

CHAPTER IX.

Bepaalde Onderwerpe.

Tuis.

Myn vader is 'n ou man.
 Hy is sestig jaar.
 Ek is syn seun.
 Ek is di oudstē van ses kindērs.
 Daar is dri seuns en dri dogtērs.
 Di dogtērs is mysiis.
 Myn moeder is ses ēn feertig.
 Sy begin al grys word.
 Ni banjē, maar nēt soo'n bitji in haar foorhaar.
 Myn vader is ouwēr as myn moeder.
 En toch word hy nog niks grys ni.
 Myn moeder syn o'ē is ook al slēg.
 En haar tandē is ampēr almal uit.
 Ek meen di bo'ēnste, di onderstē het sy nog.
 Sy wil fēr haar nuut tandē kry.
 Maar sy het gēhoor dit kos banjē geld.
 Nou wil sy nog nēt 'n bitji wag.
 Agtēr Niiujaar gaan sy Kaap toe.
 Om 'n nuut gēbit tē laat insēt.

Specific Topics.

At Home.

*My father is an old man.
 He is sixty years old.
 I am his son.
 I am the eldest of six children.
 There are three sons and three daughters.
 The daughters are girls.
 My mother is forty-six.
 She is already getting grey.
 Not very much, but just a little in front.
 My father is older than my mother.
 And still he is not getting grey at all yet.
 My mother's eyes are bad, too.
 And she has lost nearly all her teeth.
 I mean the top ones; the lower ones she has still.
 She wants to get new teeth.
 But she has heard that they are expensive.
 Now she wants to wait a little longer.
 After New Year she will go to Cape Town.
 In order to have new teeth put in.*

Dan sal sy weer mooi lyk.	<i>Then she will look pretty again.</i>
Myn oudstē sustēr is fērgangē jaar gētrou.	<i>My eldest sister was married last year.</i>
Haar man was 'n wēduwnaar gēwees.	<i>Her husband was a widower.</i>
Syn eerstē frou hēt an di tēring gēsterwē.	<i>His first wife died of consump- tion.</i>
Hy het 'n paar kindērs, maar hul is nog banjē k'ein.	<i>He has a couple of children, but they are still very young.</i>
Hul weet niks van di dood van di moedēr.	<i>They know nothing of their mother's death.</i>
Toen di nuut moedēr in di huis kom, hēt hul so mar gēwen.	<i>When the new mother came into the home, they took to her at once.</i>
Hul was nēt as klyn kuikēntjiis wat 'n mens by 'n andēr hoendēr set.	<i>They were just like little chickens which you give to a strange hen.</i>
Ons famili was almēléwē banjē gēségēn gēwees.	<i>Our family has always been very fortunate.</i>
Ni een van ons kindērs was nog swaar siik.	<i>Not one of the children has ever been very ill.</i>
En èk hēt fadēr of moedēr ook nog nooit y'nlik slèg gēsiin.	<i>Neither have I ever seen father or mother really bad.</i>
Ons hou fēr ons maar min op met doktērs.	<i>We have very little to do with doctors.</i>
Ons eet almēléwē gēsondē kos.	<i>We always eat wholesome food.</i>
En moedēr sē dis nog di bestē doktēr.	<i>And mother says that that is the best doctor.</i>

Stad toe.

Waar gaan oom fan morrē?
 Ek gaan Kaap toe, ou broer.
 Mark toe?
 Né, èk het bésighyd by di
 prokureur.

Going to Town.

*Where are you going this morn-
 ing, uncle?
 I am going to Cape Town, old
 fellow.
 To market?
 No, I have some business at my
 attorney's.*

- Tog ni hofsakë ni?
 O, èk weet nog ni, straks kom
 daar nog iits fan.
 Wat is dan di moeilikhyd?
 Ek hèt moeitë met myn buur-
 man o'ër di watër.
 Is di watër skaars?
 Ni juist skaars ni, maar ons
 plasë het water uit een
 stroom, en hy gëbruik tē
 feul.
 En wat wil oom nou maak by
 di prokureur?
 Ek wil nèt raad neem.
 Maar sal di man ni sê, oom
 moet hof toe gaan?
 Maski sal hy so sê.
 Weet oom dis gëfaarlik?
 Daar's ni gëfaar ni as èk nèt
 rëg hèt.
 Rëg of ni rëg, di hof is almë-
 léwë 'n gëfaarlik plek.
 Hoe kom so, ou broer?
 Di prokureurs sleep ons al tē
 graag in di hof om di
 duitë.
 Het jy ondërfinding daarfan,
 ou broer?
 Ja, ordëntëlik, en èk sal ni gou
 weer soo'n toe gaan ni.
 Het jy banjë fërloor?
 Ek was eenmaal in di hof met
 'n saak wat èk gëwin hèt,
 maar di kostë was banjë
 meer gëwees as di heel
 ding wërd was.
 Het di andër party dan ni
 bëtaal ni?
- No court case, I hope?
 Oh, I don't know yet; perhaps
 something will come of it.
 What is the difficulty?
 I am having trouble with my
 neighbour about the water.
 Is the water scarce?
 Not exactly scarce, but our farms
 have their water from one
 stream, and he uses too
 much.
 And now, uncle, what are
 you going to do at the
 attorney's?
 I only want to get advice.
 But won't that man say,
 uncle, that you must go to
 court?
 Perhaps he will say so.
 Uncle, do you know that that is
 dangerous?
 There is no danger if I am in
 the right.
 Right or no right, the court
 is always a dangerous
 place.
 How so then, old fellow?
 The attorneys like to bring us
 into court for the sake of
 the money.
 Do you speak from experience,
 old man?
 Yes, rather, and I shan't go there
 again soon.
 Did you lose much?
 I was once in court with a case
 which I won, but the costs
 were much more than the
 whole thing was worth.
 Did not the other side pay
 then?*

Di ander man hèt bankrot gë-
gaan, en èk hèt ampër ni
'n penny uit hom gëkry ni.

Wat denk jy nou y'entlik fan
watersakë, ou broer ?

Ek denk, om di waarhyd tē sê,
oom, dis nog di gefaar-
likstē sakë fan almal.

Maar hullē is tog so eenfoudig.

Dit mag wees, maar èk hèt
almēléwē gësiin dat hullē
lang is, en lang sakë is
kostbaar.

Dan raai jy ni fër my om di
prokureur tē gaat siin ?

Dit wil èk ni sê ni, maar pas
nèt op fër hom as hy praat
fan di hof.

*The other man went insolvent,
and I got scarcely a penny
out of him.*

*What is your opinion of water
cases, old fellow ?*

*Uncle, to tell you the truth, they
are the most dangerous
cases of all.*

And yet they are so simple.

*That may be, but I have always
noticed that they are lengthy,
and long cases are costly.*

*Then you would not advise me
to go and see my attorney ?*

*I do not say so, only be careful
when he mentions the court.*

Rondrys.

Di maniir van rys in di land is
in di laatstē fyf en twintig
jaar banjë fërändër.

Foor di tyd hèt ons hiir ni
gëweet fan 'n tryn ni.

Di eenigstē ding wat ons hèt
kan doen, was om di kar
in tē span en tē laat fat.

Partykeer was ons tot feertiin
da'ë toe àgtër mèkaar op
di pad, maar dit was maar
niks gëwees ni.

Di mensë o'ërals was frindlik
en gasfry, en di deurë hèt
almēléwē oopgëstaan fër
freemdëlingë.

Travelling About.

*The ways of travelling in this
country have very much
changed the last twenty-
five years.*

*Before that time we didn't know
about trains down here.*

*The only thing we could do was
to inspan a cart and start.*

*Sometimes we were as long as
fourteen days travelling,
but that did not matter.*

*The people were kind and hos-
pitable everywhere, and the
doors were always open to
strangers.*

- Om rond tē trek in 'n feerwá met àg ésěls of pèrdě, dit was al tē aangěnaam gěwees.
- Dan was daar ook di ossěwá, en dit was di lèkkěrstě fan al.
- Di tryn mag nèt so feul gěmakkě hē as hy wil, maar niks kom by 'n ossěwá ni.
- Maar nou is al di eenfoudighyd wèg, en 'n mènš rys nou in Suid-Afrika rond nèt soo's in Europa.
- Di tryn is 'n wonděrlike uit-finding, dis sėkěř.
- As 'n mènš bėrėkėn wattėr gėwig soo'n ding trėk, dan bėgin 'n mènš syn kop tē draai.
- Eers hėt hy gėloop fan di Kaap tot Wellington, maar nou gaan hy al dwars deur Afrika tot Delagoa Bai toe.
- Di heelě kuns en di heelě kràg fan di tryn lê in di engine, di andėrě is maar gėwoon wa'ens.
- Di engine het 'n kėttěl waar hy stoom in maak, en di stoom werk op di willě.
- Op di maniir is dit di water wat al di krag maak.
- Daar is nog 'n andėrě ding, wat banjě wonděrlik is: dis di tram sonděr pèrdě.
- Going about in a spring-wagon with eight mules or horses, was too delightful altogether.*
- Then there was the ox-wagon too, the nicest thing of all.*
- The train may have as many comforts as it likes, but nothing equals an ox-wagon.*
- But now all this simplicity is gone, and we travel about in Africa just as one does in Europe.*
- The train is a wonderful invention, no doubt.*
- If one calculates the weight such a thing draws, one's head begins to turn.*
- First it ran from Cape Town to Wellington, but now it crosses Africa and runs up to Delagoa Bay.*
- The whole ingenuity and the whole strength of the train lie in the engine, the other carriages are but ordinary wagons.*
- The engine has a boiler in which steam is produced, and that steam acts on the wheels.*
- In that way it is the water that produces all the power.*
- There is still another thing which is very wonderful, viz., the horseless tram.*

Dis y'ëntlik 'n árigë ding, soo's hy daar deur di stratë skuif, en g'n mènes weet hoe ni.

