal nie op 1 April 1934	633 18 0
	<u>£362,480 1 4</u>

PAYMENTS.
UITBETALINGE.

Payments to Savings Bank Depositors	
Uitbetalinge aan Spaarbank-inlêers	£106,586 7 6
Transfers to Certificate Account	
Oorplasinge na Sertifikaat-Rekening	5,650 0 0
S.W.A. Warrants paid in Union	
S.W.A. Betaalorders in die Unie betaal	20,683 16 1
Transfers to Union	
Oorplasinge na Unie	1,378 7 11
Warrants issued not cashed on 31st March, 1935	
Betalorders uitgerek maar nog nie betaal nie op 31 Maart 1935	1,436 5 4
Balance due to depositors	
Balans verskuldig aan inlêers	226,745 4 6
	<u>£362,480 1 4</u>

SAVINGS BANK CERTIFICATE ACCOUNT.

SPAARBANK SERTIFIKAAT REKENING.

RECEIPTS.
ONTVANGSTE.

Balance 1st April, 1934, excluding accrued Interest	
Balans op 1 April 1934 met uitsluiting van opgeloopte rente	£38,500 0 0
Transfers from Savings Bank Account	
Oorplasinge van Spaarbank-Rekening	5,650 0 0
Certificates issued direct	
Sertifikate direk uitgerek	7,700 0 0
	<u>£51,850 0 0</u>

PAYMENTS.
UITBETALINGE.

Transfers to Savings Bank Account	
Oorplasinge na Spaarbank-Rekening	£ 5,350 0 0
Payments by cheque	
Uitbetalinge per tjek	6,400 0 0
Balance due to Certificate Holders	
Balans aan Sertifikaathouers verskuldig	40,100 0 0
	<u>£51,850 0 0</u>

SAVINGSBANK CERTIFICATE INTEREST ACCOUNT.

SPAARBANK SERTIFIKAAT RENTEREKENING.

RECEIPTS.
ONTVANGSTE.

Accrued Interest at 1.4.1934	
Opgeloopte Rente op 1.4.1934	£775 0 9
Additional Interest earned during the year	
Ekstra Rente bygevoeg gedurende die jaar	550 7 4
Accrued Interest at 31.3.1935	
Opgeloopte Rente op 31.3.1935	797 19 3
	<u>£2,123 7 4</u>

PAYMENTS.
UITBETALINGE.

Transfers to Savings Bank Account	
Corplasinge na Spaarbank Rekening	£1,008 12 0
Payments by cheque	
Uitbetalinge per tjek	316 16 1
Balance due to Certificate Holders	
Balans aan Sertifikaathouers verskuldig	797 19 3
	<u>£2,123 7 4</u>

WINDHOEK,
8th May, 1935.
8 Mei 1935.

JAMES A. VENNING,
Director of Posts & Telegraphs.
Direkteur van Pos en Telegraafwese.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK — BALANCE ACCOUNT.

LIABILITIES.
LASTE.

Balance due to depositors 31.3.35			
Balans aan inlêers verskuldig 31.3.35	£226,745	4	6
Balance due to Certificate Holders 31.3.35			
Balans aan Sertifikaathouers verskuldig 31.3.35	40,100	0	0
Accrued Interest Savings Bank Certificates 31.3.35			
Opgeloopte Rente Spaarbank Sertifikate 31.3.35	797	19	3
Warrants Issued but not cashed 31.3.35			
Betaal orders uitgereik maar nog nie betaal nie 31.3.35	1,436	5	4
Balance due to Imprest Account			
Balans aan Voorskot Rekening verskuldig	1,790	7	7
	£270,869	16	8

POSKANTOOR SPAARBANK — BALANSSTAAT.

ASSETS.
BATE.

Funds lodged with Public Debt Commissioners			
Fondse by Publieke Skuld Kommissarisie ge-deponeer	£270,869	16	8
	£270,869	16	8

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1935.

To Interest and Dividends on Investments			
Aan Rente en Winste op Belegginge	£10,632	1	0
	£10,632	1	0

POSKANTOOR SPAARBANK INKOMSTEREKENING VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 MAART 1935.

By Interest allowed to Savings Bank Depositors			
Per Rente toegestaan aan Spaarbank Inlêers	£ 5,831	0	3
By Accrued Interest Savings Bank Certificate Holders			
Per Opgeloopte Rente Spaarbank Sertifikaathouers	797	19	3
By Additional Interest allowed to Certificate Holders			
Per ekstra Rente toegestaan aan Sertifikaathouers	550	7	4
By difference to credit Revenue			
Per verskil aan Krediet Inkomste	3,452	14	2
	£10,632	1	0

WINDHOEK,
8th May, 1935.
8 Mei 1935.

