

wear a peculiar kind of turban. By their stately air one could see that they thought themselves of considerable importance.

Many coloured people are to be seen in Cape Town of various tribes but the majority ~~are~~ have a mixture of white blood. This was caused by the early Dutch settlers taking black wives when no others could be had.

The Malays at once struck me as not of an African type of face. They are said to be Indian, at least Asiatic. By the rules of their religion intermarriage with other tribes is strictly prohibited. This has kept them as pure & distinct almost as the Jews.

The Zulus and Kaffirs are easily distinguished from the mixed race about Cape Town. They are much darker & have the mouth & chin more prominent. The Zulus generally come west for the harvest and return again to live in idleness & smoke.

On Saturday 22nd Nov. I called at Dr. Douglas's to get advice about where I should stay. He urged me to leave Cape Town as soon

as possible. Having Mr. Mackinnon at Stellenbosch I resolved to go there. ~~By~~ ^{at} 4 p.m. I left Cape Town by the railway for my quarters in the company of Prof. Thompson. Mr. Russell told him during the day of my arrival & he welcomed me as a Scotchman & his old friend. The bit of country we passed over from Cape Town is flat & little cultivated. Part of it had no vegetation: simply yellow clay & sand. A few trees near the railway could be seen, but for miles nothing except a low bush covered the ground. Some beautiful wild flowers raised their heads above the shrub & modified the desolation of the fields. When nearing Stellenbosch corn fields with yellow grain in the first month of summer gave me an idea of the fruitfulness of the country. For the first time I saw a number of ostriches stalking about in an enclosure on a farm. They seemed an enormous size for a bird. Further on in the diary when I know more about them I shall

be able to say something of their habits of life. When I arrived at the Station a Cape cart was waiting for Prof Thompson & I was taken with him to his house for supper and my baggage sent on. Most cordial was the welcome I got here. When we sat down to table I was greatly pleased with the show of beautiful flowers on the table. After tea strawberries were brought, a great treat in the month of November. Mr. Mackinnon heard of my arrival & came up to Prof Thompson's... After more than three years separation we greeted each other with a long and hearty shake of the hand, and ^{promisingly} ~~gazed~~ ^{gazed} into each others eyes ~~that~~ long lost friends. A happy night was spent as the Scotch hearts warmed to each other & talked of the alma mater & students scattered far & wide.

About 10 o'clock I went to my lodgings in Dorp Street and found I think a comfortable happy home.

Next morning I attended the Dutch Reformed Church. There was much

in the style of the seats & pulpit similar to home churches. About a hundred children sat round the pulpit listening ~~quietly~~ attentively. I felt when I saw them that the children had a place in the earthly church & were getting the abc of their education in grace for glory. The ten commandments & creed were read before the sermon & the latter while the people stood. The sermon in Dutch I could not understand. Before the close of the service a black baby was baptized. Both parents stood before the pulpit to take the vow & hear the minister's counsel. The mother then held up the child and certainly did it in a more graceful manner than some fathers are wont to do. The collection was taken at the close & received in boxes by two elders dressed in black & white ties. The white tie is worn on all occasions by the elders.

The Dutch Church is Presbyterian in its form of government but not so in the full sense in which we understand that system at home. It has three courts

session synod & assembly. The Assembly meets every three years in Cape Town and only ministers are eligible as members. The minister is elected solely by the Kirk Session by means of a call, and afterwards ordained by members of synod.

The elders that form the session are elected by the Kirk Session & the minister & retire by rotation at the end of three or four years. The congregation has thus directly no voice in ~~the~~ affairs, but can make its influence strongly felt indirectly. Before the act was passed disendowing all churches about 8 years ago a considerable grant was given to all denominations. The minister of Stellenbosch gets £200 this grant will continue during life. All ministers in the Dutch Church have at least £300 & manse.

