

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

In the year 1882, the old fire brigade was re-organized by Superintendent Charles Hayne, who was engaged from England. At that time the brigade was in a very unsatisfactory condition, there being but four manual engines, worked principally by Malays.

The old fire station was situated in the Town House Buildings in Burg Street, where the accommodation was very imperfect and restricted, the stables being situated at the back of the station and the horses having to be led out into the road to be harnessed to engines. At that time the old alarm bell had to be rung to collect members together.

A new fire station was built by the Town Council in the year 1891, upon the site of the old theatre in Burg Street. The superintendent's quarters are placed over the front of building. The mews, quarters, and stabling are at the back, also billiard room, recreation, bath and dining rooms. There is an engineers' shop, fitted with lathe and all necessary fittings for repairing engines, &c.; also carpenter's shop, &c.

The present staff consists of one superintendent, one foreman (Mr. W. T. Legg), one engineer (Mr. R. Reid), one clerk (A. Crawford), and thirteen firemen, two coachmen, and twenty volunteers attached to the Garrison artillery, and six auxiliary firemen, who are drilled by Foreman Legg, of the brigade.

The appliances consist of two steam fire engines, one capable of pumping 360 gallons per minute, and one engine of 600 gallons per minute, two manual fire engines (all of which were manufactured by Shand Mason & Co., London), one hose reel and implement van, one hose cart, one hand hose reel, one telescopic fire escape, capable of reaching forty-five feet, one currich escape, and one M.F.B. hose tender, one four-wheel telescopic fire ladder and escape, capable of reaching a height of eighty feet. Both escapes are fitted with patent water towers. The brigade is supplied with about 10,000 feet of hose. There are at present five horses stabled on the premises, two of which are trained, upon an alarm of fire being given, to leave their stalls and gallop up to their places in the engine, over which is fixed patent automatic harness. The stables and front doors are fitted with patent automatic fittings, and are opened by electricity by the man on duty from the watch-room, upon an alarm of fire being given.

The brigade is in direct telephonic communication with the following, viz. :—The Exchange, the Reservoir, Railway Fire Station, Town House, Generating Station, Houses of Parliament, Sir Lowry Road and Waal Street Police Stations, and the New Somerset Hospital, Royal Hotel, Grand Hotel, Mr. Stewart's Office.

The following firms and buildings are connected by alarm bells to the watch-room, viz. :—Mills & Sons, Darling Street; C. J. Cole, Attwell & Co., Standard Bank, Garlick & Co.; also six alarm posts, Long Street, Stall Plein, Orange Street, Hanover Street, Toll Gate, Somerset Road, and six more in the course of erection. Electric lighting throughout.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran Church is situated in Strand Street. It is a large building, and was presented to the congregation about 1790 by a wealthy burgher named Martin Melk. The pulpit is well worthy of inspection.

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THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Was established by the English Admiralty in 1820. The present buildings were completed nine years later and regular observations commenced in 1829. The present Astronomer Royal is Dr. David Gill, who was appointed in 1879. Observatory Road is the nearest Railway Station situated on the Wynberg Line.