Di krag wat fër hom dryf, noem 'n mènes élèktrisityt, maar nimand kan sê wat dit is ni.

Di eenigstë wat jy daarfan kan gëwaar, is fonkiis wat onder by di wiië uitfli.

Hy loop ni so finnik as di tryn, maar daarom twintig myl in di uur.

Maar di laastë ding wat di mènesdom nou mee rys, is maar snaaks.

Daar's di bicycle, wat hul sê, wat nèt maar kan loop, maar omfal as hy stilstaan.

'n Mènes kan skaars fërstaan hoe eenë daarop kan bly sit.

En èk hèt al gësiin wat 'n man en 'n frou agtër mēkaar op sit, en ook langs mēkaar.

Nou, hoor èk, is daar ook eenë wat 'n mens dra sondër dat hy fër hom trap.

Dis sékër nog di mooistë uitfinsël fan al, want nou kan di ruitër maar sit en word glad ni moeg ni.

Dit lyk of word di mènes hoe langër hoe slimmër.

Ek fër my fërkiis daarom maar 'n pèrd om op tē ry; èk dènk dis fyligër.

It is really a queer thing, the way it moves along the streets, no one knowing how.

The power which drives it is called electricity, but nobody can say what that is.

The only thing you can notice of it is sparks that escape from under the wheels.

It does not run so fast as the train, but still it goes twenty miles an hour.

But almost everything by which people now travel is queer.

There is the bicycle, as they call it, that can only run, but falls over when it stands still.

One can scarcely understand how a person can keep on it.

And I have seen some on which a man and a woman sit behind each other, and also beside of one another.

Now, I hear, there is one too that carries a man without pedalling.

That is undoubtedly the finest invention of all, for now the rider can just sit still and does not tire himself in the least.

It seems as if people were always getting cleverer.

I for one, however, prefer a horse to ride on; I think it safer.

- In di dorpē is di bicycles goed gēnoeg, want di stratē is mooi gēlyk om tē ry, en pèrdē tē hou is daar duur.
- In towns bicycles are all right, for the streets are nice and smooth for riding, and it is expensive to keep horses there.*
- Maar op 'n plaas bētaal di ou fadērlandsē gēwoontēs daarom almēléwē banjē bētēr.
- But on a farm the old homely customs always answer a good deal better.*
- Ek hēt al banjē gēsiin fan di jongē mēnsē fan buitē wat agtēr di nuut gēwoontēs an is.
- I have seen a great many young people from the country who are after these modern customs.*
- Maar èk siin dit maak fēr hullē glad ni gēlukkigēr, en hul fērgeet daarby di boerdēry.
- But I have noticed that they do not make them any happier, and they forget farming over them.*
- Idēr in syn stand, sē di spreekwoord: dit bēantwoord ni fēr di eenē klas mēnsē om fēr di andērē tē wil na-aap.
- Every one in his place, says the proverb: it does not pay one class of people to try and imitate another class.*
- 'n Boer op syn plaas, met syn perdē en fé, en wa'ēns en karrē, kan buitē al di uitfinsēls fan di niuwē tyd klaar kom.
- A farmer on his farm, with his horses and cattle, and wagons and carts, can get along without these many inventions of modern time.*

Op di Landē.

Morrē, Frans, hoe lyk dit met jou fan morrē agtēr di dans?

Né, Piet, èk foel nèt agtēr mēkaar, ek hēt froeg by di huis gēkom.

Dis ampēr jammēr, ek hēt fandaag met jou wil uitgaan.

In the Fields.

Good morning, Francis, how do you feel after the dance?

O, Peter, I feel quite all right, I went home early.

That's almost a pity, I wanted to take you out to-day.

Né, ou kèrèl, dit sal ni gaan ni; èk hèt gistèr gèkuiër; maar fandaag hèt èk banjè bésighyd.

Wa's jy fan plan om tē maak fandaag?

Di folk is land toe om tē ploë, en èk gaan nèt nou.

En èk het dan gèkom om tē gaat skiet!

Ekskuus tog, Piet, deus week kan ek toch ni meer tyd fèrkwis ni.

Siis, Frans, dan hèt èk di heel pad fèr niit gèry?

Jy kan afsaal en 'n bitji fèr-suim; ons kan saam land toe gaan en daar gèsèls.

Waarom is jy dan y'èntlik so haastig met di ploë?

Daar's eergistèr 'n mooi bui r'ènt uitgèsak nèt bo di landè.

Maar, èk sê, dis gèlukkig, di heel buurt is nog droog.

Dis wat èk di kans wil waarneem, ou Broer!

Wat wil jy gaat saai fandaag, Frans?

Ek hèt gèdenk, èk sal di gars pèrbeer insèt.

'n Mens hèt nou ni noodig ni om al tē pèrsiis tē wees, dis tyd fèr allès om gèsaai tē word.

Het jy goei grond fèr rog?

No, old fellow, that won't do; I took a holiday yesterday, but to-day I have much to do.

What do you intend doing to-day?

The boys have gone to the field to plough, and I am going in a moment.

And that when I came to take you out shooting!

Pardon me, Peter, this week I have no time to waste.

For shame, Francis, then I have come all this way for nothing?

You can off-saddle and stay a while; we can go to the field together and have a talk there.

What is your great hurry about ploughing?

The day before yesterday a nice shower of rain came down just on my fields.

Well, I say, that's fortunate, all the country is dry still.

That's why I want to avail myself of the chance, old fellow!

What do you want to sow to-day, Francis?

I thought I should try and get the barley in.

One need not be too particular now, it's time for everything to be sown.

Have you good soil for rye?

Di rog wil ni so règtë goed
aard op di plaas ni.

Met di korëng gaan dit sékër
bétër, nê?

Ja, di korëng bëantwoord règtë
goed hiir, en miliis ook.

Is jy van gëdagtë om 'n mooi
tuin tē hē di jaar?

Dis al 'n bitji laat, maar èk sal
daarom nog pērbeer.

Het jy boontjiis fēr saad,
andërs kan jy fan my kry.

Assemblif, ou Broer, èk sal al
tē bly wees.

Ek hēt boontjiis gëdroog, maar
daar hēt miit in gëkom.

Wattër andër groentë wil jy
plant?

Ek hēt 'n groot stuk aardappëls
en fërdër plant èk uië,
kool, wit wortëls en nog
wat blomkool.

Jy moet sékër fluks wattër ly in
di somër, nê?

Ni so danig banjë, di stuk
tuingrond is klammërig.

Kyk, hiir's nou di landë, nou
kan jy self siin hoe lëk-
kër hēt di wattër hiir gë-
spoel.

Jou dam moet ampër fol wees,
wil èk hē.

Di landë s'n dam lê nèt agtër
di bultji, di is mooi fol.

Maar di tuin s'n dam hēt
ampër niks wattër gëkry ni.

Het jy wingërd op di plaas, of
is dit tē lastig?

*Rye doesn't do so very well on
my farm.*

Wheat does better, I suppose?

*Yes, wheat answers very well
here, and so does Indian
corn.*

*Do you intend having a nice
vegetable garden this year?*

*It's rather late, but I want to
try still.*

*Have you any seed beans? If
not, I can give you some.*

*Please, old chap, I shall be very
glad indeed.*

*I dried beans, but the weevil got
into them.*

*Which other vegetables are you
planting?*

*I have a large bed of potatoes,
and besides I am planting
onions, cabbage, parsnips,
and some cauliflower.*

*I suppose you have much
watering to do in summer,
haven't you?*

*Not so very much; this piece of
garden ground is damp.*

*Now look, there are the fields,
now you can see for your-
self how nicely the rain has
been washing here.*

*Your dam must be almost full,
I should judge.*

*The dam for these fields lies just
behind the rise, it's pretty
full.*

*But the dam for the garden got
scarcely any water at all.*

*Do you have a vineyard on your
farm, or is that too trouble-
some?*

- Daar di kant lê 'n stuk win-
gërd somar by homsëlf.
- En gaan hy mooi an ?
- Hy is nog jong, maar hy staan
daarom al tē mooi.
- Denk jy fan hom tē kan pars ?
- Né, èk het ni lus in di bé-
sighyd, èk fërkoop liwërs
di druiwë in di dorp.
- Jou plaas lê daarom lékkër na
an di dorp, Frans.
- Dis juist di ding, Piit, dit gé 'n
mens lus om met tuin tē
boer.
- Het jy ordentlik frugtē ook ?
Èk siin glad ni boord ni.
- Di boord lê glad andër kant
agter di woonhuis.
- Ek denk, ek hèt di grootstē
klomp frugtēboomē in di
buurtē.
- Daar's ni alleen pèrskës en
abërkosë, maar ook appëls
en péré en banjë lammoen
en suur lammoen boomē.
- Is jou wingërdstokkë gëent of
nog fan di ou soort ?
- Ek hèt nog ni noodig gëhad
om gëentē tē neem, di
filokséra is mos nog glad
ni hiir ni.
- En hèt jy di Ostralisë luis al in
jou lammoenë gëhad ?
- Né, ook nog ni, di wèrëld hiir
hèt 'n banjë gësonde
klammaat.
- On that side lies a vineyard all
by itself.*
- And how is it doing?*
- It is young yet, but still it's
doing very well.*
- Do you think of making wine
from it?*
- No, I don't care for that work,
I shall rather sell the grapes
in town.*
- Your farm lies just nicely near
the village, Francis.*
- That's just what it is, Peter,
that's what encourages one
to grow vegetables.*
- Have you a reasonable amount
of fruit too? I have not
seen an orchard anywhere.*
- My orchard lies quite on the
other side, at the back of
the dwelling house.*
- I think I have the largest
number of fruit trees in this
neighbourhood.*
- There are not only peaches and
apricots there, but apples
and pears as well, and
many orange and lemon
trees.*
- Have you grafted vines, or the
old kind?*
- There has been no necessity for
my getting grafted ones yet,
the phylloxera is not any-
where near.*
- And have you had the Austra-
lian bug in your orange
trees?*
- No, nor yet that; the climate in
this part of the country is
very healthy.*

Is daar niks wat fër jou hindër
by di boerdery.

