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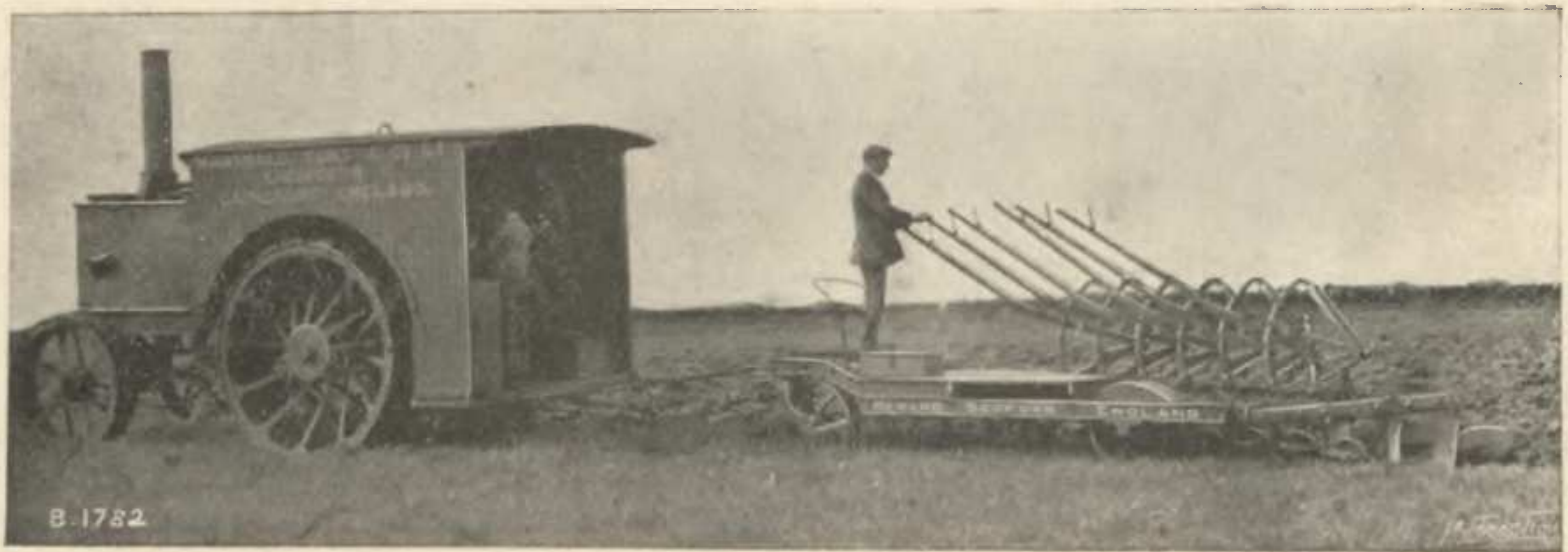
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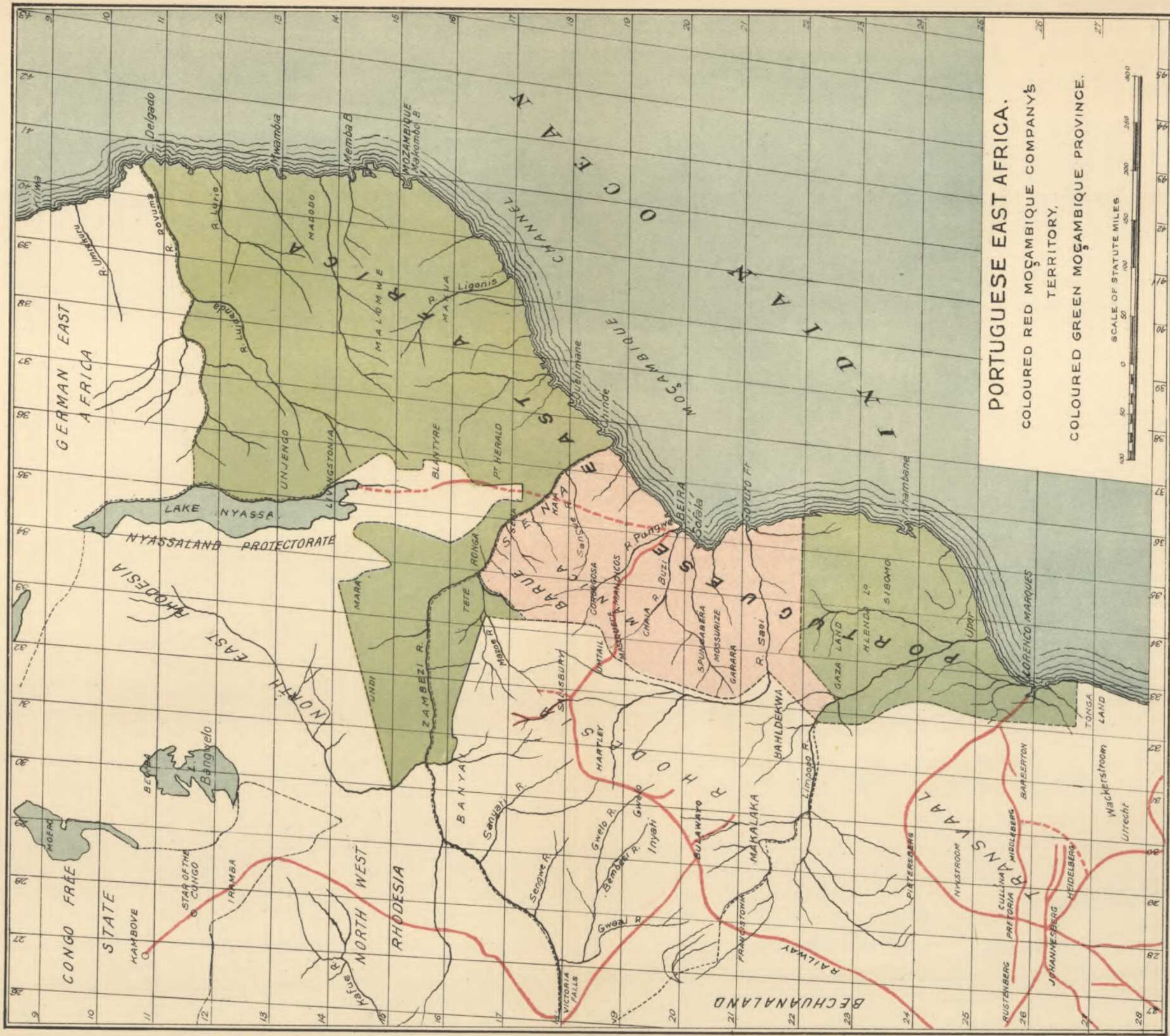
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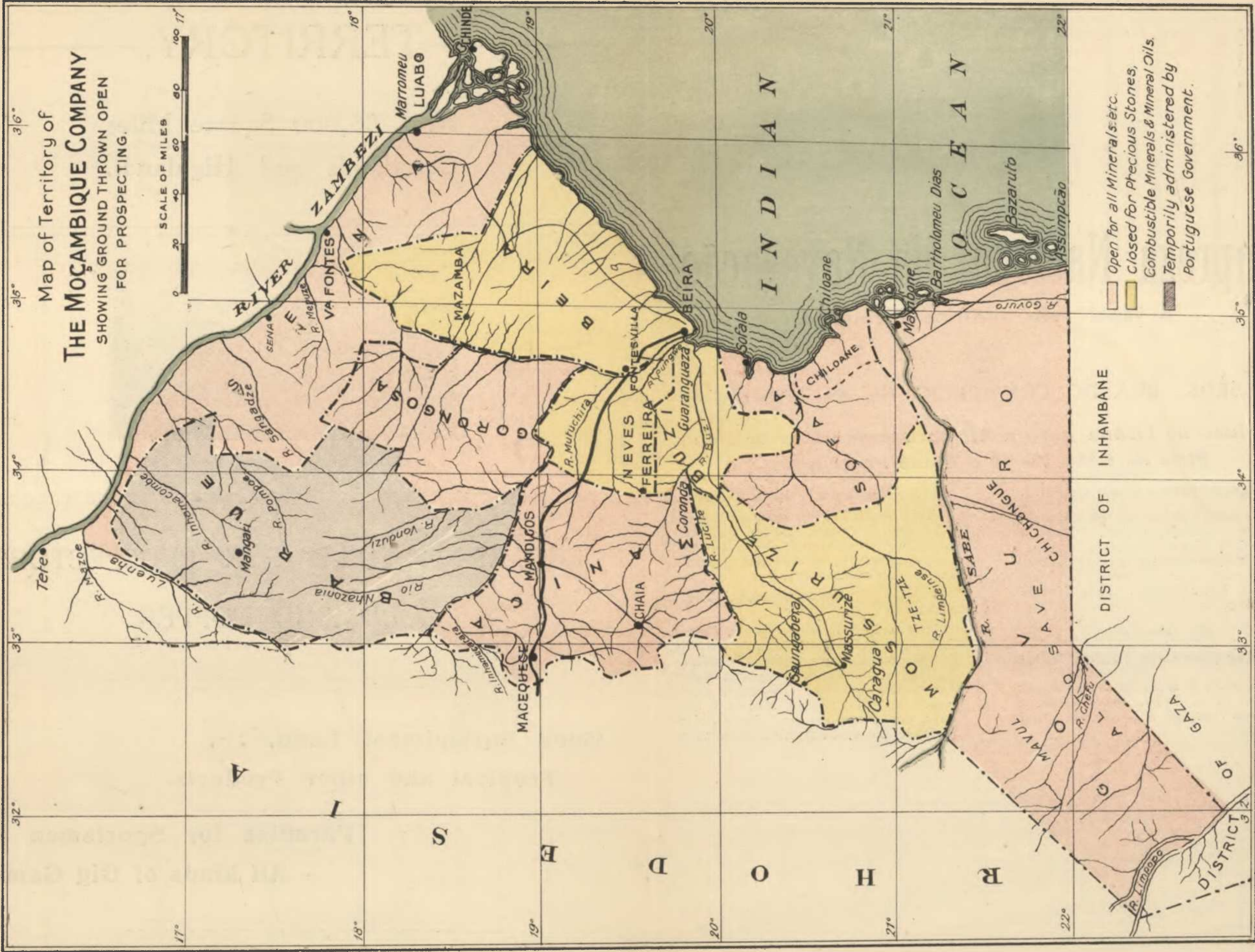
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MAP No 1.