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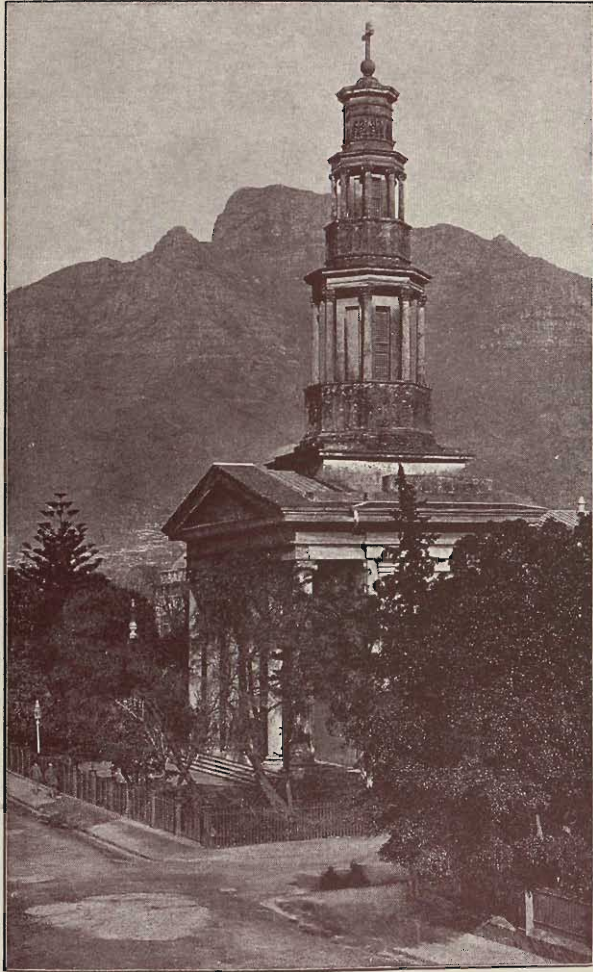
TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

For the transmission of "ordinary" telegrams the charges are 1/- for ten words and 6d. for every additional five or part of five words. Between Cape Town and its suburbs a "local" rate of 1/- for the first twenty words and 6d. for every additional ten words is charged. "Cypher" or "code" telegrams are charged at a rate of 50 per cent. excess of the "ordinary" rates. This tariff covers the cost of transmission from Cape Colony to Stations in Natal, Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, Transvaal and *vice versa*. For distances beyond a mile and not exceeding two miles from the receiving Telegraph Office, a portorage of 6d. per half-mile is levied.

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TABLE MOUNTAIN.

A charming feature of Cape Town is Table Mountain, which rises behind the town, a sheer precipice to the height of nearly 4,000 feet, with a jagged horizontal front two miles in length. On either side of it is the Devil's Peak and Lion's Head. The ascent of Table Mountain, though fatiguing, offers no mountaineering difficulties, the only danger to be feared being the occasional collection of clouds round the summit which produces the familiar "table cloth." It is in the extreme suddenness with which these clouds gather that their chief danger lies to the climber, for it is impossible at any time to predict that the mountain will be clear for the next twenty-four hours. Fatal accidents have occurred from visitors wandering about in the mist and falling over precipices, and it is always safer for a



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, WALE STREET.



Photo-Bruton

THE PREMISES OF DARTER BROS. & WALTON, BOOKSELLERS ETC. ADDERLY & CHURCH STS.

stranger to engage a guide. The mountain has many very beautiful features, and is worthy of minute examination at the hands of explorers. The view from the summit is simply magnificent and is always considered an ample reward for the arduous task of climbing thither.

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THE TOWN HOUSE,

Where the Town Council meetings are held, stands in Greenmarket Square, a large open space in the centre of the Town. Its corner stone was laid on the 18th November, 1755, by Baerandt Artoys, a member of the Court of Justice. After its completion, the Town House was used not only as the offices and place of meeting of the old Burgher senate, but also as the headquarters of the City Guard. Its design is somewhat heavy, and it has a large stoep and massive balcony, which has often served as a coign of vantage from which to address public meetings in Greenmarket Square. A small tower is noticeable on the roof. In times gone by it contained a gong, which was loudly sounded whenever an audience was required to listen to public announcements or addresses; but as it cracked on one occasion whilst undergoing a vigorous hammering it was removed from the tower and never replaced.

Many pleasant reminiscences are told of the Town House, and its antiquity and old associations render it a pleasant link between the past and the present.

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THE GREEN POINT AND SEA POINT BATHS.

These were established in 1895, and are situated at Sea Point, close to Clarens-road on the Metropolitan Railway. Salt water is used, and there are two fresh water shower baths, the bath being self-filling, as at high tide the sea flows in; at low tide it is pumped in by means of a gas engine driving a centrifugal pump. There are 24 private dressing rooms; the bath measures 70 x 120 feet, and is in the open air; at the deepest end it is nine feet. The charge for admission is sixpence, special terms for season tickets, which includes towel and bathing costume. There is a refreshment stall for the convenience of visitors. The hours of admittance are open to Gentlemen from sunrise to sunset, and Ladies every morning except Sunday 10 to 1 and 3.30 to 4.30. The baths belong to a private company leased to H. D. Cooke.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS AT VALKENBERG.