JAMES A. VENNING,
Director of Posts & Telegraphs.
Direkteur van Pos en Telegraafwese.

No. 74.]

[9th May, 1935.

No. 74.]

[9 Mei 1935.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS.

The Deputy Administrator has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by sections 16 and 23 of the Diseases of Stock Proclamation No. 28 of 1920, to amend the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations published in Government Notice No. 135 of the 12th October, 1934, as follows:—

9. Regulation No. 6 is hereby deleted and the following new regulation substituted therefor:

- "6. (a) No cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be moved *out of, into, through or from* any one farm to any other farm *within* the Standstill Area, except upon the authority of a permit issued by the Government Veterinary Officer.
- (b) No person shall move, permit or cause to be moved any animals, animal products, vegetables or vegetable products *on to, off, from or across* any one of the undermentioned farms, except upon the authority of the Senior Veterinary Officer:—
All the farms specified in Government Notice No. 82 of 26.6.34 and the farms Nuiba 373, Valerie 291 and Kominchab 347.
Any animals found on the abovenamed farms, having strayed thereon or having been moved thereon without the permission of the Senior Veterinary Officer, will be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable in respect of stock so destroyed.
- (c) No persons or vehicles shall enter or leave the farms Valerie 291, Kominchab 347, Nuiba 373, Usagai 367, Nuisie (Bitterwater) 376 except upon the authority of the Senior Veterinary Officer and subject to such conditions as he may impose."

10. Regulations Nos. 7 and 8 are hereby deleted and the following new regulation substituted therefor:—

QUARANTINE AND SEMI-QUARANTINE AREAS.

- "7. (a) No cattle shall be moved out of the area comprising the Quarantine and Semi-Quarantine areas as defined above except with the permission of the Senior Veterinary Officer and subject to such conditions as he may impose."

MOND- EN KLOUSEER-REGULASIES.

Dit het die Waarnemende Administrateur behaag, onder en kragtens die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen ooreenkomstig artikels 16 en 23 van "De Veeziekten Proklamatie" No. 28 van 1920, om die Mond- en Klouseer-Regulasies in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 135 van die 12de Oktober 1934 gepubliseer as volg te wysig:—

9. Regulasie No. 6 word hierby geskrap en deur die volgende nuwe regulasie vervang:—

- "6. (a) Geen vee, skape, bokke of varke mag *uit, na, deur of van* enige plaas na enige ander plaas *binne* die Stilstandgebied verwyder word nie, behalwe op gesag van 'n permit uitgereik deur die Regeringsveearts.
- (b) Geen persoon mag enige diere, dierlike produkte, groente of plantaardige produkte *na, vanaf, van of oor* enige van die ondergenoemde plase, sonder magtiging deur die Hoofveearts verwyder of die verwydering toelaat of veroorsaak nie:—
Alle plase in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 82 van 26.6.34 vermeld en die plase Nuiba 373, Valerie 291 en Kominchab 347.
Enige diere wat op bogemelde plase aangetref word en wat daarheen verdwaal het of daarheen verwyder is sonder verlof van die Hoofveearts, sal doodgemaak word en geen skadevergoeding ten opsigte van enige diere wat aldus doodgemaak is, betaal word nie.
- (c) Geen persone of voertuie mag op die plase Valerie 291, Kominchab 347, Nuiba 373, Usagai 367, Nuisie (Bitterwater) 376, gaan of verlaat nie, sonder magtiging deur die Hoofveearts en onder sodanige voorwaardes wat deur hom gestel mag word."

10. Regulasies Nos. 7 en 8 word hierby geskrap en deur die volgende nuwe regulasie vervang:—

KWARRANTYN EN HALFKWARRANTYNGBIEDE.

- "7. (a) Geen vee mag uit die gebied bevattende die Kwarantyn of Halfkwarantyngebiede; soos hierbo omskrywe, verwyder word nie sonder magtiging van die Hoofveearts en onder sodanige voorwaardes wat deur hom gestel mag word."

No. 75.]

[26th April, 1935. No. 75.]

[26 April 1935.

