

The plants in the addo bush form dense thickets at the side of which paths can be cut through. The undergrowth is relatively dense and there are many vines, especially asparagus and smilax, and over many of the smaller bushes the more prostrate Pelargoniums formed dense growths.

Our food in camp consisted largely of an oatmeal porridge with milk and sugar, for breakfast, with mutton, elephant, or bushbuck meat three times a day and a very dark, heavy bread which tastes fairly good when not too sour. We also had butter, doffee in bed and two or three times extra throughout the day. Dinner is always served after dark, and the mosquitos are not troublesome. You can sit about the fire in the evening without any inconvenience.

September 7. The vegetation about the elephant camp is, from the standpoint of grazing, valuable largely because of the grass cover, an *Andropogon*-like sod grazed or burned down. This sod is filled with bulbous plants. This grassland alternates with the bush, a thick dense growth of plants of which the large *Crassula*, *Portulacaria afra* (herb. 126), *Schotia* (herb. 115 and 123) are important elements. These trees are intermingled with many spiny shrubs among which asparagus plays an important part. This bush is also filled with useful plants. The Boerboom (*Schotia*) is good for food and as a source of tannin. The *Ziziphus* has edible berries; *Portulacaria* is excellent elephant food; *Sansiveria* furnishes unusually good fiber and grows practically everywhere, while the unique barroe furnishes an excellent supply of good water and food as well from its large underground stems. *Euphorbias* are abundant and there are many forms varying from the rosette at the surface of the soil to the thin rope-like vine. The *Pelargonium* of the long, slender, vine-like type is also abundant and several species of asparagus occur.





K 9. Portulacaria afra, one of the most valuable plants of South Africa, excellent forage for elephants and grazing animals. This photograph shows very well the method of branching. The stems, although large - several inches in diameter - are soft and edible.





K 10. A detail of a Crassula (herb. 126) with Schotia in the background.



f 11. The pet elephant Jumbo chasing one of the dogs. This illustrates very well the method of carrying the ears and trunk while running at full speed. During much of this time he is squealing, for it took a long time for the elephant to become accustomed to having dogs about.



K 11. Shows Portulacaria afra at the left and gives a fairly good idea of the addo bush.

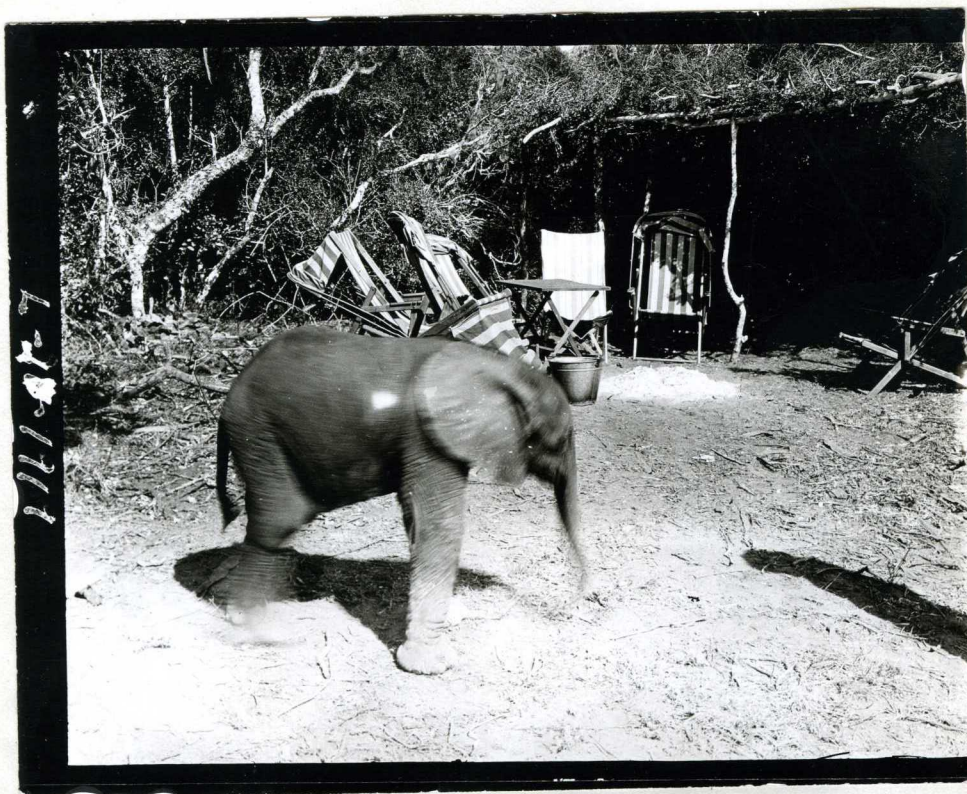


K 12. A detail of the undergrowth; Shows Sansiveria thyrsiflora, a very prominent plant which grows only in the shade of other plants.