Empresa Nacional de Navegação.

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Sahida no dia 14 de cada mez para Bissau, Bolama, Praia, Fogo, Brava, Tarrafal, Maio, Boa Vista, Sal. S. Nicolau, S.^{to} Antão e S. Vicente.

Navegação para a Costa Occidental.

Sahida no dia 7 de cada mez para Madeira, S. Vicente, S. Thiago, Principe, S. Thomé, Cabinda, Ambriz, Loanda, Nova Redondo, Lobito, Benguella, Mossamedes, Bahia dos Tigres e Porto Alexandre.

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MOCAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

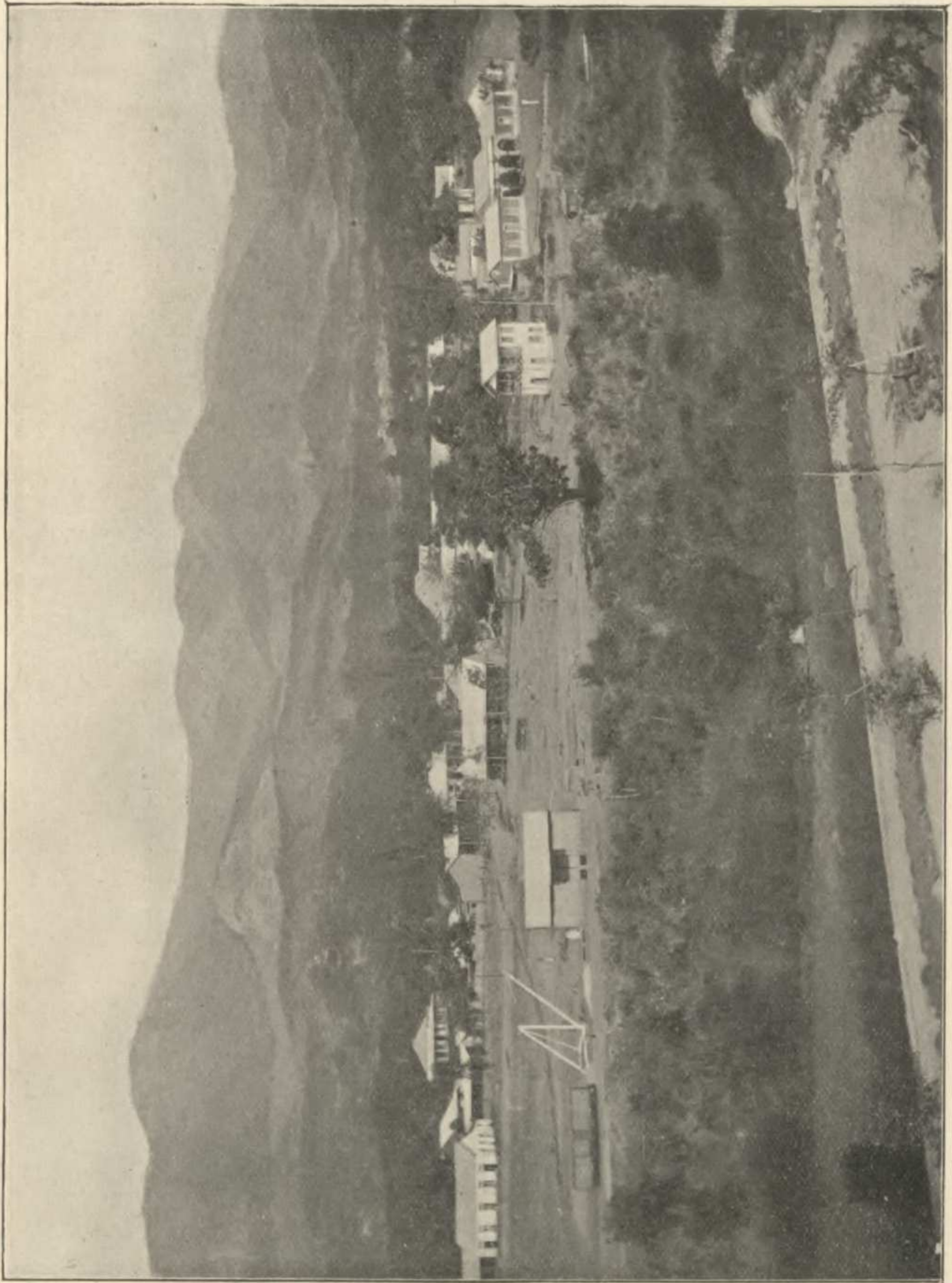
MINING HANDBOOK. (1912.)