The Administrator has been pleased, in terms of the provisions of section one of the Legalization of Angola Marriages Act, 1934, of the Union Parliament to appoint Dr. JOHANNES FRÉDERIK JANSE VAN RENSBURG as Commissioner for Angola Marriages for the purpose of giving effect to the said Act, with Mr. ALFRED MEYER as Secretary.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel een van die Wettiging van Angola Huwelike Wet 1934 van die Unie Parlement, dr. JOHANNES FRÉDERIK JANSE VAN RENSBURG as Kommissaris vir Angola Huwelike aan te stel, ten einde aan die bepalings van genoemde Wet gevolg te gee, met mnr. ALFRED MEYER as Sekretaris.

General Notices.

Algemene Kennisgewings.

(No. 32 of/van 1935.)

BANKS' STATEMENT, MARCH, 1935, IN TERMS OF SECTION 7 OF PROCLAMATION NO. 29 OF 1930, THE BANKS PROCLAMATION, 1930.

BANKOPGAWES, MAART 1935, INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 7 VAN PROKLAMASIE No. 29 van 1930, DIE BANKE-PROKLAMASIE 1930.

BANK	Liabilities to the Public in S.W. Africa Verpligtings teenoor die Publiek in Suidwes-Afrika				Cash Reserves in South West Africa Kontant Geldreserwes in S.W.- Afrika				Advances and Discounts in South West Africa Voorskotte en Diskontos in Suidwes-Afrika	
	Deposits etc. / Depositos ens.				Gold Coin Gemunte Goud	Subsidiary Coin Pasmunt	South Africa Reserve Bank Notes Note van die Suid-Afrikaans Reserwe-bank.	Notes of other Banks S. W. Africa issue, Note van ander Banke wat in S.W.-Afrika uitgereik is.	Advances Voorskotte	Discounts Diskontos
	Demand Opvorderbare	Time Tyd	Bank notes issued in and payable in the Territory of S.W. Africa in circulation. Banknote uitgereik in en betaal in die Gebied S.W.- Afrika in omloop.	TOTAL TOTAAL						
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited	£ 314,655	£ 26,756	£ 76,354	£ 417,765	£ 46	£ 8,558	£ 537	£ 19,349	£ 387,119	£ 70,146
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	235,141	11,766	78,398	325,305	3,276	8,204	611	13,620	313,445	

(No. 33 of 1935.)

(No. 33 van 1935.)

The following particulars in regard to the registration of Companies are published for general information.

Die volgende besonderhede in verband met die registrasie van Maatskappye word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer.

P. S. LAMBRECHTS,
Registrar of Companies

P. S. LAMBRECHTS,
Registrateur van Maatskappye.

Companies Registration Office,
Windhoek, 1st May, 1935.

Registrasiekantoor vir Maatskappye,
Windhoek, 1 Mei 1935.

COMPANIES REGISTERED. — MAATSKAPPYE GEREGISTREER.

No.	Name of Company Naam van Maatskappy	Address Adres	Date of Registration Datum van Registrasie	Capital — Kapitaal
157	Lurie's Canning Factory (Proprietary) Limited	Lurie's Canning Factory, Luderitz	26 . 4 . 1935	£ 20,000/—/—
158	South West Farmers Fur Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited	Erf No. 22, Outjo	30 . 4 . 1935	£ 1,000/—/—

Advertisements.

Advertensies.

ADVERTISING IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

1. The *Official Gazette* will be published on the 1st and 15th day of each month; in the event of either of those days falling on a Sunday or Public Holiday, the *Gazette* will be published on the next succeeding working day.

2. Advertisements for insertion in the *Gazette* must be delivered at the office of the Secretary for South West Africa (Room 46, Government Buildings, Windhoek) in the languages in which they are to be published, not later than 4.30 p.m. on the *ninth* day before the date of publication of the *Gazette* in which they are to be inserted.

3. Advertisements will be inserted in the *Gazette* after the official matter or in a supplement to the *Gazette* at the discretion of the Secretary.

4. Advertisements will be published in the *Official Gazette* in the English, Dutch or German languages; the necessary translations must be furnished by the advertiser or his agent. It should be borne in mind however, that the German version of the *Gazette* is a translation only and not the authorised issue.

5. Only legal advertisements are accepted for publication in the *Official Gazette*, and are subject to the approval of the Secretary for South West Africa, who can refuse to accept or decline further publication of any advertisement.

6. Advertisements should as far as possible be typewritten. Manuscript of advertisements should be written on one side of the paper only, and all proper names plainly inscribed; in the event of any name being incorrectly printed as a result of indistinct writing, the advertisement can only be republished on payment of the cost of another insertion.