Valkenberg formerly occupied and known as the Porter Reformatory—was some years ago acquired by the Government and converted into a temporary Asylum for Lunatics as a relief to the Institution on Robben Island. With the great increase of cases, the accommodation of the old buildings, has, for some time been considerably insufficient, and the Government ultimately decided to provide for this emergency.

The New Asylum in course of erection is admirably situated on the highest plateau of the Valkenberg Estate, with commanding views of the picturesque slopes of Table Mountain on the west, the Blauwberg Range on the East, and Table Bay Harbour on the north.

The Buildings are conveniently prepared in quadrangle form—for male and female patients—with an Administrative Block in the centre forming the principal entrance and western facade.

On the southern quadrangle are placed the admission Infirmary, acute and convalescent blocks for male patients, which are completed and partly occupied. Similar accommodation will be provided on the northern quadrangle for female patients, some portions of which are also completed and occupied.

The Buildings are principally Elizabethan in design, economically treated, and arranged for the use of material most suitable to the Colony, and are estimated to accommodate 250 inmates, including the nursing staff, &c., 212 of this number being patients.

The planning and general arrangements have been carefully worked out, and meet the requirements of the Commissioner in Lunacy.

The construction throughout is of the most substantial character, best quality blue bricks being used in the walls and laid in portland cement mortar; the “dressings” of Kemalite cement to the quoins doors and windows, and the panels fitted in with screened beach sheet rough-cast on portland cement rendering, giving the elevations a bright and pleasing effect.

The principal feature is the well-proportioned Tower in the main building—the upper portion of which has been practically utilized as a tank chamber for a part of the water supply to the institution, while the lower portion provides the principal entrance hall and vestibule. At the extreme end of the hall on either side are swing glazed doors leading to the north and south corridors, running the whole length of the building on the west side are located the waiting rooms, medical superintendents’ offices, and consulting rooms. From the hall also on the north and south sides, are entrances to the reception room, 25 ft. by 25 ft., and Anti-Dining hall, 40 ft. by 21 ft., which will be divided by heavy curtains, and, when drawn back, will enable the two rooms to be used for religious or other services.

The general dining hall is very commodious and lofty, being 66 ft. long, 36 ft. wide, and 27 ft. in height from floor to the crown of the elliptical ceiling. At the north end an elevated platform or stage is provided for the purposes of holding the concerts and other entertainments which are at present so much appreciated by the patients at the old asylum.

Adjoining the dining hall is the servery, which is attached to the spacious kitchen and scullery. Here a complete plant of the most improved apparatus for cooking both by steam and furnace has been supplied by Messrs. McKenzie and Moncur, engineers, Edinboro.

The usual offices are planned very conveniently, and the nurses, attendants, and servants dining room, and servants bedrooms, have been carefully arranged for comfort and convenience.

Ample provision has been made throughout for the circulation of fresh air and ventilation, and very happy results have been obtained by the judicious harmonizing of color in the decoration of the several wards, dining rooms, dormitories, etc.

The lavatories and bathrooms are absolutely perfect and complete, every care being taken to ensure thorough cleanliness in the compartments, with plenty of fresh air and ventilation.

The sanitary arrangements throughout are of the latest improvements, the fittings having been specially selected and imported from the best known firms in England.

The Buildings were designed in the Public Works Department, under the supervision of the Architect, Mr. H. S. Greaves, and are being carried out by Mr. Thos. Riddell, contractor, of Cape Town, for blocks 1, 2, 4 and 5, and by Messrs. E. Poole & Co., contractors, of Cape Town, for blocks 3 and 6, under the superintendence of Mr. Strong, the Clerk of Works.