THE Territory of the Moçambique Company lies between the rivers Zambezi and Luenha (also called Ruenha) on the north and the 22° of latitude south. It is bounded on the west by Rhodesia and on the east by the Indian Ocean. This vast tract of territory embraces an area of 65,637 square miles and includes an estimated length of 270 miles of coast line. This Territory is held under Royal Charter by Royal Decrees of 1891, 1893 and 1897 by the Moçambique Company direct from the Portuguese State. The Charter is for 50 years from 1891 and so has still 30 years to run. At the end of that period it may also be renewed. By this Charter sovereign rights including all mining rights are vested in the Moçambique Company which holds approximately a similar position towards the Portuguese Government as the British South African Company does towards the British Government. The Territory of the Moçambique Company, also called the Government of Manica and Sofala, must not be confounded with the district of Moçambique which, with its capital, the town of Moçambique, lies north of the Zambezi, nor with the Province of Moçambique which is the name

NOTE.—All grants of land under aforamento—permanent quit rent—made by the Moçambique Company are permanent titles and are analogous to a freehold tenure, the Portuguese Government undertaking to take over the obligations of the Company in this respect on the termination of the Charter and to recognise such grants.

All mining rights in force on the termination of the Charter will also be recognised.



View of Macequece, looking South.

given to the whole of the Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa. A glance at the accompanying map No. 1 will explain this difference.

The climate of the Territory of the Moçambique Company varies considerably according to the altitude. The lands along the coast and on the great coast plain are hot, but the mountainous region of the neighbourhood of Macequece, where the mines are situated, and the chain of mountains separating the territory from Rhodesia, which would appear to form the mineralised zone of the country, enjoy a climate similar to that of Rhodesia. This climate is agreeable, and there is on the whole little fever; in fact, fever does not exist on the highest hills in the neighbourhood of Macequece where some of the mines are situated. The dry season in the mining region extends from the end of April to about November, although in some years scarcely any rains fall before Christmas—January and February are the wettest months. The average rainfall for the last four years in the neighbourhood of Macequece has been—1907, 66·43 inches; 1908, 33·11 inches; 1909, 41·99 inches; and 1910, 47·44 inches.

The mineralised portions of the Territory of the Moçambique Company may be looked upon as almost virgin ground from the mining point of view, as so little prospecting has been done up to the present, but in addition to the gold and copper mining region situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Macequece, the rivers in the divisions of Moribane and Mossurize (see map No. 2) carry alluvial gold, and indications of coal, though as yet only of a poor quality, and of copper ore have been found in the division of Mossurize. The fact that most of the rivers of Moribane and some in Mossurize contain alluvial gold points to the more than probable existence of gold reefs in the frontier mountain chain from which they flow. The Umkondo copper mine is situated south of Melsetter, at no great distance from the Company's frontier, and coal has already been located not far from this border on the Rhodesian side.

Even the recognised mining field of Macequece has been very insufficiently prospected, and there is every reason to believe that quite a number of payable finds will yet be made in this region.

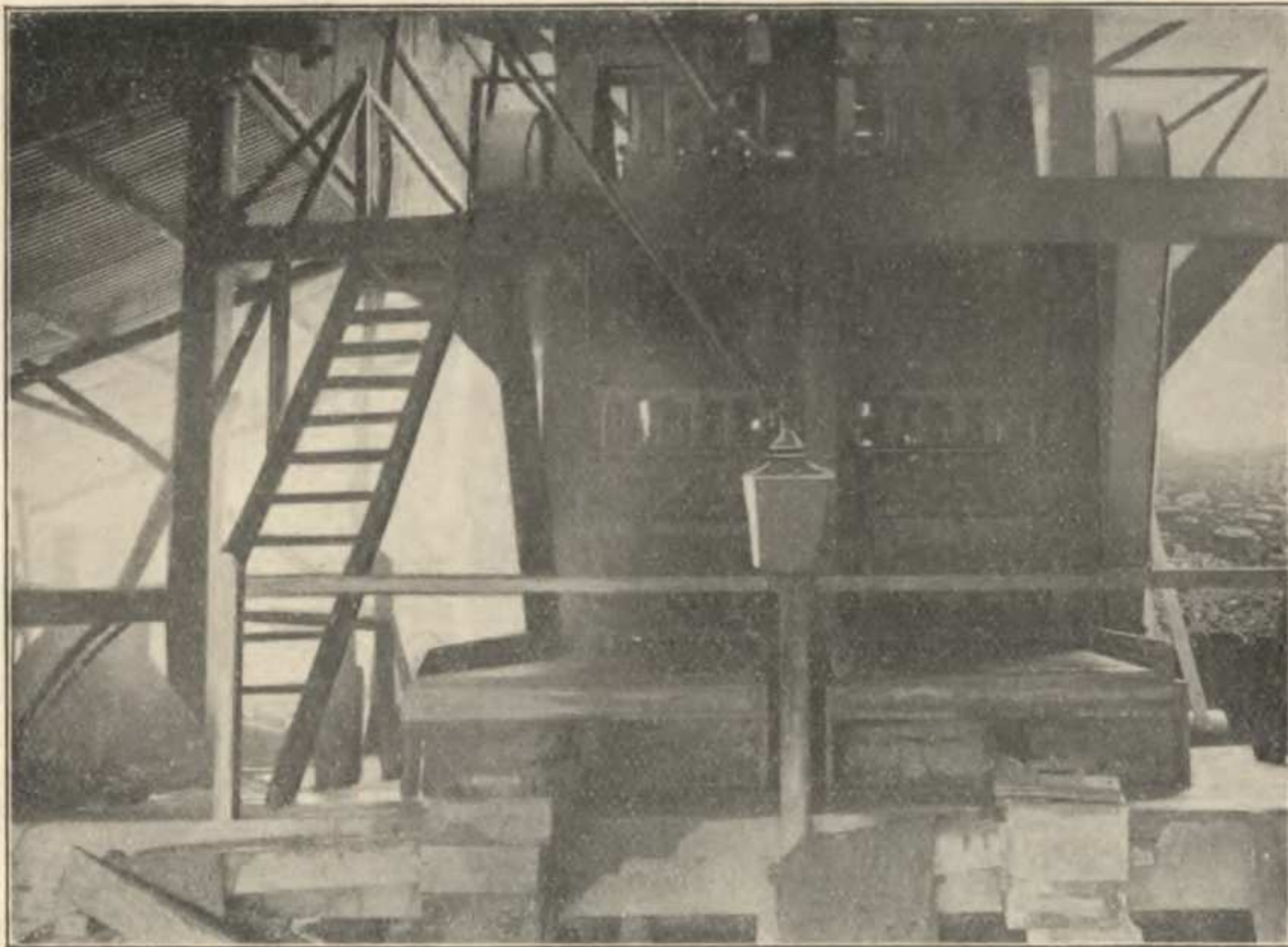


General View of Guy Fawkes, looking North, shewing Mill House, Tailings Dumps, and Offices.

