

premises, the chief entrance being to the Society's offices, designed by Geo. Ransome, A.R.I.B.A. Next is the City Club entrance, which occupies the whole of the upper floor. Then follow the offices of the Castle Steamship Co., and finally the premises of the well-known firm of J. C. Juta & Co., booksellers and publishers, 80 ft. square, 9 ft. 6 in. high. This building is quite distinct from that of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society.

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## THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

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On the site of the present new Post Office used to stand a building which was designated the Commercial Exchange, the foundation stone was laid in 1819, and it was a rendezvous for many important political and social gatherings, the most notorious of which was perhaps that held on Sept. 19, 1842, to protest against the introduction of Convicts from England into Cape Colony.

A new temporary building has been erected on the Parade, where the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce are held. There is an excellent Reading Room, provided with all the leading South African Journals, and records of the arrival and departure of the shipping of the port are kept with great exactitude. At the rear of the building is the telephone exchange which is under Government control.

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## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

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The Congregationalists or Independents began work at Cape Town in the year 1800 when under the Rev. Mr. Reid of the London Missionary Society services were commenced among the military of the English garrison. In 1813 when the Rev. George Thom arrived he found a considerable number of soldiers and a small number of civilians associated in church membership. The rolls and minute books of this Congregational Mission still exist. In the year 1820 a Congregational Church was formerly constituted under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Philips, who in later years appeared before the Commission of the English houses of Parliament to advocate the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. In 1821 Dr. Philips built the first Congregational Church, known as "Union Chapel," and situated in Church Square, on the site now occupied by the Civil Service Club. In 1859 the Gothic Church in mountain stone was built in Caledon Square, which together with its school-hall and thirteen classrooms recently added, cost between £10,000 and £11,000. The Church affords sitting accommodation for 450, is lighted by fine stained windows, and has a good organ. The present

pastor is Rev. William Forbes, who settled in Cape Town in 1889. The revenue of the Church last year was, as its year book shows, about £2,200.

In connection with Caledon Square is a Mission Church for coloured people. The premises are in Barrack Street, where day schools, Sunday schools and Evangelistic work are carried on under the superintendance of Mr. A. J. Burfoot.

The Claremont Church was founded in 1840. The present building was erected in 1865, and has recently been considerably enlarged and improved. The pastor is the Rev. Arthur Vine Hall, who settled in 1890.

The Sea Point Congregational Church was founded in the beginning of 1893, and services were for some time held in the Sea Point Hall. In August 1896 a new building was opened for public worship, the style of the building is early English Gothic, and the cost of, including furniture, about £3,000. Rev. Dr Cameron is the minister of the Church.

At Observatory Road a Church to seat 200 people was opened in May 1894, on a site given by Messrs. Gibson Brothers. The pastor is Rev. J. C. Harris.

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## THE CLIMATE.

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The seasons at the Cape come in reverse order to those of Europe, and the temperature varies considerably in the Cape Peninsular. The Summer months are usually from November to March; Autumn from April to about the middle of June; Winter, from June to August, and Spring from September to the end of October.

The Climate of the Cape Peninsular generally speaking is delightful, the extreme of heat and cold not being so noticeable as in up-country towns, such as Kimberley or Queen's Town, the mean summer heat is about 70°; the mean temperature in winter being about 50°.

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## CONSULS.

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*Austria-Hungary*, L. Wiener, Longmarket Street.

*Belgium*, C. H. Knight, St. George's Street.

*Brazil*, C. F. Poppe, Castle Street.

*Denmark*, R. Myburgh, St. George's Street.

*France*, M. Rasetti, Acting, Castle Street.

*Germany*, Barron von Schuckmann, Greenmarket Square.

*Italy*, Vice, C. H. Knight, St. George's Street.

*Netherlands*, B. H. De Waal, Consul General, 92. Adderley Street.

„ T. W. Erkes, Vice Consul, 92 Adderley Street.

