NATURALIST

IN

THE TRANSVAAL.

PY

W. L. DISTANT,

WITH COLOURED PLATES AND ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Passer reinine her reil, despite our elamoure:
That which she deth not willingly display
(Desait by stincted from her will levers, sorous, and hammers."
—'Fourt' (Bayard Taylor's Transl.).

LONDON:

18 PRINCES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W. 1892.

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how a species may disappear*. In South Africa more than one species of Buck and Antelope is rapidly approaching the same fate; and if it would be exaggeration to say the days, we may safely affirm that the years of the African Lion are numbered.

There are now five routes for reaching the Transvaal from South Africa. The first is from Cape Town direct:

Cape Town to Kimberley (rail)		miles 647
†Kimberley to Fourteen Streams (coach)		47
Fourteen Streams to Klerksdorp		110
Klerksdorp to Potchefstroom .,		31
Potchefstroom to Johannesburg .,		80
Total miles	-	915

This is the quickest and favourite passenger route from England, and with it we may describe what is usually a heavy-goods route, and by way of Port Elizabeth:

	miles.
Port Elizabeth to Kimberley (rail).	485
Coach journey as detailed in Cape route.	268

Total miles . . 753

The next route viá Bloemfontein from Port Elizabeth, recently opened, is now being pushed to the Vaal River to meet the connection from Johannesburg; but before this can be done nearly a dozen either large rivers or spruits ‡ have to be bridged over:

Φ	miles.
Port Elizabeth to Colesberg (rail)	
Colesberg to Norval's Pont (Orange River)	
Norval's Pont to Bloemfontein (rail)	
Bloemfontein to Johannesburg (coach)	250
- ·	
Total miles	699

^{*} In 'Nature,' vol. xlii p. 520, Dr. Sclater has written on this matter and figured both the heads of R. simus and the common species R. bicornis.

[†] The rail now extends to Vryburg, by which the amount of coach-travelling is diminished.

[‡] A "spruit" is a small stream or rivulet.

not calmed by the reflection that in the early days of discovery it took the Portuguese a hundred years with innumerable expeditions to double the same. Cape Town, with its thriving business community and its good shops, reminds one of a flourishing seaside town in England. The fishing quarters are inhabited chiefly by Malays*, who seem, from long residence, to have quite lost the purity of their mother tongue, and the Malay women, in their best attire, affect a European costume, in which an enormous and hideous bloomer-skirt is the strongest point, a strange and unpleasant contrast to the graceful sarong I remembered in the Malay Peninsula. The South-African Museum, presided over by my old friend Roland Trimen, leaves nothing to be desired but greater space and more available funds for the acquisition of fresh specimens. One can form no adequate conception of the South-African fauna from the present compulsory crowded contents of this building. arrangement of a museum should be the reflection of a man's grasp of Zoology, but a curator has no opportunity of displaying the same if sufficient space is not, at his disposal. A local museum should perhaps follow the ideal of a man's knowledge, to know a little about everything, and everything about something : so it might he somewhat weak in several groups, but very strong und calmustive in one particular branch of Natural ka This is the case here, for Mr. Trimen is a nierial, and the collection of butterflies mindete and better worked out than chier of our colonial museums. whaten is the head of a "White this now practically leli han been shot by living sportsited in any zoological menagerie, and a or skeleton is unknown in any museum, ing a good illustration in the present day of

hope to of Malay Musculmans at the Cape have of late years the patronage of the Sultan. A school has also been founded at the best to Sultan, which, after him, has been named Hamidich Athenaum, Oct. 17, 1891).