The conditions offered to prospectors by the Moçambique Company are the most liberal in South Africa, and there is no doubt that the territory of the Company offers very fair mining chances to anyone wishing to put their money into a prospecting venture. The tax on production payable to the Moçambique Company is fixed by law at 10 per cent. on the net profits for all gold propositions whose gross monthly output exceeds 800 ounces fine gold and for all minerals other than gold. By the amended Mining Regulations recently approved by the Portuguese Government a tax on the gross output has been substituted for the 10 per cent. tax on the net profits for all gold propositions that may have a monthly production of less than 800 ounces fine gold, that is to say, of a value of less than about £3,600 per month. This tax is graduated on a sliding scale from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent., according to the number of ounces produced, the smaller production paying a lesser tax. There are no other obligatory charges payable to the Moçambique Company beyond the claim rents, which are exceedingly low. For reef propositions these vary from 10s. per claim per annum in the second year of registration to £3 per claim per annum in the seventh year. For the first year of registration no rent is payable. No charge is made for the use of water for power or otherwise beyond the cost of the license and stamps which is 30s. or £2, and on payment of a license of 10s. per block of 10 claims per year as much wood as desired may be cut for mine timbering, whilst only 3,000 reis, about 12s. per horse-power per annum, is charged for wood used for boilers. It will thus be seen that the terms offered to miners* in the Territory are peculiarly favourable in matters of payments to be made to the Moçambique Company. On mining propositions being floated into companies, the Moçambique Company exacts no portion of the vendors' shares and, with the exception of the small share in the profits mentioned above, the whole of a worker's output, be he a private individual or a company, belongs to him absolutely.

Simple gold assays can be done at the Mines Department at Macequece against payment of a small fee. Assay work is

* NOTE.—For full particulars as to terms see pp. 13-18.



Guy Fawkes.—Interior of Mill House, shewing ten-stamp Battery.



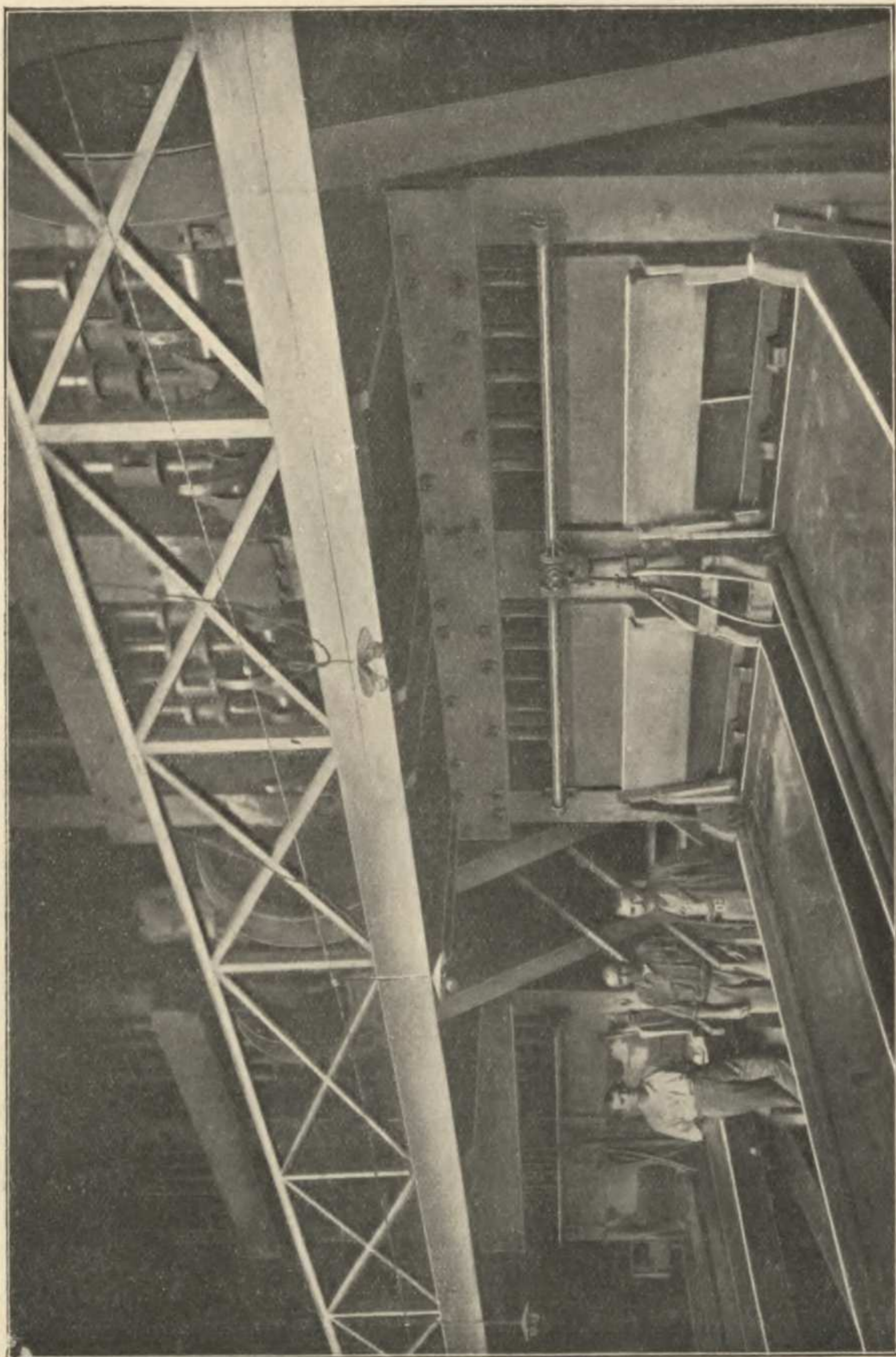
Guy Fawkes Cyanide Works, shewing Mill House in distance.

also undertaken by the Bank of Africa which has an agency at Macequece, and two of the mines in the district have their own assay offices.

English and French, as well as Portuguese, are understood and spoken at the Mines Department, and all mining laws and regulations are published in English as well as in Portuguese. All notices and forms used have English translations attached or interlined.

The mining field of the territory on which up to the present development has been done is that of Macequece, from which there is a regular production of gold and copper. The mining field of Macequece, as at present known, may be described as consisting of a half-circle with Macequece situated on the diameter of the circle, and having a radius of some sixteen English miles extending eastwards, northwards and westwards. On the north and west this field extends as far as the British border, and, geologically speaking, the field is one with the Rhodesian mining field of Umtali.

Extensive ancient alluvial gold workings exist on the banks of the streams in almost every river valley of the Macequece field: in some cases these workings extend for quite a distance from the present river-beds. At the Guy Fawkes or Pardy's mine ancient reef workings exist, but in no cases do the ancients seem to have worked below water level. The ancient workings often serve as a very useful guide to prospectors, but here as in Rhodesia, the ancients undoubtedly missed a great many reef propositions; in fact, in the Macequece field they only seem to have attempted reef working in one or two instances, either because the crushing of the quartz presented mechanical difficulties which with modern appliances no longer exist, or more probably because they were indolently content to stick to the easily washed alluvials. Also the fact that in the Macequece field reefs very often only sub-outcrop, being covered by surface soil or detritus washed down from the hills, has probably, in many instances, been the reason that the ancients missed these sub-outcrops altogether, owing to their ignorance of geological conditions. Thus it happens that



Braganca.—Interior of Mill House shewing twenty-stamp Battery.

in the Macequece field most of the reefs are virgin reefs, as far as regards the ancients.