7. The Subscription for the *Official Gazette* is 20/- per annum, post free in this Territory and the Union of South Africa obtainable from Messrs. John Meinert Ltd., Box 56, Windhoek. Postage must be prepaid by Overseas subscribers. Single copies of the *Gazette* may be obtained either from Messrs. John Meinert Ltd., Box 56, Windhoek, or from the Secretary for South West Africa at the price of 1/- per copy.

8. The charge for the insertion of advertisements other than the notices mentioned in the succeeding paragraph is at the rate of 7/6 per inch single column and 15/- per inch double column, repeats half price. (Fractions of an inch to be reckoned an inch.)

9. Notices to Creditors and Debtors in the estates of deceased persons and notices of executors concerning liquidation accounts lying for inspection, are published in schedule form at 12/- per estate.

10. No advertisement will be inserted unless the charge is prepaid. Cheques, drafts, postal orders or money orders must be made payable to the Secretary for South West Africa.

ADVERTEER IN DIE OFFISIËLE KOERANT VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

1. Die *Offisiële Koerant* sal op die 1ste en 15de van elke maand verskyn; ingeval een van hierdie dae op 'n Sondag op Publieke Feesdag val, dan verskyn die *Offisiële Koerant* op die eersvolgende werkdag.

2. Advertensies wat in die *Offisiële Koerant* geplaas moet word moet in die taal waarin hulle sal verskyn ingehandig word aan die kantoor van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika (Kamer 46, Regerings-Geboue, Windhoek), nie later as 4.30 n.m. op die neënde dag voor die datum van verskyning van die *Offisiële Koerant* waarin die advertensies moet geplaas word nie.

3. Advertensies word in die *Offisiële Koerant* geplaas agter die offisiële gedeelte, of in 'n ekstra blad van die *Koerant*, soos die Sekretaris mag goedgevind.

4. Advertensies word in die *Offisiële Koerant* gepubliseer in die Engelse, Afrikaanse en Duitse tale; die nodige vertalings moet deur die adverteerder of sy agent gelewer word. Dit moet onthou word dat die Duitse teks van die *Offisiële Koerant* slegs 'n vertaling is, en nie die geoutoriseerde uitgawe is nie.

5. Slegs wetsadvertensies word aangeneem vir publikasie in die *Offisiële Koerant*, en hulle is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika, wat die aanneming of verdere publikasie van 'n advertensie mag weier.

6. Advertensies moet sover as moontlik op die masjien geskryf wees. Die manuskrip van advertensies moet slegs op een kant van die papier geskryf word, en alle name moet duidelik wees; ingeval 'n naam ingevolge onduidelike handskrif foutief gedruk word, dan kan die advertensies slegs dan weer gedruk word as die koste van 'n nuwe opname betaal word.

7. Die jaarlikse intekengeld vir die *Offisiële Koerant* is 20/-, posvry in hierdie Gebied en die Unie van Suid-Afrika, verkrygbaar van die here John Meinert, Bpk., Posbus 56, Windhoek. Posgeld moet vooruit betaal word deur oorsese intekenaars. Enkele eksemplare van die *Offisiële Koerant* is verkrygbaar of van die here John Meinert, Bpk., Posbus 56, Windhoek, of van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika, teen die prys van 1/- per eksemplaar.

8. Die koste vir die opname van advertensies, behalwe die kennisgewings, wat in die volgende paragraaf genoem is, is teen die tarief van 7/6 per duim enkel kolom, en 15/- per duim dubbel kolom, herhalings teen half prys. (Gedeeltes van 'n duim moet as 'n volle duim bereken word.)

9. Kennisgewings aan krediteure en debiteure in die boedels van oorlede persone, en kennisgewings van eksekuteurs betreffende likwidasierekenings, wat vir inspeksie lê, word in skedule-vorm gepubliseer teen 12/- per boedel.

10. Geen advertensie sal geplaas word nie, tensy die koste vooruit betaal is. Tjeks, wissels, pos- of geldorders moet betaalbaar gemaak word aan die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR REHABILITATION.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR REHABILITATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by or on behalf of RICHARD WALTER FRYER STEYN, an insolvent of "Amolinda" in the district of Outjo, to the High Court of South West Africa at Windhoek, on Monday the 8th day of July, 1935, at 9 a.m. or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard for his rehabilitation under Section 108 (2) (c) of the Insolvency Ordinance No. 7 of 1928.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made in terms of section 108 (1) of Ordinance No. 7 of 1928 to the High Court of South West Africa on Monday the 1st day of July, 1935, at nine o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard for the rehabilitation of ISAAC KANICHOWSKY, formerly a General Dealer of Usakos, in the District of Karibib, the surrender of whose estate was accepted by the High Court of South West Africa by an Order dated the 21st day of March, 1932.

