



S12--Is a general view similar to S11.

The types shown in the photographs above continue for miles. There is little change. The whole area is no more grassy than parts of Nevada and Oregon, and could easily be regarded as desert shrub. However, desert shrub-desert grass is a good designation.

Soil Sample No. 4--A red sandy soil above and lime subsoil. No change in color above. Rock seems to be a true rock layer, not a caliche.

Kimberly
(from) De Aar, September 19, 1919. Left De Aar at 10:20 a.m., accompanied by Heller, Scott, Thierry and a new boy taken on by Scott.

No change in vegetation. The same desert shrub,--a low and even stand out as far as Houtkraal and beyond. The drought here has not been broken since last March.

Sheep and goats are the only grazing animals.

Krankuil. Elevation 3,698 feet. S.P.I. 48797, a yellow lily, was quite abundant here. See Herb. 190. A rather pretty plant with uniform lemon-colored flowers. Occurs in a dry sandy soil.

Orange River. Almost no change in vegetation. The lowland clay seems to have a salt-bush vegetation. The upland shows a little more grass, but it is true desert shrub-desert grass. On the whole one might map this whole country as desert shrub. The brush is very short and on shallow soil. The deep red soil is not as common as it was toward Prieska.

Grange. Elevation 3,745 feet. Apparently there are farm lands near here. It is still desert shrub. Almost no acacia in this section of the country.

Bellmont. A little more sandy and an occasional ranch in the distance. No marked change in the vegetation.

Honeynestkloof. Same desert-shrub type along the railway. Flat-topped acacias at the base of the ridges in the background. On these rocky ridges there are more trees. These seem to be Acacia horrida.



i9--A pure grass land. Taken looking back from the train just before reaching Modder river. Here there are many springbuck in the pastures.

This is still desert grass and desert shrub. Decidedly not a grass land, although there are small areas of almost pure grass. Beyond this point there are more acacias; in fact, we pass into the acacia short-grass areas at this point.

Spytfontein. Elevation 2,994 feet. There is still a good deal of brush, although the region as a whole is acacia desert grass. On to Kimberly we have acacia desert grass. A rather dense stand of acacia near Kimberly. Many of the acacias have the twisted pods and both straight and recurved spines.

Kimberly. Arrived at Kimberly, at the Grand Hotel,
4:30 p.m.

Kimberly lies in an area of red sandy soil with scattered acacia trees and a rather good cover of grasses, chiefly *Aristida*s and *Schmidtia*. Just before arriving at Kimberly we passed large herds of springbuck grazing quietly at the side of the railway. We also passed what is known locally as the "location", the name applied in South Africa to Negro villages, a hovel in our sense of the word, but containing a large number of happy natives. At Upington and Prieska the natives were light yellow, looking about ^{like} Chinamen, chiefly Hottentots and descendants of Bushman, the women especially characterized by enormous buttocks. At Kimberly there is an entirely new type, Zulus and Kafirs, very black, often fine looking physically.

Kimberly is primarily a diamond-mining town and I find practically no agriculture. Stock consists chiefly of sheep, goats and cattle, which furnish the principal agricultural products of the market, where everything seems to be sold at auction. The market gives a better idea of the consumption than of production, although there is little evidence that the produce has been shipped from any great distance.

Cabbage is found everywhere and is a staple food. It is served at every meal except breakfast. It is used as greens generally, boiled with a good many of the green leaves. Carrots are also abundant in the market. Oranges are inferior, and tangerines, here called naartjes, are de

superior. Pumpkins similar to those sent in (see S.1), were being sold at auction in the public square.



i-10 Auctioneering pumpkins in the market square at Kimberly. They were selling at six "bob" (6 shillings) for each pile.

Another plant used extensively here is the vegetable marrow, Shantz 86. The fruit is eaten as is a summer squash, and usually in a green condition. It is very highly prized, but like pumpkin, when served boiled, has a slightly unpleasant cucurbita taste.

It is evident that much of the fresh food on this market came from Natal, especially pineapples, custard apples, bananas and eggplant.

The springhoss was also seen in the market, where it is sold very much as our rabbits in this country.

In the country about Kimberly little or nothing is

produced, especially at the end of the long drought period.

September 20, 1919. Spent the day about town to get an idea of the types of plant growth in the city itself. Visited Mr. H. G. Dickinson, assistant general manager of the mining company, an American engineer, who gave us permission to visit the diamond mines and the compounds. Compound is the name of the prison in which the black workers are kept during their period of employment.

The dwellings of Kimberly are low and the streets and gardens are ornamented with vegetation similar to that of a California town. Beautiful blue and white wisteria vines are now in bloom. Pepper trees are the most important street tree in South Africa, and it does not seem to be as dirty as the same tree in California. Grevillea, orange, oleander, roses and many which are just coming into life, loquats, Casurina, - one of the abundant trees of South African towns, privet hedges, peaches and apricots now in bloom, eucalyptus, Bongavillea, tamarix and Japanese cherries constitute the principal ornamental trees. The garden flowers are practically the same as they are anywhere else in the world.