Geologically, the Macequece field consists, generally speaking, of archæan schists, talcose, chloritic and hornblende; granite bounds the field on the north and south. Diorite, diabase and other basic igneous rocks occur in the schistose area, and granite and felsite outcrop at various points. Bars of ferruginous quartzites traverse the field in an approximately east and west direction, and the true lie of the reefs would appear to be parallel to these bars, which serve as useful "pointers" to the prospector. The reefs are quartz, though the gold is not confined to the quartz, but is also found in the schist walls. Gold has also been found on one property in quartzite, whilst on the Paradox the gold is found free in the actinolite schists, sometimes in flakes with the appearance of filigree-work. The attached geological plan (see Map No. 3) framed by Mr. A. R. Sawyer F.G.S., A.R.S.M., gives a general idea of the geology of the field.

In its general characteristics the neighbourhood of Macequece is not unlike the neighbourhood of Barberton. It is made up of a group of high hills and their intermediate valleys, in nearly every one of which runs a mountain stream which in very many cases is permanent throughout the year. The sides of the hills are steep, and the country is thickly wooded. These circumstances, viz., abundance of water, steep gradients and abundance of timber permit of mines being worked very cheaply by affording water power for milling, facilities for mechanical or aerial haulage and fuel for steam boilers, where these are used, and charcoal for the gas engines which are now supplanting them, as well as suitable wood for mine timbering.

Mining propositions can thus be worked exceedingly cheaply. The working costs of a ten-stamp tributing proposition in 1908 averaged 13s. per ton, although this mine was using steam, not water power, both for crushing and hauling, and was also paying a tribute of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the output to the owners, which is included in the above-mentioned working costs.

It is difficult to give an exact estimate of average working costs, but under fairly favourable circumstances these may be

taken to be about 10s. to 12s. per ton when water power is employed, and in some cases where ore is taken out of open workings, costs would not exceed 6s. or 7s. per ton. These costs do not include any cyanide costs. The majority of gold reef propositions working in the Macequece field are small workers, propositions, to whom the low working costs on the field are particularly advantageous.

In addition to the gold propositions there are two copper mines of which one produced some £22,000 worth of copper in 1909 and copper of the estimated value of £20,585 12s. 7d. in 1910. There is a considerable line of country along which copper indications are found, only a portion of which is so far pegged.

The centre of the Macequece mining field is the town of the same name situated on the main line from Beira to Salisbury and about 22 miles from Umtali, the Rhodesian border town. At present some four goods trains in each direction pass Macequece daily, by which passengers can also travel. There is a bi-weekly mail in each direction from Beira to Salisbury, to which is attached a restaurant car and on which sleeping accommodation and every convenience is available.

As the distance from the port of Beira is only 183 miles, railway freights are nothing like as high as on most of the other mining fields of South Africa, which are situated farther from the coast. Rates for mining machinery, iron, steel goods and timber were considerably reduced in 1905 and since then the timber rates have been further reduced.

Mining machinery and material and explosives are free of any duty, and for dutiable articles destined for Macequece and entering the territory by the port of Beira there is a specially reduced custom charge of only 5 per cent. on the original purchase price of the goods.

There are several stores in Macequece where light mining material, such as spades, picks, wheelbarrows, etc., are kept. And at Umtali, which is the next station on the line, steel, cyanide, lubricants, ropes, mining buckets and almost any ordinary

mining material can be purchased, whilst machinery of all kinds, including batteries, trucks, rails, cyanide plant, etc., can be delivered at Macequece direct from Salisbury or Durban, with no delay.

There is a network of excellent roads in the immediate vicinity of Macequece, which intersect the mining area. These roads are maintained by the Moçambique Company, the rivers being spanned by iron and cement bridges, so that the roads are passable for heavy transport at any season of the year. It is thus possible, in spite of the mountainous nature of the country, to convey crushing plant to, roughly speaking, any part of the mining region.

The mines are worked principally by native labour, the white men directing the unskilled work. The average native wages paid on the mines to volunteers are approximately as follows: Surface natives, 15s.; underground natives, 20s.; underground natives who are drill and hammer boys, 20s. to 30s. The Moçambique Company allows mine owners to recruit boys for their own mines within the territory on making a deposit of 10s. per native that it is desired to recruit, of which sum 5s. is retained by the Department of Native Labour, and 5s. returned to the applicant on the registration of the native for his service.

The Moçambique Company, in order to aid mine workers, also undertakes at present to itself furnish native labour, and has constituted a special Department with this object. The Company cannot guarantee the experience or qualifications of these natives but every effort will be made to allot the natives as far as possible to that kind of work to which they may have been accustomed. Two months' notice must be given of the number of natives required, and applications for natives for a lesser period than four months can only be entertained in exceptional cases. One month's wages for these labourers must be paid in advance at the time of making the application.

The following rates are at present in force for natives supplied for mine work by the Moçambique Company :--

Natives recruited from without the Territory.

Surface work and pushing trucks

in drives 4\$725 reis (or 21s.) per month.

Other Mining Work 7\$875 reis (or 35s.) per month.

Natives recruited from within the Territory.

(Applied for for four months or more.)

Surface work and pushing trucks

in drives 4\$275 reis (or 19s.) per month.

Other mining work 7\$425 reis (or 33s.) per month.

Natives recruited from within the Territory.

(Applied for for four months or less.)

Surface work and pushing trucks

in drives 4\$725 reis (or 21s.) per month.

Other Mining Work 7\$875 reis (or 35s.) per month.

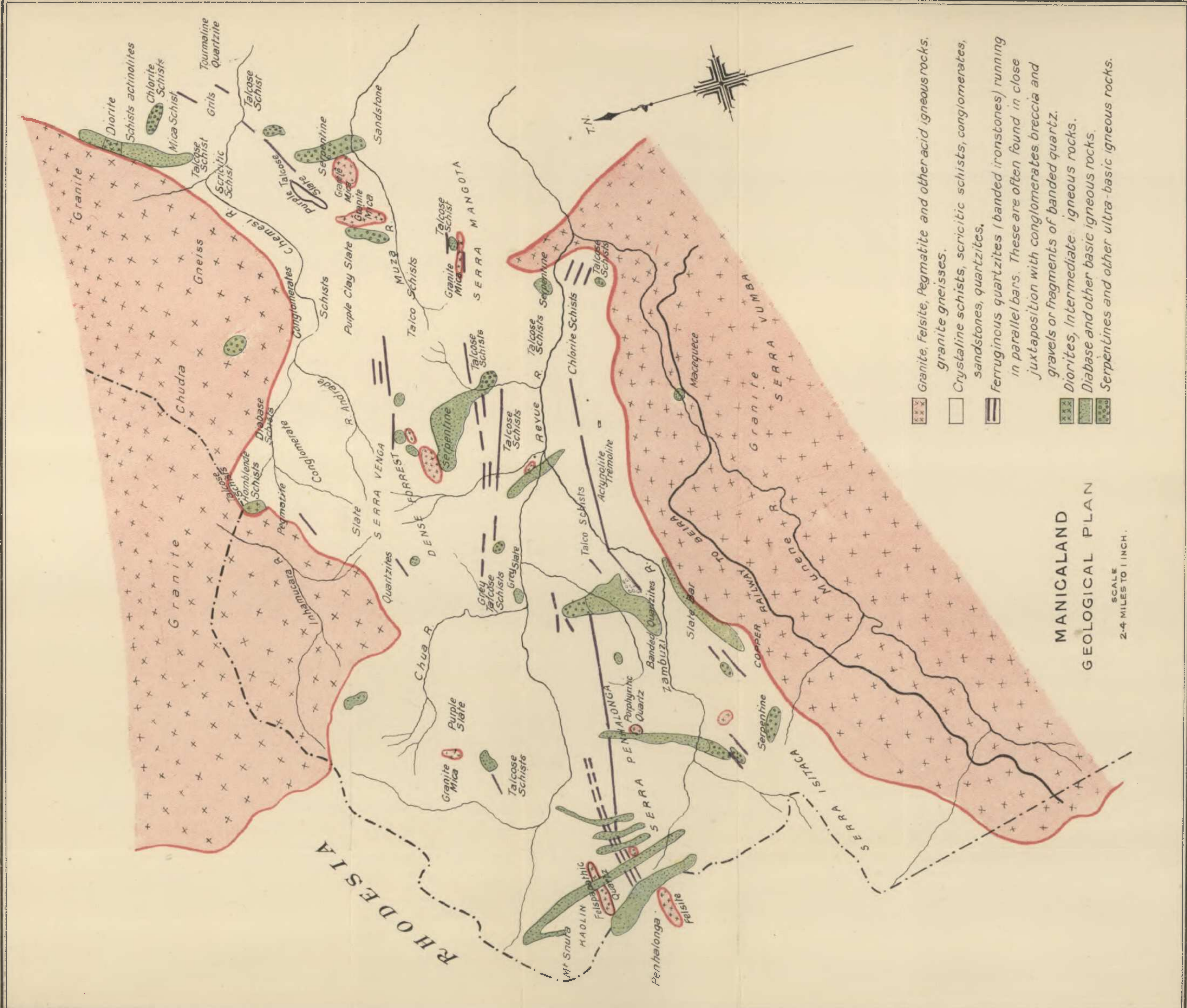
These prices include all fees. Natives supplied by the Moçambique Company to the mines are recruited for periods of six months or more, and should the same have been recruited from without the Territory, they are, as a rule, recruited for the period of a year.

