

by spines, but when in full leaf is probably a very attractive shrub.

September 21. West of Kimberly. A great area of acacia-desert grass. When overgrazed the *Gutierrezia*-like plant constitutes an almost pure cover. Where protected the grass stand becomes dense. The plants are chiefly Herb. 196--202. Acacia is not uniformly distributed and there are many open grassland areas.



T-8. Acacia-desert grass with an occasional acacia tree, here protected from grazing. The principal grasses are *Themeda triandra*, Forsk., *Aristida rangii*, *Aristida capensis*, *Panicum Madagascar* Spring., *Eragrostis*, and *Aristida stipoides* var. *meridionalis* Stapf. This area is typical of the protected or ungrazed areas.





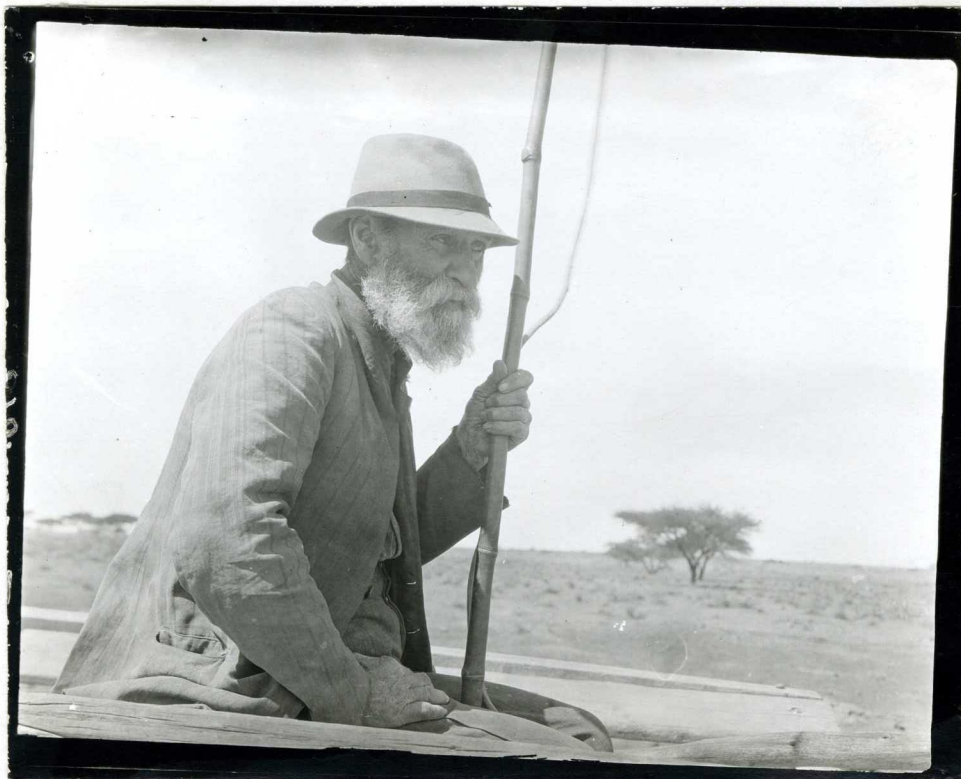
T-9. The same as T-8. The acacia is Herb. 191 and has a curled pod.

T-10. A general view showing Heller, Thierry, Scott, Walter Hinton and Jacobs.