BELL & FRASER,
Applicant's Attorneys.

WINDHOEK,
13th May, 1935.

Dated at Windhoek, this 9th day of May, 1935.
Acme Buildings,
Kaiser Street,
WINDHOEK.
LORENTZ & BONE,
Applicant's Attorneys.

NOTICES OF TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES. Pursuant to Section *ninety-nine*, Sub-section (2), of the Insolvency Act, 1916, as applied to South West Africa.

The liquidation accounts and plans of distribution or/and contribution in the Assigned or Sequestrated Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule having been confirmed on the dates therein mentioned, notice is hereby given that a dividend is in course of payment or/and a contribution in course of collection in the said Estates as in the Schedule is set forth, and that every creditor liable to contribute is required to pay the trustee or assignee the amount for which he is liable at the address mentioned in the Schedule.

KENNISGEWING VAN KURATORS EN BOEDELBEREDDERAARS. Ingevolge artikel *neën-en-neëntig*, onderartikel (2) van die Insolvensiewet 1916, soos op Suidwes-Afrika toegepas.

Aangesien die likwidasierekenings en state van distribusie of/en kontribusie in die afgestane of gesekwestreerde boedels vermeld in die onderstaande Bylae op die daarin genoemde datums bekragtig is, word hiermee kennis gegee dat 'n dividend uitgekeer of/en 'n kontribusie in vermelde boedels ingevorder sal word, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae, en dat elke kontribusiepligtige skuldeiser die deur hom verskuldigde bedrag aan die kurator of boedelberedderaar by die adres in die Bylae genoem, moet betaal.

Form No. 7 / Formulier No. 7

SCHEDULE — BYLAE.

No. of Estate	Name and Description of Estate	Date when Account Confirmed	Whether a Dividend is being paid or Contribution being collected, or both	Name of Trustee or Assignee	Full Address of Trustee or Assignee
No. van Boedel	Naam en Beskrywing van Boedel	Datum waarop Rekening bekragtig is	Of 'n dividend uitgekeer word of 'n kontribusie ingevord. word of beide	Naam van Kurator of Boedelberedderaar	Volledige Adres van Kurator of Boedelberedderaar
295	Friedrich Wilhelm Borchert, a baker of Windhoek	3/5/35	Dividend is being paid	E. Worms	Box 18, Windhoek
374	Jacob Louis Tobias, a cattle speculator of Windhoek	4/5/35	Dividend is being paid	D. W. F. E. Ballot and E. Worms	Box 18, Windhoek

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE *GEBIET*.

Whereas all the members of the abovementioned Advisory Council for the Rehoboth *Gebiet* have, owing to certain circumstances, voluntarily resigned, His Honour the Administrator has been pleased in terms of Section 2 (12) of Proclamation No. 9 of 1928, to appoint 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, 24th June, 1935, and the Magistrate's Court Room, Rehoboth, as the time and place for the election of the members of the Advisory Council of the *Gebiet* in terms of Section 2 (6) of the Rehoboth *Gebiet* Affairs Proclamation No. 9 of 1928, as amended by Proclamation No. 5 of 1935.

A. A. LE ROUX,
Magistrate and Captain: Rehoboth *Gebiet*.

Office of the Magistrate,
REHOBOTH,
27th April, 1935.

KENNISGEWING.

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE ADVISERENDE RAAD VIR DIE *GEBIET*.

Aangesien al die lede van die bestaande Adviserende Raad vir die Rehoboth *Gebiet* weëns sekere omstandighede vrywillig bedank het, het dit Sy Edele die Administrateur behaag om, ooreenkomstig Artikel 2 (12) van Proklamasie No. 9 van 1928, 10 uur in die voormiddag op Maandag die 24ste Junie 1935, en die Magistraatshoofsaal, Rehoboth, as die tyd en plek vir die verkiesing van die lede van die Adviserende Raad van die *Gebiet*, kragtens Artikel 2 (6) van Proklamasie No. 9 van 1928 met betrekking tot Rehoboth *Gebiet* Aangeleenthede, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. 5 van 1935, te bepaal.