On the whole the native labour supply for mining work is sufficient, but in the months October to December when the natives go to their kraals to sow their crops there is usually, as elsewhere, a shortage more or less marked.

The following figures show the value of the output of the Macequece field in the last five years :--

Year.	Fine Gold.			Value.	Copper.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1906.....	9,590	2	3	...	172	16	0
1907.....	10,881	5	7	...	2,588	12	0
1908.....	14,549	5	0	...	3,495	17	8
1909.....	16,235	11	8	...	22,111	0	0
1910.....	26,491	17	10	...	20,585	12	7
Total	<u>77,748</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	...	<u>48,953</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

MAP NO. 3.



- Granite, Felsite, Pegmatite and other acid igneous rocks.
- granite gneisses.
- Crystalline schists, scricitic schists, conglomerates, sandstones, quartzites.
- Ferruginous quartzites (banded ironstones) running in parallel bars. These are often found in close juxtaposition with conglomerates, breccia and gravels or fragments of banded quartz.
- Diorites, Intermediate igneous rocks.
- Diabase and other basic igneous rocks.
- Serpentine and other ultra-basic igneous rocks.

MANICALAND
GEOLOGICAL PLAN

SCALE
2-4 MILES TO 1 INCH.



KEY TO NO. 4.

LIST OF CLAIMS IN FORCE 30-4-11.

NUMBER ON PLAN	NAME OF CLAIMS	NO OF CLAIMS		NUMBER ON PLAN	NAME OF CLAIMS	NO OF CLAIMS		NUMBER ON PLAN	NAME OF CLAIMS	NO OF CLAIMS				
		REEF	ALLUVIAL			REEF	ALLUVIAL			REEF	ALLUVIAL	COPPER		
1	Wednesday I-IV	40		41	Andronique	10		81	Justfield	*R =	121	Manica Johnson	10	
2	Wednesday Ext I-II	20		42	Ernestina	10		82	Kumera	2	122	Agnes	10	
3	" South Ext	10		43	Ernestina II	6		83	Bohorla and IV and V	22	123	Olive	10	
4	Laurier North	10		44	Welcome	9		84	Princess	10	124	Maeer	10	
5	Laurier	10		45	Middle Block	5		85	Thursday Reef	60	125	Madeline	10	
6	Laurier II	10		46	Florentina		1	86	Thursday West	10	126	Beatrice II	10	
7	Lily Extension	10		47	Bill	1		87	Persimmon East	20	127	" E. Bk.	10	
8	Lily	10		48	Central Deep	8		88	Minoru Ext ⁿ	20	128	Day Dawn	10	
9	Firenza	10		49	Central	10		89	Minoru & I-II-III	40	129	" " West	10	
10	South Firenza	10		50	Boulder	5		90	Duke I-II-III	30	130	" " North	10	
11	Homeward Bound	10		51	Downing	10		91	Persimmon	16	131	Mahongue	10	
12	Carann North	10		52	Boulder North	10		92	Guy Fawkes	136	132	Leonora I-III	30	
13	Carann	10		53	Serrua Bk	10		93	Moz. Macequece Ltd	Local (Site)	133	Revue (M) G.M. Co.	Local (Site)	
14	Theodora	10		54	Central East	10		94	Batterias	11	134	Longreach	28	
15	Pisa	10		55	Cohen	10		95	Tiger	13	135	Longreach Ext	6	
16	Galileo	10		56	Welcome Ext. III.	10		96	Watford	14	136	V.R. I-II	20	
17	Electric	10		57	Welcome Ext. I-II	20		97	Bourril	9	137	Nil Desperandum	6	
18	Braga	10		58	Welcome Deep Ext.	10		98	Esperanza I-IV	40	138	Mayfair	10	
19	Comete La	10		59	Welcome Deep I-II	20		99	Mac New & II	20	139	" Ext ⁿ	10	
20	Talmage Block	10		60	Bragança I-XV	147		100	Tuesday Reef	30	140	Hillside Ext ⁿ	10	
21	Cressy	10		61	Bragança N. Ext.	10		101	Poiton	R	141	Hillside	60	
22	Excelsior	10		62	Bragança N. Ext. II-III-IV	30		102	Minerva	R	142	Hillside South	10	
23	Excelsior Ext ⁿ	6		63	Bruxelles	8		103	Anjou	R	143	Gascogne		R
24	Republica I-VI	60		64	Richmond I-XXVII	268		104	Seine, La	R	144	Normandie		R
25	Burnay Banket	7		65	Richmond Ext ⁿ I-IV	34		105	Savoia	R	145	Touraine		R
26	Rhodes Banket	10		66	Upper Richmond I-XII	117		106	St Laurent	R	146	Sijean		R
27	Rothschild	10		67	Upper Richmond XIII-XV	23		107	Revue All ^e	159	147	Neves		R
28	Chimezi I-II-III	27		68	Crocodile	20		108	" "	30	148	Marie Louise		R
29	Inhamucarara RF I-IV	40		69	Muza N ^o Series VI	10		109	Picardie	R	149	Surprise	10	
30	" West I-VI	60		70	New Sheba I-IV	40		110	M. de Lacerda	10	150	Therese	3	
31	" Deep I-II	15		71	Capitaine Ext I-VIII	77		111	Gaston	R	151	Lion	16	
32	Victoria e I	20		72	Capitaine	10		112	Vigo	10	152	Meyrelles		1
33	Giralda La I-II-III	30		73	Corporal I-II	18		113	Paradox East	30	153	Edmundian		203
34	Pacotte All ^e		24	74	Muza	4		114	Paradox	10	154	" Areas Res		R
35	Menezes	10		75	Muza Reef I-IV	36		115	" North I-II	20	155	Manica Copper		R
36	Moz Mines	Local (Site)		76	D.O.M.G	Local (Sites)		116	" West	10	156	" "	Local (site)	
37	Paiva d'Andrade		76	77	Windahgil	10		117	" South	10	157	Dump		1
38	D. Maria South I-II-III	30		78	Aurora		8	118	Link	39	158	Granite Band		R
39	Katsullis Reef I-II	14		79	Muza All ^e G. Katsullis		2	119	Lowley A.L	Local (Sites)	159	Concession		R
40	D. Maria	10		80	Poseidon		10	120	Ob	40	160	Yankee Grab	10	

* R = Reserved

FACILITIES OFFERED TO PROSPECTORS.