*Portugal*, J. M. Tedeschi, St. George's Street.  
*Russia*, C. H. Knight, } Thompson, Watson & Co., St. George's; St.  
*Spain*, C. H. Knight, }  
*Sweden & Norway*, A. Ohlsson, Adderley Street.  
*Turkey*,  
*United States*, F. W. Roberts, Consul-General, St. George's Street.  
 " Vice C. H. Knight, St. George's Street.  
*Venezuela*, Karl Lithman, Dock Road.  
*Uruguay*, C. H. Knight, St. George's Street.

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## THE CLUBS.

### THE CITY CLUB,

Colonial Mutual Buildings, Adderley Street.  
 Secretary, M. J. Finnigan.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,

Church Square.  
 Secretary, Maynard Nash.

### THE CAPE TOWN CLUB.

Secretary, A. Angus,—South African Mutual Buildings,  
 Darlington Street.

### THE OWL CLUB.

Victoria Hotel.  
 Established 1894. Limited to 100 members. Secretary, C. J  
 Littlewort.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLUB,

Loop Street.  
 Acting Secretary, J. R. Lancaster

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## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

All Saints' Home.  
 Police and Casualty Hospital.  
 The Dorcas Almshouse.  
 The Free Dispensary.  
 The Juvenile Mission Home.  
 The Ladies' Benevolent Society.  
 Home of Mercy, Zonnebloem.

St. Bridget's Orphan Asylum.  
 St. George's Orphanage for Girls (Miss Arthur's)  
 St. Michael's Home for Boys.  
 St. Phillips' Mission.  
 St. Vincent de Paul Society.  
 The Sailors' Home.  
 The South African Orphan House,  
 The Nazareth House for the Sick Poor.  
 The Waterkant Mission for Men.  
 Home for Poor Whites.

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## THE POLICE AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

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The Police and Casualty Hospital, containing eleven beds for the treatment of the members of the Police establishment and the general public in emergencies, is in close proximity to the Police Station. All minor accidents occurring in town are attended here free of charge; and those of a serious nature receive first aid treatment, and are despatched either to the patient's home or to the New Somerset Hospital in properly equipped Onebalona Litters. Dr. T. H. Cox, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., is the Police and Casualty Surgeon; Mr. James Armstrong, the Superintendent-in-charge; and Mr. F. E. Haynes, the Assistant.

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## THE COURTS.

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### THE SUPREME COURT.

The buildings of the Supreme Court, which are situated at the upper end of Adderley Street, have also a frontage in Grave Street, and were erected about 1750 by the Batavian Government for the safe custody of their slaves.

It has been stated that in 1807 Lord Caledon suggested to the English Government that the slaves should be sold, and the building turned into public offices. In 1815 a large hall was completed, since which it has always been used as "The Supreme Court," consisting of the Chief Justice and two puisne judges. This building is also used for the Criminal Sessions. It is badly arranged, unsuitable, and insanitary.

Surrounding the Court are various offices or departments, such as the Deeds Office (where records of all mortgages and transfers of land are kept), the office of the Attorney-General, The Treasury, the Insolvency Court, the Stamp Office, the Surveyor-General's Office, &c.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers; Puisne Judge, the Hon. C. G. Maasdorp; Puisne Judge, the Hon. E. J. Buchanan.

## SUPREME COURT PRACTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, as some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, that the practice of the Supreme Court, with reference to the disposal of business brought before it, is as follows:—

## CIVIL TERMS.

For the despatch of the Civil business of the Court there are four terms in each year, commencing and ending with each of the following months:—

February, May, August, and November.

Trial cases, including Civil Appeals, may be set down for hearing on any day during term.

When it shall happen that any of the days appointed for the commencement of term shall be a Sunday or a public holiday, the term shall commence on the Monday or day following; and when any day appointed for the termination of a term shall be a Sunday or a public holiday, the term shall end on the Saturday or day preceding.

## DAYS FIXED FOR GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following proceedings, viz.:—Professional applications for admission, Provisional Cases, Illiquid Default Cases, Criminal Appeals, Rehabilitations and Releases, General Motions—are heard on the first and last days of term, and every *Thursday* during term, and on the 12th of every month in vacation. They must be set down not later than noon on the day previous to their being heard.

## VACATION.

The Supreme Court sits in vacation on 12th January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and December.

Should any of these days happen to be a Sunday or a holiday, the sitting will be on the day following.