A. A. LE ROUX,
Magistraat en Kaptein: Rehoboth *Gebiet*.

Magistraatskantoor,
REHOBOTH,
27 April 1935.

NOTICES OF TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES. Pursuant to Section *ninety-six*, Sub-section (2), of the Insolvency Act, 1916, as applied to South West Africa.

Notice is hereby given that the liquidation accounts and plans of distribution or/and contribution in the Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule will lie open at the offices therein mentioned for a period of fourteen days, or such longer period as is therein stated, from the date mentioned in the Schedule or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be later, for inspection by creditors.

KENNISGEWING VAN KURATORS EN BOEDELBEREDDERAARS. Ingevolge artikel *ses-en-neëntig*, onderartikel (2) van die Insolvensiewet 1916, soos op Suidwes-Afrika toegepas.

Kennis word hiermee gegee, dat die likwidasierekenings en state van distribusie of/en kontribusie in die boedels, vermeld in aangehegte Bylae, vir inspeksie deur skuldeisers in die vermelde kantore, gedurende 'n tydperk van veertien dae of soveel langer, soos daarin vermeld, vanaf die datum, in die Bylae vermeld, of vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, watter datum die laaste mag wees, sal lê.

Form. No. 6 / Form. No. 6.

SCHEDULE — BYLAE.

No. of Estate	Name and Description of Estate	Description of Account	Offices at which Account will lie open		Date from which Account will lie open
			Kantore waar Rekening vir inspeksie sal lê		
No. van Boedel	Naam en Beskrywing van Boedel	Beskrywing van Rekening	Master Meester	Magistrate Magistraat	From /Van
381	Wilhelm Triebner, a seed merchant and gardener of Windhoek	Second and Final Liquid. and Distrib. Account	Windhoek		15/5/1935

NOTICE BY EXECUTORS CONCERNING LIQUIDATION ACCOUNTS LYING FOR INSPECTION: Section 68, Act No. 24 of 1913, as applied to South West Africa.

Notice is hereby given that copies of the Administration and Distribution Accounts in the Estates specified in the attached Schedule will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the dates specified, or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be later, and at the Offices of the Master and Magistrate as stated. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master during the period of inspection the Executors concerned will proceed to make payments in accordance therewith.

KENNISGEWING DEUR EKSEKUTEURS BETREFFENDE LIKWIDASIE-REKENINGS TER INSAGE. Artikel 68, Wet No. 24 van 1913, soos toegepas op Suidwes-Afrika.

Kennisgewing geskied hiermee dat duplikate van die Administrasie- en Distribusierekenings in die boedels vermeld in die navolgende Bylae, ter insage van al die persone, wat daarin belang het, op die kantore van die Meester en die Magistraat, soos vermeld, gedurende 'n tydperk van drie weke (of langer indien spesiaal vermeld) vanaf vermelde datums, of vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan, watter datum die laatste mag wees, sal lê. As geen beswaar daarteen by die Meester binne die vermelde tydperk ingedien word nie, sal die betrokke eksekuteurs oorgaan tot uitbetaling ooreenkomstig vermelde rekenings.

SCHEDULE — BYLAE.

Estate No. Boedel No.	ESTATE LATE BOEDEL VAN WYLE	Description of Account Beskrywing van Rekening	Date Period Datum Tydperk	Office of the Kantoor van die Master Meester	Magistrate Magistraat	Name and Address of Executor or authoriz. Agent Naam en adres v. eksekuteur of gemagtigde Agent
1351	Hendrik Jacobus Hercules Visser	First and Final Liquid. & Distr. Account	21 days 15/5/35	Windhoek	Outjo	Edw. Ecker, c/o Ecker & du Plessis, Box 11, Otjiwarongo

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS. Section 46, Act No. 24 of 1913, as applied to South West Africa.

Creditors and Debtors in the Estates specified in the annexed Schedule are called upon to lodge their claims with and pay their debts to the Executors concerned within the stated periods calculated from the date of publication hereof.

KENNISGEWING AAN SKULDEISERS EN SKULDENAARS. BOEDEL VAN OORLEDE PERSONE. Artikel 46, Wet No. 24 van 1913, soos toegepas op Suidwes-Afrika.

Skuldeisers en skuldenaars in die Boedels wat vermeld is in bygaande Bylae word versoek om hul vorderings in te lewer en hul skulde te betaal by die kantore van die betrokke Eksekuteurs binne die gemelde tydperke, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan.