THE following is a short account of the terms under which claims may be pegged and held within the Territory of the Moçambique Company :---

The whole Territory is open to prospecting with the exception of Beira, Neves Ferreira, Buzi and Mossurize, which districts are at present closed to prospecting for precious stones, combustible minerals and mineral oils, though open in respect of all other minerals and all metals.

PROSPECTING.

A license for prospecting, known as a Mining Licence, confers the right to prospect, not only on public land, but also on private farms, but prospecting is not allowed within 200 metres (218 yards) of occupied houses or buildings, nor on kitchen gardens or gardens, nor within townships, etc.

Anyone may, on application, obtain as many mining licences as desired.

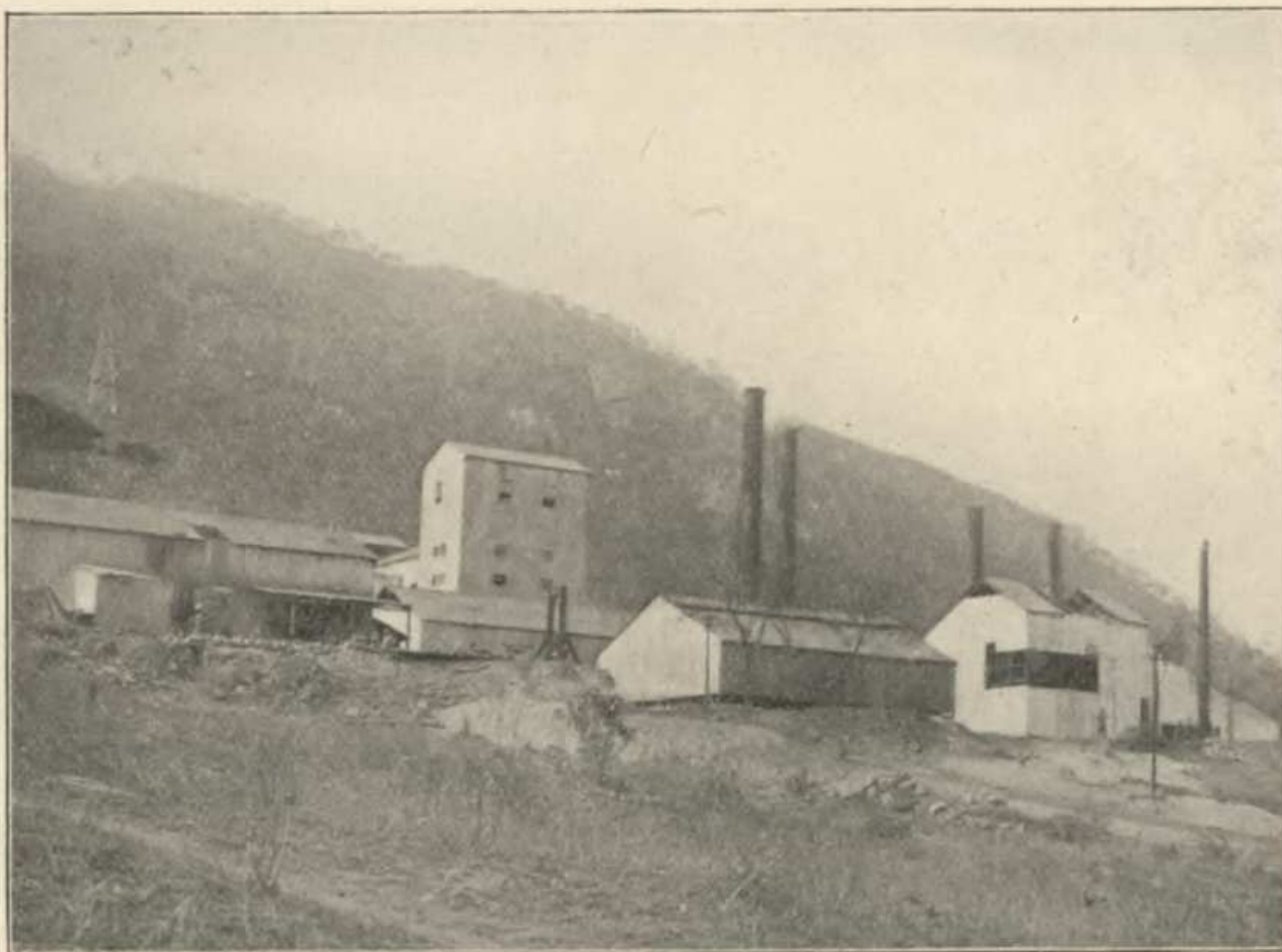
A mining licence can be obtained at the Mines Department, Macequece, in Manica, or in other districts at the Commandant's Office on payment of £1 sterling. The licence is valid for 12 months and for the whole of the Territory that is open to prospecting. Each mining licence gives the right to peg off (a) one group of ten claims of mineral substances of the first class, which class includes reefs and lodes of metals and metallic minerals: each claim is 100 metres square (107,641 square feet; or (b) one group of ten claims of substances of the second class viz.: alluvials: the size of these claims is the same as that of claims of deposits of the first class; or (c) one claim of substances of the third class, viz., deposits of graphite, anthracite,

coal, lignite, mica, asbestos, etc. Each of these claims is 1,000 by 500 metres (3,281 feet long, by 1,640 feet wide).

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES.

The group of claims, or claim pegged off, must be registered at the Mines Department.

Within twelve months from the date of registration the holder must execute on claims of deposits of the first class which class



Edmundian Reduction Works, with Reverberatory and Blast Furnaces in foreground. Behind are the Calciner and the Mill House, the latter sheltering both the Battery and the Elmore Units.

includes reefs and lodes of metals and metallic minerals two metres (6 ft. 7 in.) of development work per claim, with a minimum of twenty metres (66 feet) for any number of contiguous claims that may be less than ten. Should he fail to execute such work, he may obtain an Inspection Certificate on payment of 10s. per claim. For each succeeding twelve months he must execute the same amount of development work, or, should he fail to execute such work, obtain an Inspection Certificate by payment.

The cost of an Inspection Certificate by payment for deposits of the first class, increases in the second year to £1 per claim, in the third year to £2 per claim, and in the fourth and subsequent years to £3 per claim. Certificates obtained by work



Five-stamp Battery, 1,250 lb. stamps, of Union Gold Mining Company, Ltd., on Wednesday Mine.

bear a stamp of the value of 2,000 reis (about 8s.) per group of ten or less claims in the case of deposits of the first class.

There is no Inspection Certificate necessary in the case of deposits of the second class, viz.: Alluvials.