The work was commenced about January, 1894, and the Contracts to date amount to £50,000.

THE CLAREMONT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM.

This institution, an illustration of which is shown on the opposite page, has been established by the Seventh Day Adventist Church of South Africa. Early in the history of that denomination in America, the work of sanitary reform was recognised as a matter eminently fitted to be associated with the work of the gospel. In the year 1866, an institution was founded in the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A., which was afterwards incorporated under the provisions of a special act of the Michigan Legislature, as the "Battle Creek Medical and Surgical Sanitarium." Since that time it has progressed in a wonderful manner, until the present time it

is recognised as one of the largest and best equipped institutions of the kind in the world. The regular working force of physicians, nurses, helpers, etc., has for some years numbered between three and four hundred, and patients from all parts of the world have shared its benefits.

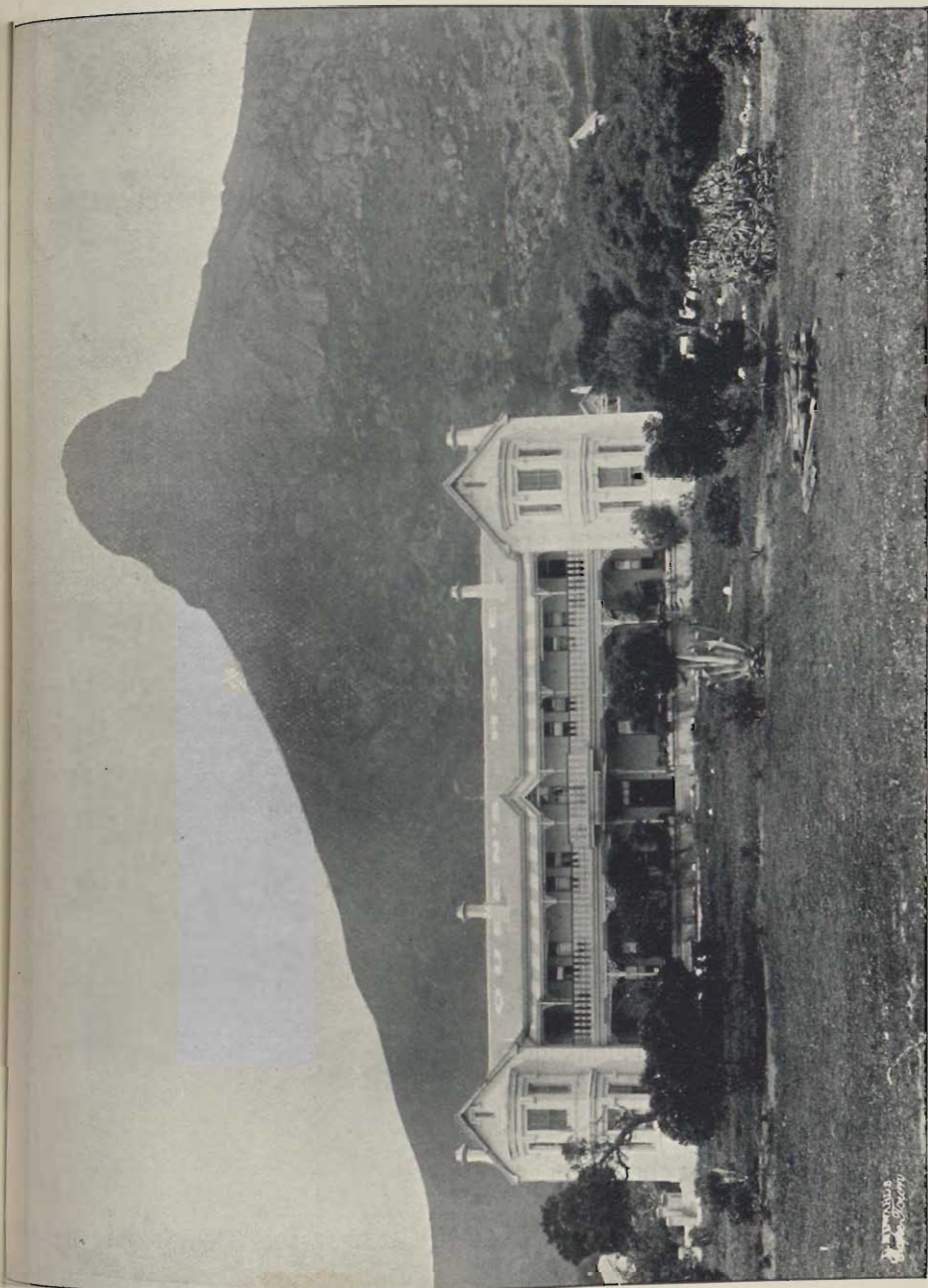
The success of the parent institution in Michigan has prompted the establishment of branch Sanitariums in different countries. At the third annual session of the South African Seventh Day Adventist Conference, in 1893, the preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of a Sanitarium in Cape Colony, to be managed upon the same methods as the one in America. After much time and careful attention on the part of a Committee appointed for the purpose, and with the advice of several leading physicians, a tract of land containing 123 acres was purchased between Claremont and Newlands, in the vicinity of Cape Town, and the erection of the Sanitarium buildings was begun in February, 1895. The location is one of the most healthful in the Cape Peninsula, lying in the beautiful Claremont Valley with charming scenery in every direction. The building is a handsome four-storey structure of latest architectural design, furnished throughout with the electric light, and with a specially constructed lift for the safety and convenience of feeble patients, and stands upon an elevation which commands a magnificent view of that never-tiring scene—grand old Table Mountain.