SCHEDULE — BYLAE.

Estate No. Boedel No.	ESTATE LATE BOEDEL VAN WYLE	Within a period of Binne 'n tydperk van	Name and Address of Executor or authorized Agent Naam en Adres van Eksekuteur of gemagtigde Agent
1689	Hugo Arthur Schilling	30 days	F. H. Waldron, Executor Dative, Box 28, Omaruru
1690	Frederik Adriaan Victor	21 dae	L. J. Haasbroek, Eksekuteur Datief, Bus 33, Okahandja
1702	Paul Edmund Papst	30 days	Percy Stanley James, c/o Lorentz & Bone, Attorneys, Box 85, Windhoek
1712	Edward Philipps Bester	30 days	Violet Bester, born Kolbe, Executrix Testamentary, Box 26, Windhoek

S A L E.

In the Estate of the late

HUGO ARTHUR SCHILLING.

The undermentioned assets in this Estate will be sold by public auction at 10 a.m. on Monday the 27th May, 1935, for cash to the highest bidder on the site.

ERF No. 75, Omaruru, with Dwelling, comprising four rooms, Bathroom, Kitchen, W.C., Verandah. Barber's Chair, Mirror, Table, Barber's requisites.

Further particulars from the undersigned.

F. H. WALDRON,
Executor Dative,

Box 28,
OMARURU.

CARL BOEDIKER & COMPANY KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN (IN LIQUIDATION).

— C. P. 74 —

Notice is hereby given that the First Liquidation and Distribution Account in the matter of CARL BOEDIKER & COMPANY KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN (in Liquidation) has been duly confirmed on the 25th day of April, 1935, and that payments are being made in terms thereof.

G. L. M. BOEDIKER.
ERNST HARTMANN.
ALBERT WILL.

C. R. C. FISHER,
q.q. Liquidator.
c/o Justizrat Dr. ALBERT STARK,
P.O. Box 37, Kaiser Street,
WINDHOEK,
27th day of April, 1935.

ELECTION OF EXECUTORS AND TUTORS.

The Estates of the persons mentioned in the attached schedule being unrepresented, notice is hereby given to the surviving spouse (if any), next-of-kin, legatees, and creditors, and—in cases where the meeting is convened for the election of Tutors—to the paternal and maternal relatives of the minors, and to all others whom these presents may concern, that meetings will be held in the several Estates at the times, dates, and places specified for the purpose of selecting some person or persons for approval by the Master of the High Court of South West Africa as fit and proper to be by him appointed Executors or Tutors, as the case may be. Meetings at Windhoek will be held before the Master, and in other places before the Magistrate.

J. M. M. COMMAILLE,
Master of the High Court of South West Africa.

VERKIESING VAN EKSEKUTEURS EN VOOGDE.

Aangesien die Boedels van die persone, vermeld in die aangehegte lys, nie verteenwoordig is nie, word hiermee kennis gegee aan die nagelate eggenoot (as daar een is) erfgename, legatarisse en skuldeisers, en—in gevalle waar die byeenkoms vir die verkiesing van voogde belê word—aan die bloedverwante van die minderjariges van vaders- en moederskant, en aan al die ander persone wat dit mag aangaan, dat byeenkomste met betrekking tot die verskillende boedels op die vermelde tye, datums en plekke gehou sal word vir die doel om 'n persoon of persone te kies vir goedkeuring van die Meester van die Hooggeregshof van Suidwes-Afrika as geskik en bekwaam om deur hom as eksekuteurs of voogde, soos die geval mag wees, aangestel te word. Byeenkomste te Windhoek word voor die Meester, en in ander plekke voor die Magistraat, gehou.

J. M. M. COMMAILLE,
Meester van die Hooggeregshof van S.W.-Afrika.

SCHEDULE — BYLAE.

Registered Number of Estate	Name of the Deceased Surname	Christian Name	Occupation	Date and Place of Death	Date and Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Meeting Convened for election of
Geregistr. Nummer van Boedel	Naam van Oorledene Famieliennaam	Voornaam	Beroep	Datum en plek van oorlyde	Datum en tyd van byeenkoms	Plek van byeenkoms	Byeenkoms belê vir verkiesing van
1715	Eckert	Paul Johann	Farmer	22/4/35 at Windhoek	Thursday, 23/5/35, 9 a.m.	Windhoek	Executor Dative
1713	Rudzinski	Edwin von Rudno	Farmer	3/4/35 at Grootfontein	Tuesday, 4/6/35 at 10 a.m.	Grootfontein	Executor Dative

TENDER.