L 1. A young African elephant, detail of the head and ear, with the keeper at the left and Mr. W. S. Shaw, an animal buyer from London at the right. This elephant was purchased for 250 pounds and died before it reached Cape Town.

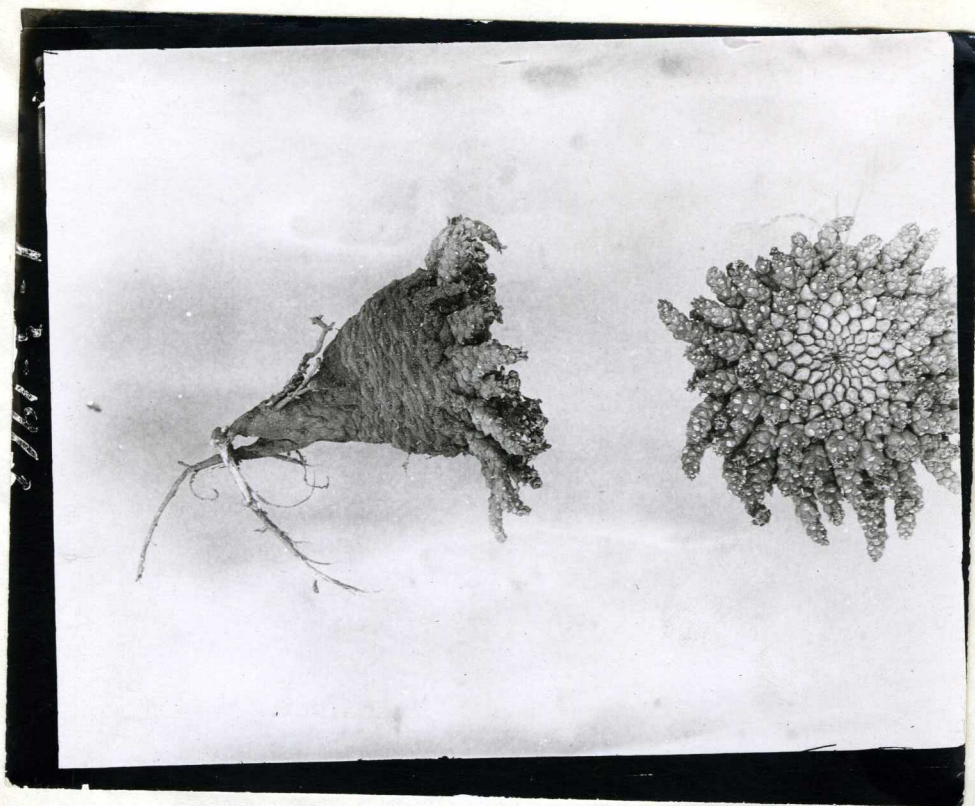


L 2. It is difficult to get a picture of these young elephants because they are constantly on the move. No possibility of taking a time exposure.