Ja, daar's party jarë ruspërs
in di frugtëboomë.

En as di r'ënt ni bytys kom,
is ons banjë gëplá met
roes in di gesaaidë.

Dan is daar natuurlik di groot
plaag fan di Ondërfëld, di
sprinkhanë.

Di goed is tog di laatstë jarë
al tē danig lastig gëwees.

Mag ons liwë Heer ons tog
fërdër fër di goed bëwaar.

Di foetgangërs gaan nog an,
maar di fli'ëndë goed is
al tē fërskrikkëlik.

Dis gënog om 'n mens mal tē
maak, as 'n mens siin hoe
hul di oes opfreet.

En jy moet daar by staan en
dit ankyk, want wat 'n
mens ook doen, dit help
tog almal niks ni.

Ek hoor, di Goffërmënt is nou
bésig met di swerms tē
laat ënt.

Maar ëk sē fër jou ëk glo maar
min in sukkë dingë.

Hiir is nou 'n stuk grond wat
ëk fërgangë jaar hët laat
skoon maak.

Dis flyërig, soo's jy siin, en
daar hët wilgërboomë gë-
groei.

Maak ëk hët di boomë laat kap
en di grond laat dol.

*Is there nothing that troubles
you in your farm work?*

*Yes, some years we get cater-
pillars in our fruit trees.*

*And whenever the rain does not
come in season, we are
much troubled with rust in
our crops.*

*Then of course there is the great
plague of all the up-country
districts, the locusts.*

*Those things have really been too
troublesome altogether of
late years.*

*Would to God we might be
preserved from them in
future.*

*The wingless insect is bad
enough, but the flying ones
are too terrible altogether.*

*It's enough to drive a fellow
mad to see how they devour
one's harvest.*

*And you have to stand there and
look on, for whatever you
may do, it's of no avail.*

*I hear the Government is now
busy having swarms inocu-
lated.*

*But I tell you I do not put
much faith in such things.*

*Here is a piece of ground that I
had cleared last year.*

*It's marshy, as you see, and
there were willows growing
there.*

*But I had the trees chopped
down, and the soil trenched.*

Di folk het di laastē wortēl
uitgēhaal, en nou is dit
nèt 'n gawē plekki fēr
watērlamoen en spaans-
spèk.

*The boys took out every root,
and now it makes a splendid
spot for growing water
melon and sugar melon.*

By di Kralē.

Dis regtē fris fan morrē, Jan.
Meestēr is 'n bitji tē froeg op.
Ek is maar gēwoonlik op mèt
sonop.
Ja, maar Meestēr kom ni so
froeg uit ni.
Stryk di windji altyd so skerp
in di morrē?
Hier by di kralē mees alle
morrēs fan dat di dag
breek.
Ek het 'n bitji kom kyk hoe di
fé lyk.
Né, di fé lyk nog rédēlik, maar
ons bèstē fé slaap buitē-
kant in di feld.
Di skapē is daarom almal hier?
Né, ook ni, ons is bang fēr di
brandsiik.
Wat het di kraal daar mé tē
doen?
O, banjē, 'n kraal word bēsmèt
nèt soo's 'n skaap, en
idērē skaap wat in soo 'n
kraal slaap, kry dit.
Help di dip dan ni om di
siiktē tē keer?

At the Cattle Kraals.

*It's quite fresh this morning,
John.
You (Teacher) are up a little too
early, Sir.
I am usually up by sunrise.
Yes, but you don't come out so
early.
Is the wind always so sharp in
the morning?
Here about the kraals it's
usually so every morning
after day-break.
I just came to see how the cattle
look.
The cattle look pretty fair, but
our best cattle sleep outside
in the veldt.
But the sheep are all here, aren't
they?
No they aren't, we are afraid of
the scab.
What has the kraal to do with
that?
Oh, very much, a kraal gets
infected just like a sheep,
and every sheep that sleeps
there, gets it.
Does not dipping prevent the
disease?*

- Hy hou fěr hom onder, dis al, maar hy breek daarom al tē lig weer uit. *It keeps it under, that's all, but it breaks out again very easily.*
- Ek fěrstaan jullē hēt froe'ēr daar ni fan gēweet ni. *I understand that formerly you were not troubled by scab.*
- Né, froe'ēr was di boerdery hiir in onsē land banjē makklikēr. *No, farming in our country used to be very much easier.*
- Waar kom y'entlik di pla'ē ondēr di fé fandaan? *What causes those cattle plagues?*
- Dis maar swaar om tē sē, maar gēdurig breek daar weer 'n andērē uit. *That's hard to say, but there is always another breaking out.*
- Is di brandsiik di ergusē fan almal? *Is scab the worst of them all?*
- O né, glad ni, brandsiik maak ni dood ni, as 'n mens syn skapē mooi oppas. *Oh, no, not at all, scab does not kill if one takes proper care of one's sheep.*
- Maar hy is daarom di lastigstē, nē? *But it is the most troublesome one, isn't it?*
- Ja, dis sēkēr, hy geef banjē werk fěr di boerē. *Yes, that's certain, it gives the farmers plenty of work.*
- Waar is jul dipbakkē, hiir digtē by? *Where are your dipping tanks, are they close by?*
- Né, Meestēr, Pa hēt dipbakkē gēbou met buurman saam, en hul staan op buurman s'n grond. *No, Sir, father and our neighbour have built dipping tanks together, and they are on our neighbour's ground.*
- Is daar op di oo'ēnblik siiktē onder di skapē? *Is there sickness among the sheep at present?*
- Banjē min, want di feld is mooi, daar is nēt 'n bitji rooiwater. *Very little, for the veldt is good, there is just a little "rooi-water."*
- En is di grootfé gēsond? *Are the cattle healthy?*
- Di anteelbeestē is almal fris, maar ons hēt di ossē moet afkamp, want daar was twē gēfallē van mond en klouseer onder hullē gēwees, *Our cows are all sound, but we have had to camp off the oxen, as there were two cases of foot and mouth disease among them,*

- Is daar banjë koeië in di melk?
Have you many cows in milk?
- Ja, 'n heelë paar, maar di meestë melk gaan naar di kalfërs.
Yes, a fair number, but nearly all the milk goes to the calves.
- Maak jullë ni kaas hiir op di plaas?
Don't you go in for cheese-making here?
- Né, Meestër, dit betaal ni fër ons ni.
No, Sir, that does not pay us.
- Hoe kom dan ni, Jan, kaas maak bëtaal o'ërals.
How is that, John? Cheese-making pays everywhere.
- Ja, Meestër, waar 'n mens di gël'ënyhd hët, anders ook ni.
Yes, Sir, when one is given a fair chance, otherwise not.
- Ek fërstaan nou ni mooi fër jou, Jan.
I don't quite understand you now, John.
- Ek meen, 'n mens moet 'n mens syn koeië kan foer.
I mean, one must be able to feed one's cows.
- Buitë wat di feld opléfër?
Over and above what the veldt produces?
- O sékër, 'n mens kan op di feld nooit 'n melkboerdery dëry dryf.
Certainly, a dairy farm can never be run on what the veldt produces.
- Hou jullë nooit koeië op stal?
Do you never keep any cows in the stalls?
- Dis juist di ding wat èk meen, dit doen ons ni.
That's just what I mean we never do.
- Om di kostë, of wa's y'ëntlik in di pad?
On account of the expense, or what is really in your way?
- Ons sou moet stallë bou, en dan di plaas léfër ook ni gënog foer op ni.
We should have to build sheds, and then the farm does not yield sufficient fodder.
- Dan hou jullë grootfé net om an tē teel?
Then you keep your cattle just for breeding purposes?
- Dis al, ons breng al jaar 'n klomp ossë na di mark.
That's all, we take a drove of oxen to market every year.
- Kan èk fan morrë jul pèrdë ook siin, Jan?
Can I see your horses too this morning, John?

Ja, Meestër, dit trèf nèt gë-lukkig, ons het gistër a'ënd 'n groot troep pèrdë in di kraal gëbreng.

Wat hèt jul wil maak?

Pa wil o'ër feertiin da'ë Bloemfontein toe ry, en nou soek ons fan morrë ag pèrdë uit en breng hullë in di stal om fër hul op tē foer.

Is di goed wild?

Meestër sal siin nèt nou as ons in di kraal ingaan, hoe hul tē keer gaan: daar is party fan di jongës wat nog glad ni weet wat 'n mens is.