## SITTINGS IN CHAMBERS.

Applications are only heard on *Tuesdays* in Chambers in vacation if they are of a pressing nature.

## JUDGE OF THE WEEK.

Applications for provisional orders of sequestration and under the Derelict Lands Act are disposed of by the Judge of the week, who also entertains applications for rules *nisi*, discovery orders, and other incidental matters entered in the Chamber Book. It is sometimes sought to apply, by means of this procedure, to vary or amend an order of Court. This can only be done by the Court itself.

## LEAVE TO MARRY.

Where the consent of parents or guardians to the marriage of minors cannot be had, or is refused, the Chief Justice, or the Judge President of the E.D. and High Court or the Senior Puisne Judge for the time being in Cape Town, ~~Chamstastone~~, or Kimberly, must

be approached, under § 17 of the Marriage Order in Council of 7th September, 1838, on petition supported by affidavit for leave to marry and setting forth the circumstances under which the application is made. When the parents or guardians refuse their consent, the grounds of such refusal must in every case be stated. The parties wishing to marry should be in attendance if possible.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT.

The appointment of Commissioners of the Supreme Court to take affidavits or examine witnesses in any place out of the Colony is made upon application to the Chief Justice on petition, supported by affidavit, and, except in the case of a well-known former inhabitant of this Colony, upon the recommendation of some prominent official or legal practitioner of the town in which petitioner resides.

H. TENNANT,

Registrar.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

The Police Court, or Magistrates' Court, is situated at the corner of Burg and Church Streets, formerly used as a Police Station. A new Court House, specially designed for the purpose by the Public Works Department, was erected in Church-square at considerable expense. It is a brick and cement building, Italian in style, containing a fine court-room, and numerous offices, cells, &c. The principal entrance is in Church-square; the entrance for the public and prisoners is in Plein Street. Owing, however, to the insanitary condition of the building, it was decided to convert the building in Burg Street into the Police Court. The buildings in Church-square are occupied by the Educational Department.

In addition to criminal cases, the magistrate has to adjudicate upon civil cases, provided the debt does not exceed £20.

There is an Assistant-Magistrate's Court situated in Wale Street for the trial of petty cases.

The Landrost's Court, an institution existing at the time Dutch Government was abolished, about 1827, and Magistrates' Courts were instituted.

Resident Magistrate	...	...	J. C. Faure.
Assistant Magistrate	...	...	G. B. Williams.

CAPE TOWN CAB FARES.

By TIME :—Without reference to number of persons conveyed 2s. 6d. for one hour, and 2s. every additional hour or fraction of an hour. Fares payable by time must be so expressed by the hirer at the time of hiring, if not the fare will be charged by distance. Twenty pounds of luggage allowed without extra charge.

By DISTANCE :—For conveying two persons within half-a-mile, 6d.; within one mile, 1s.; and 1s. for every extra mile.

**From the Railway Station Cab stand to**

	s.	d.
Avenue, bottom of ... ..	0	6
Do., top of ... ..	1	0
Castle Bridge ... ..	0	6
Clifton-st., corner of Caledon-st.	1	0
Dry Dock ... ..	1	3
Dock Gates ... ..	1	0
Green Point Light ... ..	2	3
Hope-street, top of ... ..	1	0
Hof-st., Corner of Camp-st. ...	1	3
Kloof-st., corner of Bellevue-st.	1	9
Do., do., Camp-st. ... ..	1	3
Do., bottom of ... ..	1	0
Justice-street, corner of Buitenkant-street ... ..	1	3
Longmarket-street, corner of Tenant-street ... ..	1	0
Long-street Tram Station ... ..	0	6
Mouille Point Light ... ..	2	0
New Somerset Hospital ... ..	1	6
Orange-st., corner of Camp-st	1	3
Plein-street, top of ... ..	0	6
Roeland-street Prison ... ..	1	0
Riebeeck-square ... ..	0	6
Somerset-road, corner of Ebe-nezer-road ... ..	1	0
Stuckeris-street, corner of Sir Lowry-road ... ..	1	0
Toll ... ..	1	6
Town House ... ..	0	6
Three Anchor Bay ... ..	2	0
Waterkant-st., corner of Bree-st	0	6
Wale-st., corner of Long-st ...	0	6