The aim of the managers of the Claremont Sanitarium has been to provide in one place, and under the most favourable conditions, all the means, methods, and appliances for the treatment of the sick which are recognised in rational medicine, and to utilise these means and methods in a conscientious and intelligent manner. The physicians connected with the institution are regularly educated in scientific medical schools, having been duly authorised to practise the medical profession in Cape Colony, and their professional work is done strictly in harmony with ethical principles.

Separate sets of bath-rooms, for ladies and gentlemen, have been constructed according to the latest scientific methods, where Water, Hot Air, Vapour, Electric, Turkish, Russian, Electric Light Baths, and every form of water treatment is administered by skilled attendants. A gynasium is fitted up with modern appliances, where patients take regular exercise under the instruction of trained directors.

The Sanitarium is not designed as a charitable institution, but the charges have been made on as moderate a scale as possible, in view of the great expense of conducting such an institution; and it is hoped that many who are suffering from chronic diseases may here avail themselves of advantages not elsewhere obtainable.

The Caruarvon House, in Roeland-street, Cape Town, has been purchased as a city office and branch of the Sanitarium. This house has been fitted up with separate sets of bath and treatment-rooms for ladies and gentlemen on the latest approved methods, making it the best bath-house in Cape Town. All forms of electric and hydropathic treatments are given under the direct supervision of a regular physician.



Photo—Gordon & Smith.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, SEA POINT.



Photo—Gordon & Smith. THE DINING ROOM, QUEEN'S HOTEL, SEA POINT.

'THE QUEEN'S,' SEA POINT.

There are few hotels, in South Africa, which enjoy as much popularity, or which are so pleasantly situated, as "The Queen's." It has all the advantages of being an ideal sea-side place of residence, and yet it is within some fifteen minutes railway or tram journey from the heart of the city. The Hotel is not a private house converted into an hotel, but was specially designed and built as a first-class establishment, and is fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort of the hundreds of guests who have patronised it. The present proprietor, Mr. John Alexander (late of the Royal Hotel, Cape Town), who has had several years' experience, and is noted for his care and attention to visitors, has very materially improved it, having completely refurnished it, at an immense outlay. "The Queen's" commands a magnificent view of the ocean from its frontage, whilst situated at the back is the rugged cone-shaped Lion's Head Mountain, rising to nearly 2,000 feet above sea level. The premises, the grounds and gardens occupy an area of close upon six acres; the latter have been well laid out and considerably enhance the beauty of the surroundings. Few residences, even in the neighbourhood, can boast of such a fine stoep, and verandah, which is a most popular rendezvous, as from this coign of vantage, the various steamers and vessels passing to and fro to Table Bay can be observed.