Tenders are hereby called for purchasing the assets belonging to the Insolvent Estates of C. Dean and H. R. W. Dean. All the tenders must be made out in duplicate and be in the possession of the Master of the High Court, Windhoek, by noon on Saturday the 25th day of May, 1935. Tenders may be submitted for all the assets, or for individual lots. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

EDW. ECKER,
Trustee of both Estates.

INSOLVENT ESTATE C. DEAN.

- 485 black karakul ewes, 2 teeth upwards;
- 77 black and white ewes, 2 to 6 teeth;
- 31 brown karakul ewes, 4 to 6 teeth;
- 8 black head ewes, old;
- 56 black ewe lambs, 3 to 6 months;
- 1 splendid karakul ram;
- 80 oxen in good condition;
- 3 geldings; good riding horses;
- 194 milk cows;
- 214 dry cows and heifers;
- 270 young stock (of these about 150 are heifers);
- 226 weaners;
- 185 calves of up to 15 months (119 were born since 1.12.34);
- 1 South Devon bull, thoroughbred.

The great majority of the cows and all the heifers, young stock and calves are progeny of thoroughbred South Devon bulls. The usual assortment of farming implements and tools; Dairy implements consisting of a Lister Separator, Churn, butter kneader, 35 cream cans (different sizes).

INSOLVENT ESTATE H. R. W. DEAN.

One Chevrolet ½ ton lorry, just been overhauled, in good condition.

The above may be inspected by any prospective buyer on the farms Hoasas and Buffelshoek, District Otjiwarongo.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Second and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the matter of Binnes & Newman Ltd. in voluntary Liquidation has been duly confirmed on the 1st of May, 1935, and that a dividend is in course of payment.

CECIL LOUIS SHORT,
Liquidator.

Windhoek,
9th May, 1935.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 14 days after insertion hereof it is the intention of C. S. Hillman — Merchant of Keetmanshoop — to dispose of the merchandize and stock-in-trade of her business to Ernst Luchtenstein, also a Merchant of Keetmanshoop.

Keetmanshoop, this 7th day of May, 1935.

OLIFF & KEY,
Attorneys to the Parties.

HARIBES FARMING COMPANY LIMITED
(in voluntary Liquidation).
No. C. P. 63.

Notice is hereby given that the First Liquidation and Distribution Account was duly confirmed on the 30th April, 1935, and that a dividend is being paid.

C. LIST, D. W. F. E. BALLOT,
Joint Liquidators.

Windhoek,
P.O. Box 246.

PUBLIC SALE

in the Estate of the late

C. M. VILJOEN, Senior.

The undersigned duly instructed by the Executor in the above estate, will sell by Public Auction on the farm OKATJEMUNDE, district Otjiwarongo, on the 28th May, 1935, at 11 a.m., the following:—

- 17 cows with calves; 14 young cattle; 4 donkies, cream separator; cream cans; furniture, comprising: tea table, 2 arm chairs, medicine chest, book case, double bed with mattress; clock; donkey mobile; various odds and ends.

H. T. G. BECKLEY,
Auctioneer.

Otjiwarongo,
29th April, 1935.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN LOUIS ALEXANDER ROBINSON, General Dealer and Butcher, who carries on business under the style of the REHOBOTH HANDELS-HUIS, J. L. A. ROBINSON, of Rehoboth, has made an assignment of his property in favour of ERICH WORMS of Windhoek, in trust for the creditors of the said JOHN LOUIS ALEXANDER ROBINSON if they accept same, and that the schedules of the said JOHN LOUIS ALEXANDER ROBINSON will lie for inspection and the deed of assignment for inspection and signature by all creditors entitled to sign at the office of the Master of the High Court, Windhoek, and at the office of the Resident Magistrate at Rehoboth, for a period of fourteen days from the 29th day of May, 1935, to the 12th day of June, 1935.

It is further notified that if the said assignment shall be declined application will be made to the High Court of South West Africa, Windhoek, on Monday the 1st July, 1935, at nine o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard for the surrender of the Estate of the said JOHN LOUIS ALEXANDER ROBINSON as insolvent.

WINDHOEK, this 2nd day of May, 1935.

J. L. A. ROBINSON.

c/o J. D. Lardner Burke,
P.O. Box 45,
Windhoek.