**From Cab Stand, corner of Bree and Waterkant Streets to**

Avenue, bottom of ... ..	0	6
Do., top of ... ..	1	0
Castle Bridge ... ..	1	0
Clifton-st., corner of Caledon-st	1	3
Dry Dock ... ..	1	0
Green Point Light ... ..	2	0
Hof-st., corner of Camp-st ...	1	6
Hope-street, top of ... ..	1	3
Justice-street, corner of Buitenkant-street ... ..	1	6
Kloof-st., corner of Camp-st ...	1	3
Do., do., Bellevue-st ... ..	1	9
Do., bottom of ... ..	1	0
Longmarket-street, corner of Tenant-street ... ..	1	0
Long-st., corner of Wale-st ...	0	6
Mouille Point Light ... ..	1	9
New Somerset Hospital ... ..	1	3
Orange-st., corner of Camp-st	1	6
Plein-street, top of ... ..	1	0
Railway Station ... ..	0	6
Roeland-street Prison ... ..	1	3
Stuckeris-street, corner of Sir Lowry-road ... ..	1	3
Somerset-road, corner of Ebe-nezer-road ... ..	0	6
Toll ... ..	1	9
Town House ... ..	0	6

	s.	d.
Three Anchor Bay ... ..	1	9
Wale-st., corner of Long-st ...	0	6

**From Staal Plein Cab Stand to**

Avenue, bottom of ... ..	0	6
Buitenkant-street, bottom of	0	6
Clifton-st., corner of Caledon-st	1	0
Dry Dock ... ..	1	9
Dock Gates ... ..	1	3
Green Point Light ... ..	2	9
Hof-street, corner of Camp-street	1	0
Hope-street, top of ... ..	0	6
Hof-street, bottom of ... ..	0	6
Kloof-st., corner of Bellevue-st	1	3
Do., do., Camp-street ... ..	1	0
Do., bottom of ... ..	1	0
Longmarket-street, corner of Tenant-street ... ..	1	0
Mouille Point Light ... ..	2	6
Mill-st., corner of Buitenkant-st	0	6
New Somerset Hospital ... ..	2	0
Orange-st., corner of Camp-st	1	0
Railway Station ... ..	0	6
Somerset-road, corner of Ebe-nezer road ... ..	1	3
Roeland-street Prison ... ..	0	6
Stuckeris-street, corner of Sir Lowry-road ... ..	1	0
Toll ... ..	1	6
Town House ... ..	0	6
Three Anchor Bay ... ..	2	6
Waterkant-st., corner of Bree-st	1	0
Wale-st., corner of Loop-st ...	0	6

**From Cab Stand at corner of Wale and Long-streets to**

Clifton-st., corner of Caledon-st	1	3
Castle Bride' ... ..	1	0
Dry Dock ... ..	1	3
Dock Gates ... ..	1	0
Gas Works ... ..	0	6
Green Point Light ... ..	2	6
Hof-street, corner of Camp-street	1	0
Hope-street, top of ... ..	1	0
Justice-street, corner of Buitenkant-street ... ..	1	3
Kloof-st., corner of Camp-st ...	1	0
Do., do., Bellevue-st ... ..	1	3
Do., bottom of ... ..	0	6
Longmarket-street, corner of Tenant-street ... ..	1	0
Mouille Point Light ... ..	2	3
New Somerset Hospital ... ..	1	9
Orange-st., corner of Camp-st.	1	0
Plein-street, top of ... ..	0	6
Roeland-street Prison ... ..	1	3
Railway Station ... ..	0	6
Somerset-road, corner of Ebe-nezer-road ... ..	1	0
Stuckeris-street, corner of Sir Lowry-road ... ..	1	3
Toll ... ..	1	6
Three Anchor Bay ... ..	2	3
Waterkant-st., corner of Bree-st	0	6

## COLONIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By the Act No. 11, 1858, which came into operation on the 1st. January, 1861, it is enacted that the weights and measures of the Cape Colony shall be the same as those in use in Great Britain and Ireland.