The cuisine is all that can be desired, a French *chef* having the management of all the culinary arrangements. The dining-room is a truly grand apartment, splendidly furnished and appointed, being one hundred feet long—the largest in Cape Town.

There are many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, notably the Victoria Road, which starts from the back of the Hotel to Camps Bay; the scenery on this thoroughfare is magnificent, and a splendid view of the long range of mountains called "The Twelve Apostles" will amply repay the visitor who strolls for a mile or two in this direction.

Every convenience has been thought of for those visitors who love sport, as there are two lawn-tennis courts, a coach-house for storing bicycles, besides private carriages for the conveyance of those visitors who wish to view the fine scenery in the locality; and last, but not least, there is a private swimming-bath of fresh sea water for those who enjoy a dip in the briny. There are over fifty bedrooms, besides ladies' retiring-rooms, sitting-room, boudoir, drawing-room, smoking-room, &c., all commanding a fine outlook of ocean or mountain scenery. A private bus meets all trains and steamers; and there can be no doubt that "The Queen's" is one of the finest and most comfortable Hotels in the country.

THE GOLD STORAGE WORKS.

MESSRS. COMBRINCK & CO.'s NEW DEPOT.

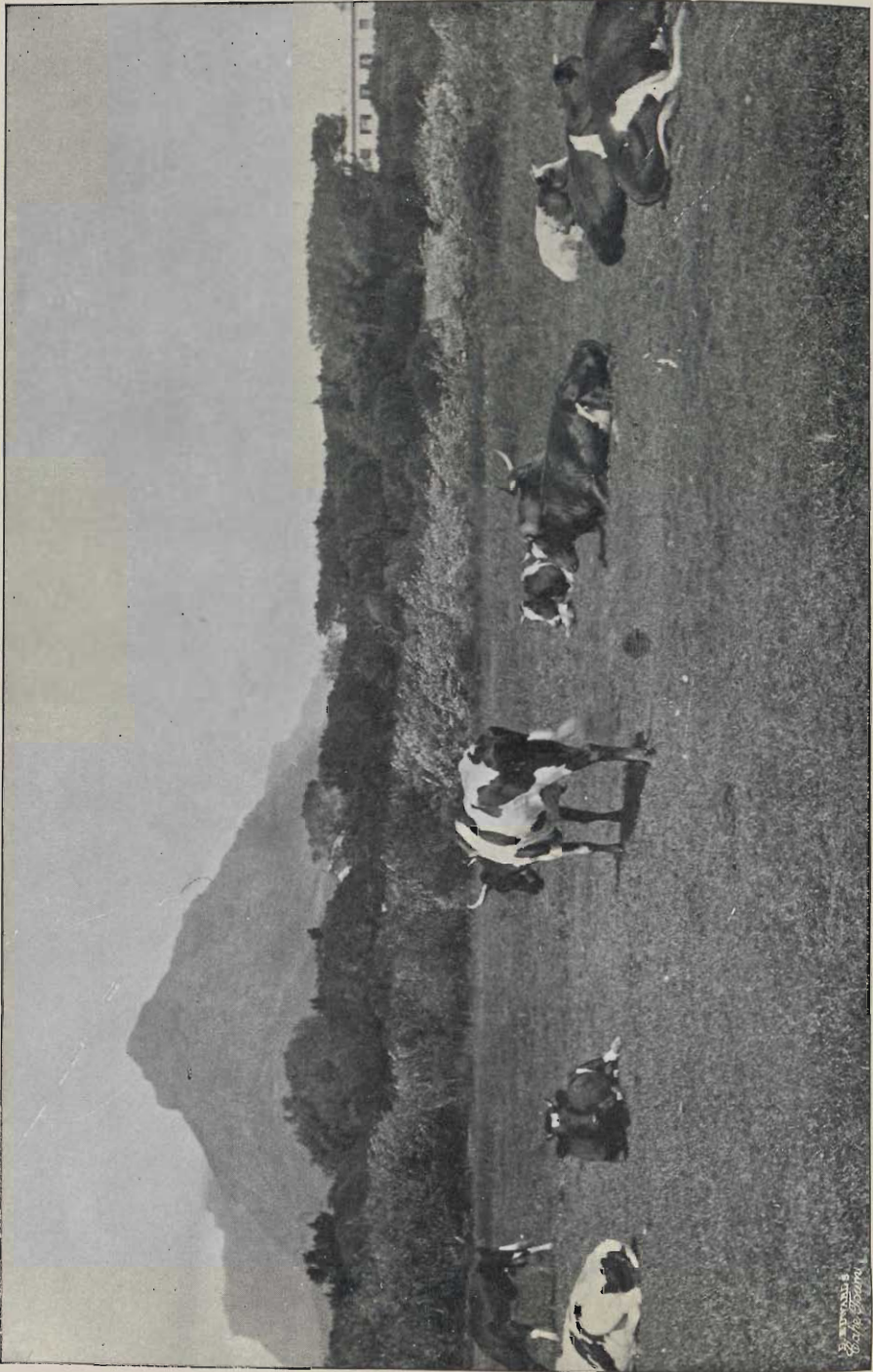
These works are situated on the Dock Road, and are intended for refrigerating and ice-making. The basement, or refrigerating chambers, are about 20 feet below the level of the road; and cover an area of about 32,380 feet floor surface, the building being 240 feet long by 137 feet wide. It is not intended to equip the whole of this area at present; but it is being very liberally dealt with, and about 165,000 cubic feet of cooling space is under construction. To the casual observer, when standing in this immense basement and looking along the lines of posts and girders, the whole scheme looks too gigantic to be handled by a private firm, and one calls to mind how quite recently the waves of Table Bay washed up against the old dock wall, and that the site on which one can now walk about amidst the forest of massive squared timbers supporting the beams overhead was a bathing-place