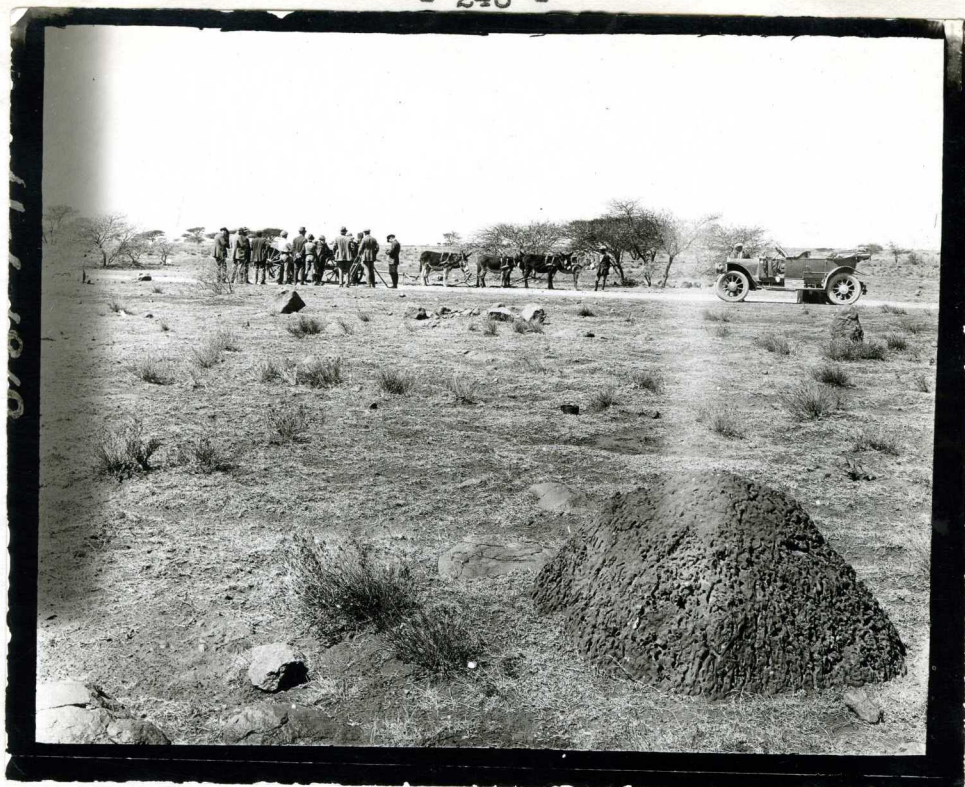


T-11. A Boer wagon and burro train. Erasmus Stephanus Jacobs, and old man typical of the older Boers, going out into the veld to attend to his cattle. This man is said to have discovered the first diamond in South Africa.



T-12. Mr. Erasmus Stephanus Jacobs, discoverer of the first diamond in South Africa.





U-1. A termite hill, closely grazed desert grass and thorn trees, with the *Gutierrezia*-like plant in the foreground. Our party with photographers in the background.



U-2. Typical of the acacia-desert grass, *Aristida*, *Schmidtia*, *Eragrostis* and acacia.





U-3. A more protected area similar to U-2.

We then visited the compound of the DeBeers Company at Du Toit's Pan. The natives here sign up for a number of months and they never leave the enclosure for that length of time. They are not allowed to see any one and an additional fence, triple barbed wire entanglement, electrified, surrounds the compound. They pass from these compounds to the mines through long, underground tunnels. When about to leave the compounds they are thoroughly examined, all wounds carefully explored to be sure that no diamonds are concealed and they are kept confined, removed from their companions in the compound for some days, to be sure of their not carrying off any swallowed stones.

In the compound they apparently live a happy life. Sanitation is essential and is cared for by the company. They are given, or rather sold, meat and bread, or they may provide their



own food. All types of natives are found here except the Bushmen and the Hottentots, which are rare. Apparently the ration is meat or either meat and bread. The meat is generally prepared as a sort of Irish stew and a dipper full of this is sold to each native for six pence, and a small piece of bread is added. Many of the natives, however, prefer to prepare their own food.



U-4. Shows the inside of one of the quarters in the compound,-- bunks, cooking kettles. Very poorly illuminated.





U-5. Is a general view in the compound. Shows cooking, drying clothes. The natives usually do their own cooking and washing, and also to quite an extent their own tailoring. Sewing machines are usually found everywhere in the compound.



U-6. A group of Zulus as they appear in the compound.





U-7. Shangaans dancing in the compound. Shangaan is another word for the tribe Thonga. An excellent description of this tribe is found in the "Life of a South African Tribe" by Henry A Junod, in 2 volumes, published in 1912. These natives are shipped in from the Portuguese territory near Beira.

U-8. General view in the compound. Shows the cooking pots at the left. Natives singing and dancing in the background.





I then went out north of Kimberly and drove through a red sand area where the grass is unusually good, principally Themeda trianda. The termite hills are abundant here in the grasslands. The soil is deep red throughout. The subsoil rock seems to be limestone.



U-9. Shows many termite hills with scattered acacias in a relatively luxuriant grass cover.





U-10. General view of a termite hill with George Scott in the photograph.



U-12. Heller, Shantz and Scott on a termite hill. Termites never molest one.





V-1. A general showing the unusually good growth of grass and trees. Typical of large areas north of Kimberly. The sand is apparently deep. The farmers prefer to burn off the veld each year, leaving the first grass more available for stock. Grazing animals, however, also use the coarser material.

We startled a good many steinbok. Apparently no attempt is made to dry farm this land. One field of barley was seen, but this was apparently flooded during rains or artificially irrigated. The barley looked like California feed barley. It was just coming into flower. Barley is usually cut green and marketed fresh in small bundles in the market squares. Here I collected a few seeds of Themeda which were sent in under my number 87.

There are numbers of bulbs in this section, but since they are not in flower at this time it is impossible to predict their value as ornamentals. I sent in one of these bulbs as S.P.I. 48779, called fighol, and also an atriplex, probably an intro-