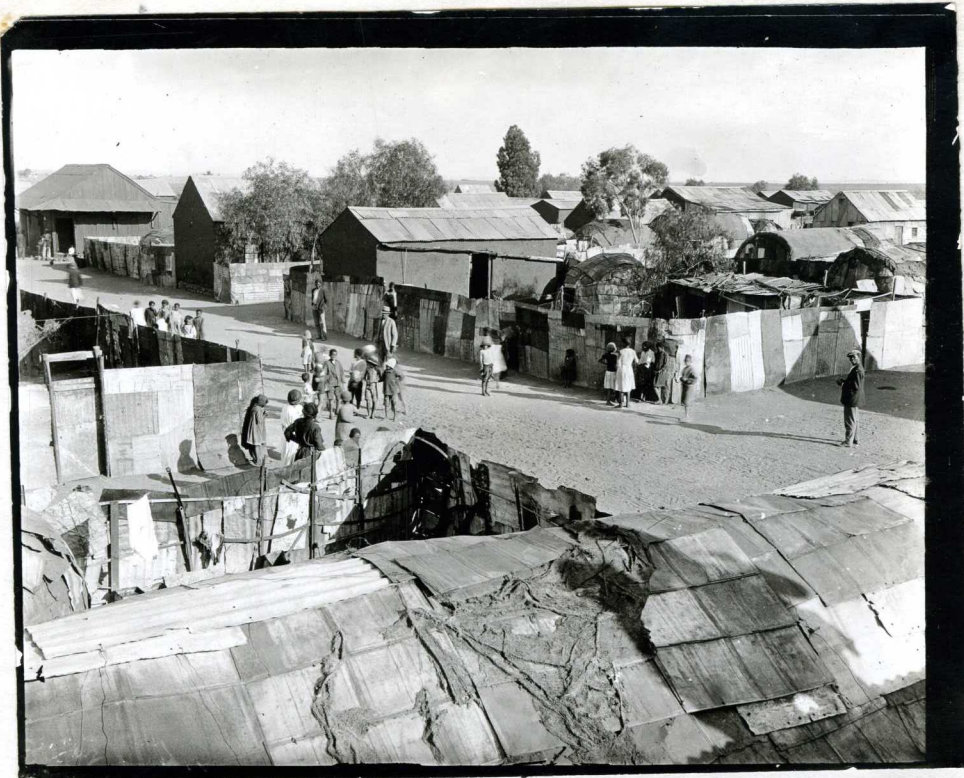


T-1. A general view at Kenilworth, where most of the white miners live. There is a double row of trees in each street and the houses are low and of the bungalow type, with very elaborate flower gardens in front. Scott is shown taking moving pictures at the left.

We then proceeded to the location, which is the home of the black or native laborers.

T-2. Shows one of the houses covered with galvanized iron. It is of Hottentot type. Fence and other buildings in the background, with a group of native children.





T-3. A general view from the top of one of the houses, showing the type of building, also street trees, and the street with an occasional pepper tree or eucalyptus.

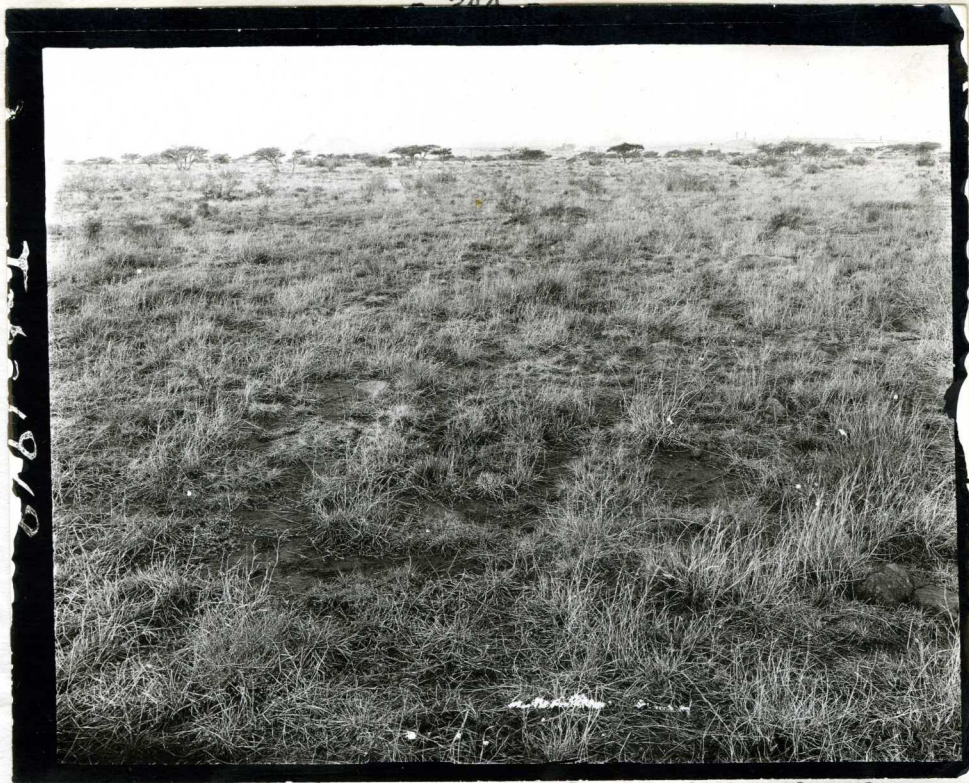


T-4. The shop of S. Comrodien & Company, Greenpoint location, Baconsfield. A dingy, dirty place, which is a sort of general shop frequented by the natives. The proprietor is standing at the very back of the store. Two Kafir women at the left.

Occasionally there are areas about Kimberly in which the vegetation has remained in a natural condition. All of this land is grazed, and many areas badly overgrazed, but the acacia trees stand out as in the natural veld.



T-5. Shows a grassland and acacias (Acacia-desert-grass type), with *Pentzia*, *Schmidtia* and *Eragrostis*. Also a spiny, trifoliate leaved shrub, *Elysium*, and a small pennyroyal.



T-6. Similar to T-5, but no trees located in the foreground.



T-7. Similar to T-5, but a large thorny asparagus at the right.

The spiny asparagus shown in T-7 is abundant in many places here. At the present time it is characterized largely