Near the Dutch Church is situated the Theological Seminary. At present it has three professors. Marais, Hofmeyr & De Vos with about 40 students. The course of study is four years & includes

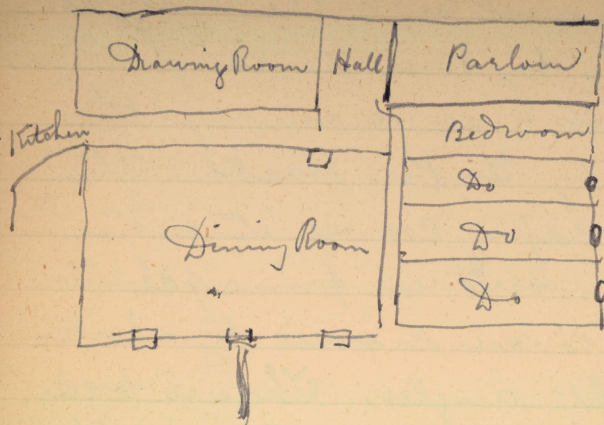
all the subjects in a liberal theological training. A few days after I came the students had a "coll" or supper to which they invited me. Mr. Mackinnon introduced me at the commencement as an old friend from Scotland. They gave a hearty cheer & welcome. At the coll the greenness of first year students is handed to their successors when they become second year ones.

A speech was made by a second year student replied to by a first: afterwards a speech was made on the professors. I replied to by Mr. Mackinnon. The head of the debating society was ^{the} next subject for a speech & he responded: lastly an oration on the ladies. The speakers were smoothly dressed in fantastic garb. The whole thing was a new feature of college social life to me.

The town of Stellenbosch lies at the base of the Drakenstein range of mountains some of whose peaks rise to the height of 5000 ft.

On the southwest side the river Eerste flows rapidly by over a rough & stony bed. Its rise is among the mountains ^{near} by Yonkers Noek. After a short & rapid course it enters Simons Bay. The three principal streets run parallel & are crossed by shorter ones at right angles. There is to the east a square with the Rhenish Church & school on one side & the English Church to the ~~right~~ left. Many modern villas & farms cluster round the town, the whole being incircled by the mountains in a horseshoe form.

The houses are mostly of an old Dutch style, roomy & light. Over the door there is generally an arched gable with the date of erection affixed. In some imitation grooved pillars are placed on each side of the door giving a massive appearance. The windows are moderately large with small sized panes of the Elisabethan style. The two large rooms form the front of the house



The outline of the mountains of South Africa generally is much more distinct than at home. This may be owing to their bareness here volcanic rock predominate!
The lights & shades at sunrise & sunset are peculiarly fine.

a drawing room & parlour. Just behind the drawing room the dining room is found facing the back. Bed rooms are arranged alongside of the dining room & are reached by a passage running parallel to the dining room.

Above the town a flow of water is taken from the river & subdivided into streams which run along the streets.

A most pleasing feature of the town is the avenues of oak trees which these were planted more than a hundred years ago & give a delightful shade from the scorching sun.

A few evenings we had most glorious moonlight. The outline is seen here with great distinctness. Over the mountains it rose shedding light almost like day and making them appear in solemn grandeur. The great dark shadowy masses tearing against the sky were weird & impressive they seemed to say "trailing clouds of glory do we come from God who is our home".

This is Orion
 The cross not being so good.

Among the multitude of stars to be seen over the heavens the southern cross has a striking distinctness & symmetry. Sirius near Orion is a beautiful star & Jupiter a planet one never ceases to admire.

On Friday evening 19th Decr. I left Stellenbosch by the ordinary train & went as far as Paarl where I got the mail train for Grahamstown. Being the beginning of Christmas holidays a great crowd of people were travelling I got into a carriage with four young men. One of them soon showed himself to be of considerable debating power & by practice would make a good colonial member. He discussed first of all the temperance question & then launched out into a speech on an uninhabited land tax that he thought should be imposed on Dutch farmers who have large tracts of country lying waste. During the early part of the first night we passed over