Was hul nog nooit fan tēforë in 'n kraal?

Ja, so twé of dri maal, maar 'n mensëhand hèt nog nooit an hul gëfat.

Hoe fang jul sukkë goed?

Met 'n fangstok, Meestër, en gëwoonlik spartël hul dan so dat hul neerfal, en dan sèt ons hul 'n haltër an.

Hou jullë banjë pèrdë an hiir?

Ordëntlik banjë; ons hèt 'n tamaai kamp fan 'n myl en 'n half lang by 'n myl breed, en daar boer hullë net of hul wild was.

Ly hul ook an siiktës soo's di andërë fé?

Banjë mindër daarom, en hul mankeer ampër nooit iits so lang di feld mooi bly.

Yes, Sir, it just so happens that we kraaled a large number of horses last night.

What did you want to do with them?

Father wants to go to Bloemfontein in a fortnight's time, and we want to pick out eight horses this morning and put them in the stable to get them well fed.

Are those animals wild?

You will see presently when we get into the kraal, what an ado they'll make; there are some young ones there that do not know at all what a man is.

Were they never in a kraal before?

Yes, possibly two or three times, but no human hand has ever touched them yet.

How are such animals caught?

With a lasso, Sir, when as a rule they struggle till they drop, and then we put a halter on them.

Do you keep many horses here?

A fair number; we have a very large camp a mile and a half long by one mile wide, and there they just breed as if they were wild.

Are they troubled with diseases like the other cattle?

Very much less, and they have scarcely anything the matter with them as long as the veldt is good.

Ek sal ni om gé om 'n rypèrd
fan jullë tē koop.

Meestër kan maar uitsoek in di
kraal, daar's al tē danig
mooi rypèrdë ondër di
klomp.

Hoe feul sal jullë fër my fra?

Ek denk Pa sal Meester laat
uitsoek fër fyftiin pond
kontant.

*I should almost like to buy a
riding horse from you.*

*You can have your pick in the
kraal, Sir; there are very
nice riding horses indeed
amongst that lot.*

How much will you ask me?

*I think father will let you take
your choice for fifteen
pounds cash.*

Briifëpos en Télëgraaf.

Di wèrëld is banjë onrustig
en deur mèkaar.

Partykeer wil dit lyk of di
mènsë glad ni meer fër
iits kan wag ni.

Foornamëntlik met tyding tē
kry fan andërë plèkkë is
hullë al tē danig haastig.

In di ou tyd hèt hul bood-
skappë gëstuur di een fër
di andër met 'n gëlë-
'ënthyd.

Maar dis nou glad uit: hullë
skryf nou briiwë ampër
allë dag.

Party maak maar min anders as
nèt briiwë skryf; en dan
is hul nog glad angstig
o'ër di antwoord.

Maar dit gëbeur ook al dat
di briif nog ni gou gënog
gaan; dan télëgrafeer
hullë.

Di télëgraaf breng in 'n paar
minutë 'n boodskap o'ër,
en met 'n uur kan di
antwoord al daar wees.

Letter Post and Telegraph.

*The world is full of unrest and
confusion.*

*Sometimes it looks as if people
could not wait for anything
any more.*

*Especially are they in a dreadful
hurry about getting news
from other places.*

*In the olden times they used to
send one another news when
an opportunity offered.*

*But that is ail done away with:
they now write letters al-
most daily.*

*Some do very little else but just
write letters; and then they
are still most anxious about
the replies.*

*It happens too sometimes that
letters do not go quickly
enough; then they tele-
graph.*

*The telegraph transmits a mes-
sage in a few minutes, and
within an hour one can
have a reply.*

- Dit neem ampër ni tyd ni om 'n boodskap om di heelë wêrëld tē stuur met di télëgraar. *Almost no time is required for sending a message by wire round the entire world.*
- Di boodskap kom langs 'n draad wat o'ër di land, maar ook deur di sè loop. *The message goes along a wire which runs across the land, but through the sea as well.*
- Daar's twé masiins fër noodig, een om di boodskap af tē gé, en di andër om dit tē ontfang. *Two machines are required for it, one for sending the message, and another for receiving it.*
- Di télëgraaf word nou banjë gëbruik deur di mènse, al is dit ook duur om met hom tē werk. *The telegraph is now used very much by the people, although it is expensive to work with it.*
- Maar di briiwëpos is daarom nog di nuttigstë instëlling fan almal. *Still, the letter post is the most useful arrangement of all.*
- Foor een oulap kan 'n mens 'n briif van ag kantjiis fan di Kaap na Engëland kry. *For one penny one can get a letter of eight pages from the Cape to England.*
- Dis waarlik spotkoop fër di gëmak. *That's really no price for the convenience.*
- Froe'ër da'ë was dit feul duur-dër, maar bitji bitji het di prys afgëkom. *Formerly it was much more expensive, but gradually the price has come down.*
- Di briiwë word gërékën na hullë gëwig, en daarom is dit saak om ni al tē dikkë pampier tē gëbruik ni. *The letters are charged for according to their weight, and therefore it is important not to use too thick paper.*
- Dis al tē noodig fër 'n kind om 'n ordëntlik briif tē leer skryf in di skolë. *It is very necessary for a child to learn to write a decent letter at school.*
- En dan di handskrif, dis ook al 'n ding waar 'n mens op moet let. *And then the handwriting; that is also something that people must look after.*
- Dit staan slëg om 'n handskrif tē hë wat ni nètjis lyk ni. *It looks bad to have a handwriting that does not look decent.*

- Teu'nswoordig het di mènse ook al skryfmasiins, wat lettërs maak nè's di druklettërs in boekë.
- Di masiins word feul gëbruik in kantorë om al di briiwe éwë eendërs tē laat lyk.
- Di bésighyd van di mensdom lyk nou tē wees om o'ëral masiins foor tē maak.
- Hullë weef met masiins, bry kousë met masiins, doen naaldëwerk met masiins, praat met masiins, skryf met masiins, en maak sommë met masiins.
- 'n Mens sal dit ni gló ni, als 'n mens dit ni siin ni, maar waarlyk di masiin trëk op en tël af nè's 'n mens.
- Dit lyk of dit nog so fër sal kom, dat 'n mens ni meer harsëns noodig hët ni.
- En dis tog ook weer ni waar ni, want hoe meer masiins, hoe meer 'n man moet oppas op sommigë puntë.
- Né, di heelë ding is di, dat di mensdom al maar meer wil' tyd win om nog meer tē kan doen in di klyn tydjì wat hullë leef.
- Di haastighyd fan di werëld kan 'n mens naar maak.
- Di een jaag nog hardër as ui andër om fooruit tē kom.
- Ek gló, di eenigstë rus kry 'n mens nog ondër di klas wat di grond bëwërk.
- Now-a-days people have writing machines too, that make letters just like printed letters in books.*
- The machines are used a good deal in offices to make the letters all look alike.*
- The people's business now seems to be to make machines for everything.*
- They weave with machines, knit stockings with machines, sew with machines, talk with machines, write with machines, and do sums with machines.*
- One can't believe it without seeing it, but really the machine adds and subtracts just like a man.*
- It seems as if it were going to come so far, that men won't need brains any more.*
- And yet that is not so, for the more machines, the more we have to mind certain points.*
- No, the whole thing is this, that people always want to save more time to be able to do still more in the short time they live.*
- The world's hurry is enough to turn one sick.*
- One hurries still more than another for the sake of getting on.*
- I believe the only rest still found is among the class that tills the ground.*

Hullë hang fan di natuur af,
en by hullë kom saai en
oes, en ploeg en plant nog
op di ou tyd.

*They depend on nature, and
with them sowing and
reaping, plowing and plant-
ing still come round in the
old season.*

Water Ly.

Di land, waar ons in woon, is
'n pragtigë wërëld, maar
hy moet nèt 'n bitji meer
water gëhad hèt.

Andër landë hèt nog méré of
sukkë goetërs.

Of andërs hèt hul tamaai bèrgë,
wat ys en kapok hèt, en
feul water uitgë.

Maar di eenigstë wat ons hèt
is di ysëlikë sé langs di
kustë wat ni bruikbaar
is ni.

Goeië rëfierië hèt Suid-Afrika
maar min.

Di land léwë op di ré'ënt, en
as di ré'ënt uitbly, kom
daar somar èllëndë.

Foornamëntlik di ondërfeld ly
banjë an droogtës.

Partykeer is dit so sleg daar,
dat di rysigërs 'n èmmër
watër moet koop foor 'n
half kroon.

In sukkë tyë lyk di aarde nès
stof, want di laastë gras
brand weg.

Di fé lê somar dood langs di
pajë, dit frek by hoopë
tëgelyk.

Irrigation.