The proportion generally made use of, in comparing the obsolete Dutch with English weight, is 92 lbs. Dutch to English. The true rate, however, is considered to be  $91\frac{8}{100}$  lbs. Dutch weight to 100 English avoirdupois.

### CORN MEASURE.

1 schepel is equal to  $\frac{82}{107}$  old Winchester bushel, or  $\frac{748}{1000}$  Imperial  
 1 muid is 4 schepels, or  $\frac{328}{107}$  " "  $\frac{2972}{1000}$  "  
 1 load is 10 muids, or  $\frac{3280}{107}$  " "  $\frac{2972}{100}$  "

Thus 107 Dutch schepels are equal to eight Winchester bushels, or 4 schepels are about 3 Imperial bushels, and 11 schepels are about 1 quarter.

### LIQUID MEASURE.

A leaguer is equal to 152 Dutch gallons, or about  $1,277\frac{7}{11}$  gals. Imperial.  
 A half do " 76 " "  $63\frac{7}{22}$  "  
 A pipe " 100 " "  $91\frac{7}{11}$  "  
 A half-pipe " 55 " "  $45\frac{9}{11}$  "  
 An aum " 38 " "  $31\frac{5}{8}$  "  
 A half-aum " 19 " "  $15\frac{5}{8}$  "  
 An anker "  $6\frac{1}{2}$  " "  $7\frac{7}{11}$  "  
 A half-anker "  $4\frac{3}{4}$  " "  $3\frac{2}{4}$  "

There is no fixed proportion between gallons and the bottles in use, as the latter, although called quarts, are of various sizes and descriptions; but generally a gallon is reckoned to be equal to four bottles.

## DISTANCE OF CAPE TOWN

### FROM THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND MEANS OF TRANSIT.

**Aliwal North.**—Railway Terminus on the Eastern System 280 miles from East London. Route 2 to Middelburg Road Junction on the Midland System from Cape Town or Port Elizabeth.

**Barberton.** (Transvaal).—A town in the gold mining district of De Kaal. By sea to Delegoa Bay thence by railway 120 miles. Route 2, from Newcastle, Natal 220 miles by coach. Route No. 3, from Pretoria by rail.

**Beaufort West.**—A town in the Karoo connected by rail 329 miles from Cape Town.



**Bloemfontein.**—The capital of the Orange Free State, connected by rail 749 miles from Cape Town.

**Caledon.**—A town in the Western Province, to Sir Lowry Pass Station, thence by cart to Caledon, celebrated for its mineral baths, about 81 miles.

**Ceres.**—To Ceres Road Station, 84 miles from Cape Town, from which it is 9 miles by cart, fare 2/-

**Cradock.**—By train from Cape Town 568 miles, or from Port Elizabeth 182 miles.

**Durban.**—The principal port of Natal 845 miles from Cape Town by sea.

**East London.**—Railway Terminus of Eastern System 582 miles from Cape Town by sea, 900 miles by railway.

**Graaff-Reinet.**—184 miles by rail from Port Elizabeth.

**Graham's Town.**—The chief city of the Eastern Province 802 miles rail from Cape Town, 107 miles from Port Elizabeth.

**Hanover.**—By rail to Hanover Road 329 miles from Cape Town.

**Hope Town.**—By rail to Orange River Station thence by post cart 580 miles from Cape Town.

**Johannesburg.**—By rail from Cape Town 1,014 miles.

**Kimberley.**—By rail from Cape Town 547 miles.

**King William's Town.**—By rail from Cape Town via Middelburg Road. Route 2. To East London by sea, then by rail 41 miles.

**Mafeking.**—By rail from Cape Town 870 miles.

**Malmesbury.**—By rail from Cape Town 48 miles, mineral springs in town, beneficial for rheumatism.

**Montagu.**—By rail to Worcester, thence by rail on New Cape Central Railway to Ashton Station 152 miles from Cape Town; mineral baths in vicinity.

**O'okiep.**—To Port Nolloth by steamer (Webster & Co., agents Cape Town) 93 miles by rail from Port Nolloth.

**Oudtshoorn.**—To Prince Albert Road by rail, then by post cart *via* Prince Albert. Route 2. By steamer to Mossel Bay, thence by post cart. 315 miles from Cape Town.