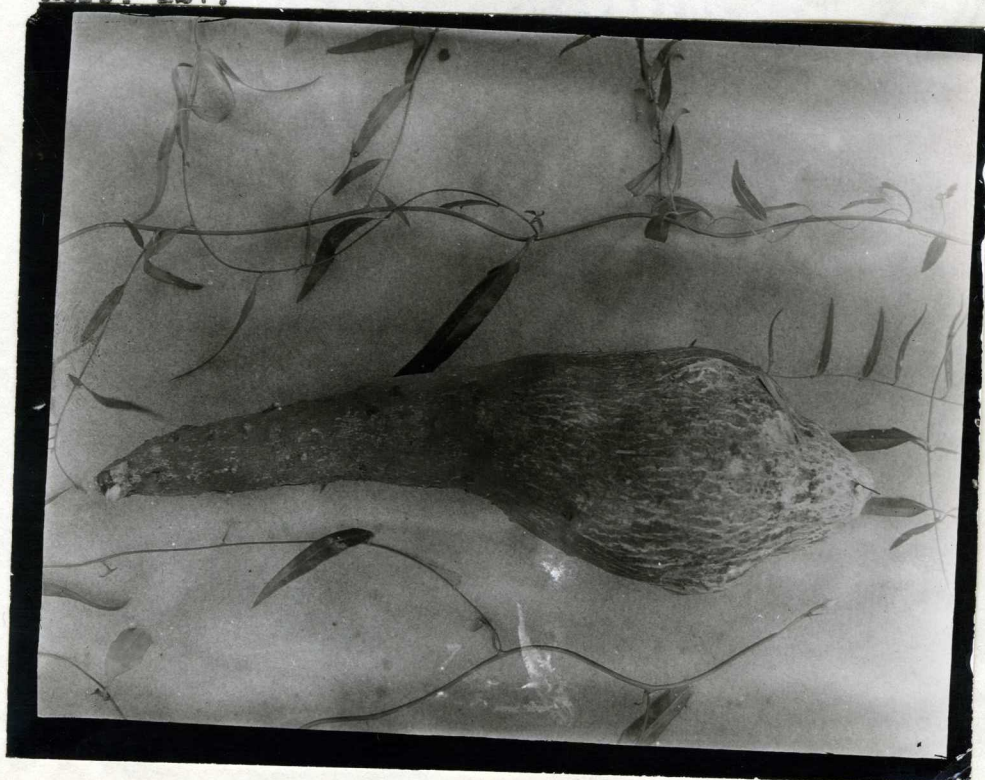
At 5 p. m. the temperature was 58 - 55° F. The altometer registered 25 feet.

September 8. 6 a. m. altometer 25, temperature 49 - 48 ° F.





L 3 . A low rosette, one of the typical Euforbias of the grassland of this section. Flowers dark brown. Herb. 127.



L 4. Half natural size. Herb. 128/ Introduction No.74. (barroe). Probably a Fockea. The fleshy root of this plant saves many lives in South Africa, since it is



one of the principal sources of water to travelers lost in the veld. It has almost no taste, is pure white inside, and the cell sap is very refreshing. It may also be used as food and preserved or candied. Vine is very slender.



L 5. Same as L 4, but shows a cross-section of one of the tubers.





L 6. Half natural size. S.P.I. 48303. A very ornamental, broad-leaved asparagus, suitable for greenhouse work and decorative purposes. The large water-storage organs form a tuberous-like mass just under the surface of the soil.



L 7. S.P.I. 48518. Acacia horrida. Herb. 133. White thorn, spines 3 inches long, shrub 4 - 1- feet high. When leafless the whole plant appears white because of the large spine. It seeds abundantly and grows mostly in the open.



L 8. A general view of the thicket of Acacia horrida.

S.P.I. 72. A small orchid collected in the Addo Bush. Has no flower.

The Euphorbias, Herb. 139, 140 and 130, grow partly or entirely in the open. 136 is a very prominent plant. It may



possibly be a Rhus, but has been called Lonicera in my notes to date because of its habits and growth.

Herb. 135 is rather common and apparently constitutes one of the principal elements of the clustered shrubs. They are very well covered with fruit, which are now dry, and these fruits are eaten by animals. This plant is a Diospyros.

From fecal examinations the elephants appear to be fond of Schotia (Herb. 115).

S.P.I. 48521. This plant, Leucospermum linnaire (?), collected at Port Elizabeth on September 3 (see Herb. 107). It is probably the same as the one photographed at Kirstenbosch (See G 12 ).

September 8. -- This was a day of considerable excitement, since the cavalcade went off early in the morning after elephants. It consisted of Major Pretorius and his corps of black gun bearers and the dogs. Two elephants were shot and one wounded and a small, rather light-colored bull calf captured. This calf followed the boys into camp. Nothing more strange to me than to see this 10-months old elephant follow men whom it had never seen up to that day as faithfully as a pet dog, keeping so close to them that its small trunk would touch their heels at every step. When once in camp it refuses to be left alone. We now have two elephants in camp. Herb. 127 to 140 were collected today.

September 9. Everybody up early and off on a trek to the dead elephants. The party consisted of Major and Mrs. Pretorius, Miss Godfrey, his secretary, Mr. Shaw, an animal