*The land in which we live is a
beautiful country, only it
should have had a little
more water.*

*Other countries always have
lakes or such things.*

*Or else they have very high
mountains which have ice
and snow, and give out
much water.*

*But the only thing we have is
that great sea along the
coast which is useless.*

*South Africa has but a few good
rivers.*

*The country exists on the rain,
and when the rain keeps off,
there is misery at once.*

*Especially the down-country
districts suffer much from
drought.*

*Sometimes things are so bad
there that travellers must
buy water at half-a-crown
a bucket.*

*At such times the earth looks all
dust, for all the grass dies.*

*The cattle just lie dead along the
roads; they die in heaps
together.*

- Om di rédě is water alméléwě 'n kostbarě artikèl. *For this reason, water is always a precious article.*
- Di mènšě pěrbeer o'erals om dit op tē dam. *People try everywhere to store it.*
- Plasě léwě fan dammē, en so ook partykeer di dorpě en stéjě. *Farms live on reservoirs, and sometimes villages and towns as well.*
- Kaapstad, by foorbeeld, het 'n ysēlike dam bo'ēn op di Tafēlberg. *Cape Town, for instance, has a very large reservoir on the top of Table Mountain.*
- Buitē op di plasě word di watēr uit fontyně gēhaal en in slootě gēly. *Out on the farms the water is taken from springs, and led in furrows.*
- Di bergwatēr is banjě koel en gēsond by di fontyn, maar di loop in di slootě fērfulil dit al tē danig. *The mountain water is very cool and wholesome at the fountain, but running through furrows pollutes it frightfully.*
- Fēr drinkwatēr is dit ampēr ni tē gēbruik ni, maar dis goed om tē ly. *For drinking purposes it can hardly be used, but it is good for irrigation.*
- Di wingērdē en frugtēboordē moet gēly word, en selfs ook di landē en tuinē. *Vineyards and orchards must be irrigated, and even lands and gardens.*
- Sondēr watēr ly kan di goed hiir by ons di somēr ni deurkom ni. *Without irrigation things here with us cannot live through the summer.*
- Boomē kan dit, omdat hul wortēls so diip gaan, maar plantē fērlep en droog op. *Trees can do it, because their roots go so deep, but plants wither and dry up.*
- Op plasě wat ni sterk fontyně het, moet di boerē dammē maak. *On farms which possess no strong springs, the farmers must construct reservoirs.*
- Hullē bou 'n wal wat nē's as 'n kom di ré'ēnwater uit di omtrek opfang. *They make a wall which, like a basin, catches up the rain-water from the surrounding country.*
- Party fan di dammē is banjě groot en mooi. *Some of these reservoirs are very large and pretty.*
- Daar groei gēwoonlik wilgērboomē an di kant fan di wal. *There are usually some willows growing along the wall.*

Dis lekkër koel om daar somers
in di agtèrmiddag te loop
sit.

Soo'n damwal het 'n pyp wat
daar deur loop, met 'n
prop erin wat di water
keer.

Di boerë noem soo'n pyp 'n
pomp.

As di water op di landë of in
di tuinë noodig is, word
di pomp oopgëmaak, en
di water stroom deur di
pyp in 'n sloot of na di
plekkë.

Di mensë hèt in di laastë tyd
banjë bëgin om water tē
boor in di klippë, en op 'n
ménigtë fan plasë hèt hul
goeie suiwëre water gëfind.

*It is nice and cool to go and sit
there in summer in the
afternoon.*

*Such a wall has a pipe running
through it with a stopper
to hold the water back.*

*The farmers call such a pipe a
pump.*

*When the water is required for
the lands or in the gardens,
the pump is opened, and the
water runs through the pipe
down to those places in a
furrow.*

*The people have of late begun to
do a good deal of boring in
rock, and on many farms
they have found good and
pure water.*

Di folk fan Suid-Afrika.

The people of South Africa.

Party wil hê ons kan ni denk
an 'n Afrikaansë folk ni,
omdat di élémentë al tē
banjë is.

Maar hullë wat so praat, fër-
geet, dat dit maar met di
meestë folkë so gëwees
hèt.

Wat mensë tot 'n nasi maak, is
di eenhyd fan di belangë
wat hullë bëoog.

Di ondërskyd fan gëboortë fal
weg, as di eenhyd eenmaal
kom.

*Some people are of opinion that
we cannot think of an
Africander nation, as there
are too many elements.*

*But they who talk like that,
forget that this has been the
case with most nations.*

*What makes people one nation,
is the unity of interests they
have in view.*

*The differences of birth dwindle
away when once unity is
established.*

- As di land daarom maar nèt kan tyd kry, sal di nasi fanself fër hom form.
- Op di oo'ënblik is ons al tē danig banjē fērdeel door talē, gēwoontēs, gēboortē, en kleur.
- 'n Mens kry hiir an di Kaap 'n mēngelmoes fan di meestē folkē fan di aardē.
- Daar is Engēlsē, Hollandērs, Amérikaandērs, Duistērs, Fransē, Italianērs, Griekē, Arabiirē, Indiērs, bēhalvē nog di Hottentots en Kaf fēr nasiis.
- 'n Mens kan fērstaan hoe moeilik dit moet wees soo 'n spul te rēgeer.
- Di Hottentots en Kaffērs is ni di eerstē bēwonērs fan di land gēwees ni.
- Hullē het fan di Noordē gēkom, niit so danig feul froe'ēr as di eerstē blankē.
- By party fan hullē léwē dit nog in di herindēring fan di folk.
- Di Kaffēr stammē wat ons hiir hēt, bēhoor almal tot di grootē Bantoe famili.
- Hul sprakē is fērskillēnd, maar dis daarom an mēkaar fērwant.
- Di Basutos staan apart fan di andēr nasiis, en hul weet ordēntlik banjē fan hul gēsکیدēnis.
- If, therefore, the country can only get time, the nation will be formed of itself.*
- At present we are too much divided altogether by languages, habits, birth, and colour.*
- One meets here at the Cape with a mixture of most of the nations of the earth.*
- There are English, Hollanders, Americans, Germans, French, Italians, Greeks, Arabs, Indians, besides Hottentots and Kafir tribes.*
- One can understand how difficult it must be to govern such a crowd.*
- The Hottentots and Kafirs were not the original inhabitants of this country.*
- They came from the North, not so very much earlier than the first white people.*
- With some of them, a national remembrance of this is still extant.*
- The Kafir tribes which we have here all belong to the great Bantu family.*
- They speak different tongues, which still are mutually related.*
- The Basutos stand apart from the other nations, and know a good deal of their history.*

- Toen di Foortrekkers di eerste met di Kaffers te doen kry, was daar kaptyns onder hulle wat groot mag gehad het.
- Di Boerë het banjè fan hulle gely di eerste tyd, want hulle was moordsugtigë nasiis gewees.
- Di Basutos het di land Suid fan di Calëdon Rëfiir al fan 1825 in besit gehad.
- Hulle is nog op 'n manier 'n nasi wat op homself staan.
- Hulle het hul y'ë kaptyns en 'n groot oppërhoof, en maak hul y'ë wettë, maar di land staan daarom onder Engëland.
- Daar is goeië skolë in Basutoland, en di meestë fan di kinders kry 'n édukasi.
- Di Fransë Sendëlings het banjè fër di nasi gëdoen, en het Kristëndom en bëskafig al twë in di land gëbreng.
- Op di groot stasi Morija is 'n skool fër onderwysers en een fër sendëlings, en hul het daar ook 'n drukkery, waar al di boekë fër di land gëdruk word.
- Fërdër is daar di Soeloes bó Natal, di Rooi Kaffers, di Kraal Kaffers, di Tembukiis, di Pondoos, en di Matabellë.
- When the Pioneers first came upon the Kafirs, there were chiefs among them of great power.*
- The Boers suffered much from them at first, for they were bloodthirsty nations.*
- The Basutos have occupied the country South of the Caledon River ever since 1825.*
- They are, in a way, an independent nation still.*
- They have their chiefs and a paramount chief, and make their own laws, but yet the country is under England.*
- There are some good schools in Basutoland, and most of the children are being educated.*
- The French Missionaries have done a good deal for the nation, and brought both Christianity and civilization into the country.*
- On the chief station, Morijah, there is one school for teachers and one for missionaries, and they have also a printing office there, where all the books for the country are printed.*
- Further we have the Zulus North of Natal, the Red Kafirs, the Fingoes, the Tembukis, the Pundos, and the Matabele.*

Hullë is in getal banjë meer as di wit mensë fan di land, en daarom përbëer di goffërmènt gëdurig om meer wit mensë te kry.

Idëreen wat fan Europeesë afkoms is en hiir in di land gëborë, rékën ons onder di Afrikaandërs.

Hullë behoor al di fërskillë wat hullë hët op sy të set, om een grootë folk të maak fan di Kaap tot aan di Sambësi.

Op di maniiir alleen kan daar welfaart in di land kom, en kan di Europeesë élë-mènt bly staan teu'ën di sterkë inboorlingë élëment, wat nog kragtiger word deur di opfoeding wat di kleurlingë ontfang.

In numbers they are far superior to the white races of the country, and for that reason the government is always trying to get more whites.

Everyone of European descent and born in this country is reckoned among the Afri-canders.

They ought to set aside all differences, so as to make one great nation from Cape Town to the Zambesi.

Only in this way can the country prosper, and will the European element be able to hold its own against the native element, which is gradually getting stronger by reason of the education the natives are receiving.

Produktë fan di Grond.

Dis fër niit om të sê dat Suid Africa niks oplëfër.

Ek hët dit al banjë gëhoor, maar dis puur lastër.

Dis waar dat di landbou ni bloei soo's in andër landë.

Maar di grond wat ons bëwoon is banjë ryk an dëlfstoffë.

Dëlfstoffë is goetërs, soo's mëtalë, wat 'n mens uit di grond grawë.

Products of the Soil.

It's no good saying that South Africa does not produce anything.

I have heard this asserted many times, but it's nothing but a libel.

It's true that agriculture does not flourish as in other countries.

But the ground we live upon is very rich in minerals.

Minerals are things, like metals, that are dug out of the ground.