**Paarl.**—By rail from Cape Town 35 miles.

**Pietermaritzburg.**—The capital of Natal, 71 miles by rail from Durban.

**Piquetberg.**—To Piquetberg Road Station, by rail, thence by cart to Piquetberg 70 miles from Cape Town.

**Port Elizabeth.**—By rail from Cape Town 839 miles, or by sea to Algoa Bay.

**Pretoria.**—By rail from Cape Town 1,040 miles.

**Prince Albert.**—By rail from Cape Town to Prince Albert Station thence by post cart 293 miles.

**Queenstown.**—To Middelburg Road, thence *via* Stormberg Junction to Queenstown on Eastern System 746 miles. Route 2. From East London 154 miles.

**Richmond.**—By rail to Richmond Road Station thence by passenger cart 456 miles.

**Riversdale.**—By rail to Ashton Cape Central Railway thence by post cart.

**Robertson.**—By rail 145 miles from Cape Town.

**Simon's Town.**—By rail 23 miles from Cape Town.

**Stellenbosch.**—By rail 30 miles from Cape Town.

**Swellendam.**—By rail to Ashton, or to Sir Lowry's Pass *via* Caledon 187 miles.

**Uitenhage.**—To Port Elizabeth by sea thence by rail 20 miles, or from Cape Town by rail 845 miles.

**Victoria West.**—To Victoria West Road by rail 420 miles, thence by post cart 7 miles.

**Vryburg.**—By rail 774 miles from Cape Town.

**Wellington.**—By rail 45 miles from Cape Town.

**Worcester.**—By rail 109 miles from Cape Town.

## THE DEVIL'S PEAK.

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The peaked mountain on the left hand of the onlooker facing Table Mountain is called "The Devil's Peak," in height about 3,300 feet above sea level. It is well covered with trees on the side facing the Cape Flats, although the town side present a very bare appearance. In the early days it was known as Wind Berg, or wind mountain, a most appropriate name as the strong south-east wind tears down its side, and blows with terrific force all over Table Valley. A small road has been cut, leading from the top of Roeland Street, and it is a pleasant walk to "the Waterfall," which is situated in one of the gorges facing Mowbray. Three block houses still remain. These were small forts erected by General Craig as points of observation. The Government employ a large number of convicts who are engaged in planting trees and shrubs on the slopes of the mountain facing Woodstock and Cape Town.

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## THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

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The Dutch Reformed Church is situated in Adderley Street, and was built in 1841. It is not considered architecturally beautiful, although the extensive span of arch unsupported by pillars is a peculiar feature in its construction. The tower is possibly the most interesting portion of the building. Visitors should obtain permission from the sexton to view the massive pulpit, which was erected in 1789. It is made of very choice Indian timber. The carver, one Anthony Anreith, a German, was paid 900 rix dollars, and the carpenter 1,100 rix dollars (£400) for this handsome piece of work. In this church seven Dutch Governors have been buried, and the tombstone of Van Oudtshoorn, who was appointed Governor in 1772, but died at sea, has been set in the wall of the church facing Hofmeyr's Buildings. There is a fine organ erected to the memory of Jan Hoet, sen., 1828, built on a gallery. The seating accommodation is for about 2,000 persons. The services are usually conducted in the Dutch language. There are, of course, other churches in Cape Town devoted to the use of the Dutch Reformed community, and there is a building in Hottentot Square specially set aside for the coloured people. At Rondebosch, a very handsome edifice in Gothic style of architecture has been erected, where the entire services are conducted in the English language. Another building in Buitenkant, called the Mission Hall, the gift of a lady, has lately been erected for mission work and for educational purposes. A small almhouse for aged people is also attached to this institution.

Bree Street Dutch Reformed Church, opened in 1847, the second church built by the Cape Bond Congregation. In 1891 was con-



Photo—G. W. Wilson.

A BEND ON THE KLOOF ROAD



Photo—G. W. Wilson.

TABLE MOUNTAIN FROM SIGNAL HILL.