For each claim of substances of the third class (deposits of graphite, anthracite, coal, lignite, mica, asbestos, etc.), 150 metres (492 feet) development work must be executed annually, or an Inspection Certificate obtained by payment. For these claims the cost of an Inspection Certificate is, for the first year, £5 per claim; for the second year, £10 per claim; for the third year, £20 per claim; and for the fourth or subsequent years, £30 per claim.

Should the holder of a group of claims of substances of the first class, or of a claim of substances of the third class, fail to obtain, either by work or by payment, his certificate of inspection in any year within 30 days of the termination of the twelve months to which the certificate refers, the group of claims or claim in question is liable to forfeiture.

CLAIM RENTS.

These are known as claim licences in Rhodesia and the Transvaal. They are due annually and must be paid in advance, but the first year after registration is free.

They are for each claim of substances of the first class, which class includes reefs and lodes of metals and metallic minerals :---

For the 1st year (i.e. the 2nd year of registration)	2.250 Rs. or 10s. per claim.
For the 2nd year (i.e. the 3rd year of registration)	3.375 Rs. or 15s. ,,
For the 3rd year (i.e. the 4th year of registration)	4.500 Rs. or £1 ,,
For the 4th year (i.e. the 5th year of registration)	6.750 Rs. or £1 10s. ,,
For the 5th year (i.e. the 6th year of registration)	9.000 Rs. or £2 ,,
For the 6th year (i.e. the 7th year of registration) and all subsequent years	13.500 Rs. or £3 ,,

The rents for claims of substances of the second class, viz. : Alluvials, are 6.750 Rs., or £1 10s. per claim per year as from the anniversary of registration. These rents do not increase.

The rents for claims of substances of the third class (deposits of graphite, anthracite, coal, lignite, mica, asbestos, etc.) are :--

For the 1st year (i.e. the 2nd year of registration)	25,000 Rs. or £5 11s. per claim.
For the 2nd year (i.e. the 3rd year of registration)	50,000 Rs. or £11 2s. ,,
For the 3rd year (i.e. the 4th year of registration)	100,000 Rs. or £22 4s. ,,
For the 4th year (i.e. the 5th year of registration) and following years	250,000 Rs. or £55 11s. ,,

It will be seen that the rents on gold reef claims compare very favourably in amount with those of neighbouring countries, the Transvaal prospector's licence being 5s. per claim per month or £3 a year from the beginning, and the digger's licence, £1 per claim per month or £12 a year, while in Rhodesia, though claim licences are not payable until crushing commences, they are then 10s. per claim per month or £6 a year for every claim which is being worked for profit, with a reduction to 5s. per claim per month for any month in which no ore shall have been extracted from the claim in question, or when the monthly output of the block of claims does not exceed £100 in value.

ROYALTIES.

The royalties on the production or output of claims due to the Moçambique Company are as follows :--

(1) In the case of gold and the secondary products of gold, including silver.

(a) If the gross monthly production be less than 800 ounces fine gold.

When the monthly production does not exceed 200 ounces fine gold, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When the monthly production exceeds 200 ounces but does not exceed 400 ounces fine gold, 2 per cent.

When the monthly production exceeds 400 ounces but does not exceed 600 ounces fine gold, 3 per cent.

When the monthly production exceeds 600 ounces but does not exceed 800 ounces fine gold, 4 per cent.

(b) If the gross monthly production exceeds 800 ounces fine gold, 10 per cent. of the net profits.

(2) In the case of any other mineral substances of the first, second, or third classes, 10 per cent. of the net profits.

The Company of Moçambique demands no shares or participation of any kind in flotations.

TRANSFERS, OPTIONS, ETC.

Transfers of mining claims must be effected at the Mines Office at Macequece. A duty of 1 per cent. either in money or in shares, according to the nature of the consideration for which transfer is given, is payable on transfer to the Moçambique Company.

Mortgages on claims can be registered at the Mines Department on payment of a fee of 1 per cent., such fee not to be less than £1 or more than £20.

Options can also be registered at the Mines Office for the same fee and in the same manner as mortgages.

Other contracts relating to claims are admissible to registration under the same conditions as a mortgage contract, the fee for such registration being £1.

MINING AND WATER REGULATIONS, ETC.

The Mining Regulations, the Water Regulations, and any Regulations or Instructions in force concerning mining are obtainable within the Territory of the Moçambique Company, in Beira at the Company's Offices, and in Macequece at the Mines Department; in London, at the Moçambique Company's Offices, 13, Austin Friars, E.C.; in Johannesburg, at the Oceana Company's Offices in Simmonds Street, or at the Central News Agency, Commissioner Street; in Rhodesia, in Umtali, at the Umtali Printing and Publishing Company, and in Buluwayo at the Argus Printing Company, Limited.

HOW TO REACH MANICALAND.

The port of the Manicaland Goldfield is Beira. The sea voyage from England to Beira (via Suez Canal) occupies 34 days by the Union-Castle Steamship Company's direct service of Intermediate boats.

The voyage from Durban to Beira by sea occupies about 3 to 4 days, and from Lourenço Marques to Beira about 42 hours.

The train journey from Beira to Macequece, the station of the Manicaland Goldfield, occupies 13 hours.

It is sometimes necessary to wait a day or two in Beira for the departure of the bi-weekly mail, but there are several very good hotels, the charges being from 8s. to 15s. a day.

Macequece can be reached from the Rhodesian side by train direct from Buluwayo or Salisbury. Macequece is distant $31\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Buluwayo and 13 hours from Salisbury and some 2 hours from Umtali by train.

By the Union-Castle Line, the fares from England to Beira by the Intermediate service are :—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.
£34 13s. 0d.	£28 7s. 0d.	£17 17s. 0d. (via Cape Town).
£45 1s. 0d.	£32 6s. 9d.	£19 12s. 8d. (via Suez Canal).

The fares from Durban to Beira are :—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.
£8 8s. 0d.	£5 12s. 0d.	£4 4s. 0d.

The fares from Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay) to Beira are :—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.
£6 6s. 0d.	£4 4s. 0d.	3 3s. 0d.

The fares by train from Beira to Macequece are :—

1st.	2nd.
£2 5s. 9d.	£1 10s. 6d.

The fares of the Natal and Rennie Steamship Lines are lower than those of the Union-Castle Line.

Further particulars may be obtained from the offices of the Moçambique Company, 13, Austin Friars, London, E.C., or from the Oceana Company, Oceana Buildings, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The following lines run steamers to Beira :—

(a) Lisbon to Beira.

EMPRESA NACIONAL PORTUGUESA DE NAVEGACAO

(Monthly Sailings via West Coast).

Head office : Lisbon.

Agents, Beira : Dias & Co.

(b) England to Beira.

UNION CASTLE LINE—

(Monthly Sailings, via East Coast; and frequent Sailings, via West Coast).

Head offices—3 & 4, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Agents, Beira—The Beira Boating Company.

THE NATAL LINE—

(Approximately Fortnightly Sailings, via West Coast).

Head office—Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

Agents, Beira—The Beira Boating Company.

THE RENNIE LINE—

(About three Sailings monthly, via West Coast).

Head offices—J. T. Rennie, Sons & Co., 4, East India Avenue, London, E.C.

Agents, Beira—The Rhodesian Trading Co., Ltd.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN LINE—

(Three-Weekly Sailings, via East and via West Coasts).

London Agents—Ellis, Kislisbury & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

Agents, Beira—German East African Line, Beira.

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