- Heeltēmaal by toefal hēt di mense diamantē gēkry.
By a mere accident diamonds were found.
- 'n Kind het 'n skip opgētēl wat blink, om fēr 'n ander tē gooi met hom saam.
A child picked up a shining stone to throw at another.
- Di klip hēt in di handē gēraak van een wat fērstand had fan klippē, en hēt yndēlik by di goffērneur angēkom.
That stone got into the hands of one who had understanding of precious stones, and finally got to the governor.
- Hullē hēt di klip onderzoek, en dit hēt uitgēkom dat dit 'n diamant was.
They examined that stone, and found that it was a diamond.
- Toen hēt di mense bēgin grawē daar by Kimbērley en waar di Vaal in di Oranjē Rēfir loop.
Then people began to dig in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, and at the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.
- Daar by Kimbērley hēt stadig an 'n ysēlikē gat in di grond gēkom, en dit is nou di grootstē gat in di wērēld.
At Kimberley they gradually made a large hole in the ground, which is now the largest hole on earth.
- Hullē graaf daar nou ni meer diamantē van bó af ni, maar al di werk is diip onder di aardē.
They do not now dig diamonds there from the surface: all the work is deep underground.
- Daar is duisendē fan Kaffērs wat daar in di myn werk.
There are thousands of Kafirs there working in the mine.
- Hul fērhuur hullē fēr ses maandē, en in di tyd bly hullē op di myn syn grond in wat hul noem "compounds."
They hire themselves out for six months, and during that period they are kept on the mine premises in what are called "compounds."
- Di stammē woon daar by mēkaar nēs in di fērskillendē landē.
The tribes live there together as in the different countries.
- Hullē koop hul kos en kleerē als in di compound.
They buy all their food and clothing in the compound.
- Daar word Sondags ook kerk fēr hullē gēhou in hullē fērskillendē talē.
On Sunday church services are held for them in their different tongues.

- As di een klomp di kerk uitkom gaan di ander in, en dan is di diens weer in 'n andër taal.
- Hullë werk in skoftë fan ag uur, di eenë ag uur in di myn en di andëř ag uur bó.
- Di werk gaan natuurlik dag en nag deur, want ondër in di myn is dit maar altyd nag.
- Di diamantë lê in 'n soort fan grond wat 'n blouagtig kleur hêt.
- Di grond word losgëkap en bo'ën toe gëbreng.
- Daar word hy eers op feldë uitgëspry om tē droog, so dat di son fër hom kan laat krummël.
- Dan kom hy in di meul, waar skerpë ystër tandë for hom an stukkiis breek.
- O'ër di stukkiis laat hul 'n stroom water gaan, om di grond uit tē was.
- Di klippë kom dan almal in 'n masiin wat uit siffë bëstaän, gròwë en fynë, almal langs mëkaar op 'n streep.
- Di siffë stoot soetjës op en neer, nes 'n pols in 'n slagaar: daarom noem hul di masiin di "pulsator."
- Di klippë kom eers op di gròwë siffë, en wat daar deur fal op di fynëřë.
- When one party comes out of church the next goes in, and then the service is in another language.*
- They work in relays of eight hours, eight hours in the mine, and the next eight hours on the surface.*
- Of course the work is kept up night and day, for down below in the mine it is always night.*
- The diamonds are embedded in a kind of soil which has a bluish colour.*
- That soil is loosened with picks and brought to the surface.*
- There it is first spread out on fields to dry, so that the sun may split it up.*
- Then it goes to the mill, where sharp iron teeth grind it into little bits.*
- A stream of water is passed over those pieces, to wash out the soil.*
- Then the stones go to a machine consisting of sieves, coarse and fine, placed alongside one another in a row.*
- These sieves move gently up and down like the pulse of an artery; for this reason they call that machine a "pulsator."*
- The stones are first put on the coarse sieves, and all that go through them go to the finer ones.*

Yndlik is di siffē so fyn, dat
ampēr niks meer kan deur
fal ni.

O'ēr al di siffē loop gēdurig
watēr om di klippē skoon
tē spoel.

Di mensē wat by di siffē staan,
let op of daar ni diamantē
is onder di klippē wat bō
bly lê.

Di laastē sifsēls word op tafēls
uitgēgooi en daar met di
hand uitgēsoek.

As di Kaffērs uit di myn kom,
word hul nakēnd onder-
soek om tē weet of hul ni
diamantē wēdra.

Party keer is dit gēbeur dat hul
di goed inslok, om dit
latēr weer tē kry en te
fērkoop.

Maar di straffē op di steel fan
diamantē is gēfaarlik swaar
gēmaak, en dit hou dit
ondēr.

Fēr di gēringstē o'ērtrēding fan
di wēt gē hullē somar
sēwē jaar in di tronk.

*At last the sieves are so fine that
hardly anything can go
through.*

*Water is constantly passed over
all the sieves to wash the
stones clean.*

*People standing at the sieves
watch for diamonds among
the stones which remain on
the top.*

*The final siftings are thrown out
on tables and there sorted
by hand.*

*When the Kafirs leave the mine
they are searched naked, to
be sure that they do not
carry away diamonds.*

*It has happened sometimes that
they have swallowed them
in order to get them again
later on, and sell them.*

*But the penalties for stealing
diamonds have been made
tremendously heavy, and so
it is kept under.*

*For the slightest infringement of
the law, they make nothing
of giving seven years' im-
prisonment.*

Suid-Afrikaansē Industri.

South African Industries.

As 'n mens fan industri spreek,
dan meen dit wat 'n nasi
y'ëntlik foortbreng.

Di plasē breng korēng en
frugtē op, en ook banjē
wol, maar dis ni industri
ni.

*When we speak about industry,
we mean what a nation
actually produces.*

*The farms produce corn and
fruit, and much wool too,
but that is not industry,*

- Industri maak dingě fan di produktě fan di land om dit an anděřě nasiis tě fěrkoop, of deur di y'ě nasi te laat gěbruik.
- Industry makes things from the products of the country to sell them to other nations or for home consumption.*
- Wol industri bėđui daarom dat di nasi uit di skaapwol kleerě maak in plaas fan dit in tě foer.
- Wool industry, therefore, means that the nation manufactures clothing out of the wool of its sheep, instead of importing it.*
- Maar onsě land is freeslik agterlik in sukkě dingě.
- Our country, however, is fearfully behind in these matters.*
- An di Kaap, op Worcester, an di Perl en op Oudtshoorn word karrě en wa'ěns gemaak—dis industri.
- In Cape Town, Worcester, Paarl and Oudtshoorn, carts and waggons are made—that is an industry.*
- So praat hul ook fan di goud industri, omdat di goud hiir word gėgrawě en gėsmelt.
- So people speak also of the gold industry, because the gold is dug and smelted here.*
- Mėtalě het onsě land 'n mėnigtě, goud, silfěr, koper, tin, banjě meer as ons nog weet.
- Our country has an abundance of metals; gold, silver, copper, tin, much more than we yet know.*
- Dit lē allēs onděr di aardě ferberrě, en in di klippě bėgrawě.
- All this lies hidden under the ground, and buried amid the rocks.*
- Di goudmyně is di meestě in Transvaal en Mashonaland.
- Gold mines are mostly found in the Transvaal and Mashonaland.*
- Johannėsburg is di middėlpunt fan di myně.
- Johannesburg is the centre of the mines.*
- Dis mooi om tě siin hoe dit grawě toegaan.
- It is nice to see how the digging is done.*
- Di klip wat losgėmaak is uit di aardě, word in di stampers gėbrėng.
- The rock which is got loose out of the earth, is taken to the batteries.*
- Daar word hy tot gruis fěrmaal.
- There it is ground to powder.*

- Di fynē stof laat hullē o'er pannē loop, waar di kwik di goudstof fang.
- This fine powder is run through pans in which mercury catches up the gold dust.*
- n' Mens kry ook partykeers stukkiis goud, maar dis los in di slootē.
- Nuggets of gold are also sometimes met with, but they are found loose in stream-beds.*
- Daar sal banjē geld uit di mynē gēmaak word di eerstē tyd wat nou kom.
- There will be a good deal of money made out of the mines shortly.*
- Daar is al feul geld ingēsteek, maar di mensē is fan meening om di kapitalē nog grootē tē maak.
- There is already a good deal of money sunk in them, but people intend increasing their capital still.*
- Hullē sal ook bēgin denk an di andērē mynē, soo's di silfēr en di tin.
- They will also begin to think about the other mines, like the silver and tin mines.*
- Di kopēr word al druk gēgrawē in di wēstē fan Klein Namakwaland.
- Copper is being dug out in large quantities in the West of Little Namaqualand.*
- Natuurlijk bētaal di goudmynē di bestē, maar di bēwerking is ook di duurstē.
- Of course the gold mines pay the best, but the working of them is the most expensive too.*
- Nog iits wat ondēr di naam van industri fal, is di grawē fan kool.
- Another thing falling under the head of industry is the mining of coal.*
- Koolmynē is daar ook ordēnt lik, in Natal, langs di Vaal refiir, by Moltino en op andērē plekkē.
- There are a fair number of coal mines also, in Natal, along the Vaal River, near Molteno, and in other places.*
- Party mensē denk dat di heelē Karroo 'n grootē koolbed onder hom hēt.
- Some people think that the whole of the Karroo has a large coal bed under it.*
- As dit waar is, sal dit 'n grootē toekoms fēr di land wees.
- If that is true, it will be a grand future for the country.*
- Di Engelsē kool is sofēr nog di bestē fan di wērēld, maar hy fērmindēr al jaar.
- English coal is thus far the best in the world, but it diminishes every year.*
- Ons kool hiir gé meer rook as di Engelsē en mindēr hittē.
- Our local coal gives off more smoke than the English, and less heat.*

- Party fan di spoorwéë gëbruik nou di Kaapsë kool fër di engines.
- Leerlooi is nog 'n ander tak fan industri waar di nasi iits an doen, maar ni feul ni.
- Dis jammer om ons produktë weg tē stuur, en dit in andër landë tē laat fërwerk.
- Ons bétaal di frag so'ëntoe, en di frag tērug, en dan di inkommēde regtë; en dan fërloor ons ook nog di werkloon wat andër nasiis daaruit trek.
- As dit so moet bly deurgaan, sal di Afrikaansë nasi nooit tot iits kan kom ni.
- Ons moet ons y'ë kleerasi en skoenë maak, en nog 'n bitji o'ërhou om tē fërkoop.
- Wat ons noodig hèt, is mannë met geld wat ni om gé as hul 'n bitji fërloor, en wat ons op di beenë wil help met sukkë dingë.
- Ongëlukkig is daar 'n heel party mensë wat hiir hul geld maak, en dan wèg-trèk.
- Some of the railways are now using Cape coal for their engines.*
- Tanning is another branch of industry which is practised to some extent, though not much.*
- It is a pity to send our products away, to have them manufactured in other countries.*
- We pay the freight there and back, and then the customs duty; and, besides that, we lose the wages which other nations get out of it.*
- If that must continue, the Africaner nation will never come to anything.*
- We should make our own clothes and boots, and a few more too for trading.*
- What we want is some men with money who do not mind if they lose a little, and who will give us a start in such matters.*
- Unfortunately, there are a great number of persons who make their money here and then leave.*

Kerkë en Skolë.

Daar is al tē banjë godsdienstë in onsë land.

Hydëns kry 'n mens sofeul hy maar wil ondër di inboorlingë.

Churches and Schools.

There are a great many religious persuasions in our country.

Heathens one can find as many as one cares to among the natives.

Dan is daar Slamsë, meest an di Kaap.

Hullë stam af fan slawë wat froe'ër jarë uit Java gëkom hët.

Ferdër is daar Kristënë, fërdeel in allerly gënootskappë.

Daar is di Engelsë kerk, di Wesleyaansë, di Baptistë, di Adfëntistë, di Katoliikë, en nog 'n heel party meer.

Maar onder di Afrikaandërs is di Hollans Grifformeerdë Kerk fërweg di sterkstë.

Froe'ër hët di Kerk Goffërmènts ondërsteuning gëontfang.

Daar is nou selfs nog 'n paar fan di ou prédikantë wat di ondërsteuning ontfang, tot hul dood gaan.

Di kerkë het in onse land banjë gëdoen fër di skolë.

Foornamëntlik is di Hollandsë Kerk 'n kragtigë steun gëwees fër di Goffërmènt skolë.

In di laastë jarë hët di aantal skolë wonderlik toegëneem.

Di Goffërmènt werk hard om di bëfolling fan di land 'n bëhoorlik édukasi të gé.

Di eerstë skoolmeestërs in Suid-Afrika was weggëloopë matrosë en afgëdanktë soldatë.

Then there are Mohammedans, mostly about Cape Town.

They are descended from slaves who formerly came from Java.

Then there are Christians, divided into various denominations.

There are the Church of England, the Wesleyan, the Baptist, the Adventist, the Roman Catholic churches, and many more.

But among Africans the Dutch Reformed Church is by far the strongest.

Formerly this Church used to have Government support.

There are even now a few of the old ministers who draw the grant till they die.

The churches have done much in our country for schools.

Especially the Dutch Church has been a strong support to Government schools.

Of late years the number of schools has increased marvelously.

The Government does a great deal to provide the population of the country with a good education.

The first schoolmasters of South Africa were run-away sailors and time-expired soldiers.

Hullë hèt rondgëtrèk van plaas na plaas, en hèt o'ëral dri maandë fërsuim om di kindërs tē leer.

Wat hullë gëleer hèt, was om tē lees en tē skryf, en dan di kattëkismus fan di kerk om tē kan angëneem word.

Ons hèt nou skolë fan fërskil-lendë gradë.

Di derdë-klas skolë leer maar nèt di bëginsëls van lees, skryf en sommë.

Di tweedë-klas skolë gé di gëwonë la'ërë édukasi, soo's di folksskolë o'ëral.

Di eerstë-klas skolë bëryd di kindërs fër hoo'ër édukasi an di hoogë skolë.

Soo's di skolë is, so is ook di ondërwijsërs, en di èk-samës wat hul maak.

Daar is nog maar min mensë in onsë land wat di eerstë klas ondërwysërs èksamë gëmaak hèt.

Ondërwysërs fan di tweedë graad is daar al 'n heel party, en hul maak almal matrikulasi eers.

Di Goffërmènt skolë word al jaar gëinspèkteer deur 'n man wat di Goffërmènt uitstuur.

Hy kyk hoe dit met di kindërs staan en rapporteer fër di Kantoor fan Ondërwys.

As di rapport foldoendë is, kry di skool di toela'ë fër di jaar, maar andërs ni.

They used to go about from farm to farm, and at each place they stayed three months to teach the children.

What they taught was reading and writing, and then the catechism of the Church to prepare for membership.

We have now schools of different grades.

The third-class schools only teach the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The second-class schools give the ordinary elementary education, as public schools do everywhere.

The first-class schools prepare the children for higher education at the universities.

As the schools, so are the teachers and the examinations they pass.

There are but few people yet in our country who have passed the first-class teachers' examination.

There is already a large number of second-class teachers, and they all pass the matriculation first.

Government schools are annually inspected by a man sent out by Government.

He sees how the children stand, and reports to the Education Office.

If the report is satisfactory, the school gets the grant for that year, otherwise not.

Op diselfdē tyd passeer di kinders hul standaars, en so weet hul gēdurig waar hul staan.

At the same time the children pass their standards and so always know where they stand.

By 'n publiekē Fērgadēring.

Het jy di ankondiging gēsiin, neef Saarl?

Wattēr ankondiging mag dit wees?

Ek praat fan di pollētiikē byeenkoms.

Ekskuus, di ding het my ontgaan.

Sal dit iits fan bēlang wees?

Ek sou so meen, di distrik wil 'n rēsolusi passeer om di goffērment uit te gooi.

Wi sal di eerstē rēsolusi foorstel?

Oom Abram, fēr hom hēt di laastē man rēspēk.

Kom, man, trēk fēr jou an, ons gaan soo'n toe.

Di burgēmeestēr bēklé di foor-sittērsstoel.

Di dorp syn meestēr hou di notulē.

Di notulē fan di laastē fērgadēring word eers bēkragtig.

Di foorstittēr fērklar di doel fan di byeenkoms.

Mēneer di Foorstittēr, èk hēt hiir 'n foorstèl wat èk wil maak.

At a public Meeting.

Have you seen the announcement, cousin Charles?

What announcement may that be?

I am speaking of our political meeting.

Excuse me, that matter had escaped me.

Will it be anything of importance?

I should think so, the district wants to pass a resolution to wreck the government.

Who will move the first resolution?

Uncle Abraham; all the people respect him.

Come, old fellow, get dressed, we'll go there.

The Mayor will be in the chair.

The teacher of the place will keep the minutes.

The minutes of the last meeting are first approved.

The chairman explains the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a resolution which I wish to move.

- Ek sekkondeer di foorstel, Mëneer di Foorsittër.
 Hèt imand nog aanmerkings? so ni, dan breng èk di ding tot stemming.
 Ek objèkteer daarteu'ë, Mëneer di Foorsittër.
 Wat is jou grondë, broer Willëm?
 Di uitlèg is ni heeltëmaal duidëlik ni.
 Ek kan ni mooi agter kom wat hy meen.
 Ek is tēfrédë, èk fërstaan dit nou bëtër.
 Mëneer di Foorsittër, èk wens 'n amèndëmènt in tē breng.
 Di amèndëmènt sal di eerste tot stemming kom.
 Sé'ëntiin teu'ë, twalëf foor: ek fërklar di amèndëmènt fërwerp.
 En nou kom di oorspronkëlik foorstël an di beurt.
 Ek fërklar di foorstël eenparig angëneem.
 Is daar nog iits andërs wat foor di fërgadëring bëhoor tē kom?
 So ni, dan bedank èk di heerë lédë foor di grootë opkoms.
 Ek stel 'n bédanki foor an di foorsittër fër di werk fanandaag.
 En èk denk ons bëhoor ook di bëkwamë maniiër tē èrkèn waarop di sèkrëtaris di notulë hou.
- I second that resolution, Mr. Chairman.*
Has anyone any remarks? If not, I'll bring the matter to the vote.
I object to that, Mr. Chairman.
What are your grounds, brother William?
The explanation is not quite clear.
I cannot quite make out what he means.
I am satisfied; I understand it better now.
Mr. Chairman, I wish to move an amendment.
The amendment will be voted upon first.
Seventeen against, twelve in favour — I declare the amendment lost.
And now the original resolution will be put.
I declare the resolution carried unanimously.
Is there anything else that ought to come before the meeting?
If not, I wish to thank the members for this large representation.
I move a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the work of to-day.
And I think we ought to acknowledge the able way in which the Secretary keeps the minutes.

Di rapporte fan di byeen-
komste is 'n eer fêr ons
Fereeniging.

Di fêrgadering sal gësluit word
met di sing fan di Folks-
liid.

*The reports of the meetings are
an honour to our Society.*

*The meeting will close with the
singing of the National
Anthem.*

Hofsakë.

Daar's dri dingë wat 'n mens
Hof noem op Kaaps
Hollans: di koningshof,
di gërëghshof, en di kèrk-
hof.

Fan di eerstë en di laatstë wil
ons nou ni praat ni, nèt
maar 'n woordji o'ër di
tweedë.

'n Gërëghshof is 'n plèk waar
gërëgsakë deur règtërs
fêrhuor word.

As 'n man kwaad doen, steel,
moor, of so iits, fat di
gërëg fêr hom.

Di polisi breng fêr hom na di
Hof, en daar word hy
fêrhuor.

As hy dan word skuldig fêr-
klaar, word hy gëfonnis.

Of as di skuld ni kan bëwys
word ni, word hy frygëstèl.

Das wat hul di strafrëgspléging
noem, of krimineel, soo's
hul sê.

As 'n man iits o'ër 'n andër tē
klá het, gaan hy daarmee
ook na di Hof.

Court Matters.

*There are three things which in
Cape Dutch are called
"Court": the king's court,
the court of justice, and the
churchyard.*

*We shall not now speak about
the first and the last, just a
few words about the second.*

*A court of justice is a place
where law suits are heard
by judges.*

*If a man commits wrong—
steals, murders, or any-
thing like that—the law
has him arrested.*

*The police take him up to court,
and there he stands his
trial.*

*If he is found guilty, sentence
is passed upon him.*

*Or if his guilt cannot be proved,
he is discharged.*

*This is what is called criminal
administration of justice.*

*If a man has a complaint
against another, he goes to
Court with that too.*

- Foornamëntlik as een fër 'n andër iits skuld, en ni wil bëtaal ni. *Epecially if one owes another anything and won't pay it.*
- Sukkë sakë word ook fërhoor, en di rëgtërs doen uitspraak. *Such matters are heard too, and the judges give judgment.*
- Hullë sê wi rëg het, en wi onrëg. *They say who is in the right and who is in the wrong.*
- Dis di burgërlykë, of wat hul sê siviilë rëgspléging. *That is what is called civil administration of justice.*
- Al di Howë het ni diselfdë mag ni. *Not all Courts have the same power.*
- Party word gëhou foor Frédë-rëgtërs, party foor Magistrate, en party foor Rëgtërs. *Some are held before Justices of the Peace, some before Magistrates, and some before Judges.*
- Di mag fan 'n Hof om uitspraak tē doen noem 'n mens di jurisdiksi. *The power of a Court to give judgment is called its jurisdiction.*
- As di la'ë Hof uitspraak doen, en 'n mens is ni tēfrédë ni, dan kan hy appelleer na 'n hoo'ër Hof. *If a lower Court gives judgment, and one is not satisfied, he can appeal to a higher Court.*
- Daar's almëléwë mannë noodig om sakë in di Hof tē brëng, en dit fër di rëgtërs duidëlik tē maak. *There are always men required to bring matters into Court, and explain them to the Judges.*
- In di la'ërë Howë is dit agentë wat so maak, maar in di hoo'ërë is dit adfokatë. *In the lower Courts this is done by agents, but in the higher by barristers.*
- Sukkë mannë word gëhuur deur di mensë wat di sakë foor di Hof brëng. *Such men are engaged by the people who bring matters into Court.*
- Nog 'n andër soort fan wëts-mannë is di prokureurs. *Another kind of legal men is the attorneys.*
- Hul neem di sakë fan di mensë, en ondërsoek dit, en maak dit klaar fër di adfokatë. *They take cases from the people, investigate them, and prepare them for the barristers.*

Hullë is tē danig nuttigē mannē
fēr di publiik, wat ni kan
fēr wag word ni om di
wettē tē ken ni.

Dis net 'n bitji duur om met
sukkē mensē tē werk.

Di kostē fan hofsakē loop
gēwoonlik banjē hoog op.

Daar is banjē bankrotskappē
wat uit prosēdeer ontstaan.

*They are most useful men to the
public, who cannot be ex-
pected to know the law.*

*It is only rather expensive to
work with such people.*

*The costs of court matters usually
run up very high.*

*Many insolvencies are the result
of litigation.*

Parlēmēt en Goffērmēt.

Parliament and Govern- ment.

Di Goffērmēt fan 'n land is di
besturēndē mag.

Di folk self rēgeer deur pēr-
sōnē wat hullē anstēl.

In di land hiir is di Goffērmēt
'n bitji ingēwikkēl.

Eerstēns rēgeer di koning fan
Engēland o'ēr ons.

Dit wil sē, hul stuur 'n Engēlsē
goffērneur uit met gēsag
o'ēr di land.

Di goffērneur roep imand, wat
met di pollētiik bēkend is,
om 'n minnistēri tē form.

Soo 'n man soek rond ondēr di
lé'ē fan di Parlēmēt en
kiis fēr hom fiir matērs.

Hul fyf bēstuur dan di land
ondēr di goffērneur.

Di Parlēmēt is 'n jaarlyksē
byeenkoms fan mannē wat
di folk self gēkiis hēt.

Hullē kom saam om wettē fēr
di land tē maak.

*The Government of a country is
the ruling power.*

*The people themselves rule by
persons appointed by them.*

*In this country the Government
is rather complicated.*

*In the first place the King of
England reigns over us.*

*That is to say, an English
governor is sent out with
authority over the country.*

*The Governor calls someone
acquainted with politics, to
form a Ministry.*

*Such a man looks about among
the members of Parliament
and selects four colleagues.*

*These five then govern the
country under the Gover-
nor.*

*Parliament is an annual gather-
ing of men chosen by the
people themselves.*

*They come together to legislate
for the country.*

- So is di folk self, of di kiisërs y'ëntlik, di bëginsël fan di mag.
- Di Goffërmënt kan g'n wettë uitfaardig ni wat di fërtë-'ënwoordigërs fan di folk ni gëmaak hët ni.
- Maar omgëkeer ook weer kan g'n wet bëkräftig word, as di Goffërneur dit ni wil teekën ni.
- Di Parlëment bëstaan uit twë Kamërs, wat hul së, di Hoo'ër en di La'ër Huis.
- Di La'ërhuis is y'ëntlik di dëbatsfëreeniging fan di land.
- In di Hoo'ërhuis word gëwoonlik ni sofeul gëstry ni.
- Di La'ërhuis word di Wetg'éëndë Fërgadëring gënoem.
- Di naam foor di Hoo'ërhuis is di Wetg'éende Raad.
- Elkë kiisër kan deur syn médëkiesërs na di La'ërhuis gëstuur word.
- Maar om in di Hoo'ërhuis të kom, moet 'n mens sékëre bësitting hë.
- Di gëtal lë'ë in di La'ërhuis is banjë grootër as in di Hoo'ër huis.
- Dis omdat elkë distrik apart fërtë-'ënwoordig word in di La'ërhuis.
- In that way authority originates with the people themselves, or properly speaking the voters.*
- The Government cannot proclaim laws which have not been made by the representatives of the people.*
- But on the contrary no law can be promulgated if the Governor will not put his signature to it.*
- Parliament consists of two houses, as they say, called the Upper and the Lower house.*
- The Lower house is the real debating society of the country.*
- As a rule there is not so much fighting done in the Upper house.*
- The Lower house is called the Legislative Assembly.*
- The name of the Upper house is Legislative Council.*
- Every voter may by his fellow-voters be returned to the Lower house.*
- But in order to get into the Upper house, a man must have certain possessions.*
- The number of members in the Lower house is much larger than that in the Upper house.*
- This is because every district is individually represented in the Lower house.*

- Maar di lé'ë fan di Hoo'ërhuis sit foor 'n sirkël, wat twé of meer distrikkë insluit.
- 'n Wet wat in di La'ërhuis word foorgestèl, moet daar eers driemaal gëlees word en dan deur di Hoo'ërhuis gaan, eer di Goffërneur met hom tē doen kry.
- Omgëkeer, wat in di Hoo'ërhuis word bësleit, moet eers deur de La'ërhuis, en gaan dan eers na di Goffërneur toe.
- Soo'n Goffërmènt is 'n heelë affairë om uit mèkaar tē hou.
- Di kantorë fan di land is groot en hèt banjë klerkë.
- Dit fërys 'n ysëlikë administrasi om allës rège tē hou.
- Di lé'ë fan di Parlëmènt word Edële Heerë gënoem, en party denk dis 'n groot eer om L.W.F. of L.W.R. agtër jou nam tē hê.
- Daarby bëtaal dit ook nog al ordèntlik, want di lé'ë trek salaris foor di tyd wat hul moet sit.
- But the members of the Upper house sit for a circle, made up of two or more districts.*
- A bill which is introduced into the Lower house, must first be read three times there, and then go through the Upper house, before the Governor gets to do with it.*
- Reversely, what is resolved upon in the Upper house, must first pass through the Lower house, and then only goes to the Governor.*
- Such a Government is quite a thing to understand.*
- The public offices are large and have many clerks.*
- It requires a very elaborate administration to keep all things straight.*
- Members of Parliament are called Honourable, and some think it a great honour to have M.L.A. or M.L.C. behind your name.*
- Besides, it pays rather handsomely, for the members draw a salary for the time they sit.*