but a few months ago. These stores extend along one side—or half the width of the building—down the centre of which will be laid a tramway, and the other half of the basement is devoted to refrigerating chambers. This basement will be provided with hydraulic lifts. Under the freezing chambers will be a sub-cellar, the floor of which will be composed of concrete and asphalt. It is false economy to have the freezing and chilling rooms too high, because each cubic inch of space has to be cooled to the required temperature suited to the articles stored in the room. However, in this case, the height from the street level to bed-rock is sufficient to give a very fine cellarage under the freezing and chilling rooms. The chamber here is quite under water, the high-water spring tides being about 8 feet from the rock. Several springs of fresh water developed themselves on the higher portion of the enclosed area, and this water has been utilised in a large concrete reservoir, which will be connected with the main pumping plant in the engine-room, and used for condensing purposes, &c. The concrete walls were built, seven feet wide at the bottom, the coffer dams being placed in the water and the rock bottom prepared to receive the concrete.

The boiler house and coal bunkers occupy a spacious room, 63 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, by 20 ft. high, the floor of which is some four or five feet under water level. In this room will be fixed a battery of powerful multitubular boilers, with steam pumps, &c. Above this boiler room will be the engine room of equal dimensions, the floor of which will be supported on iron columns and steel girders carrying concrete about one foot thick. It is here that the powerful duplicated ice-making and refrigerating machines will do the work of cooling the chambers by brine circulation through miles of pipes, so arranged with valves as to be under the control of the engineer. A description of how the cold is produced and applied is too long to



Photo—Gordon & Smith.

THE DRAWING ROOM. QUEEN'S HOTEL. SEA POINT.



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Photo—C. Ray Woods.

RAY WOODS
Cape Town

attempt to explain, but the process is absorbingly interesting to the earnest inquirer. It may be stated that the machinery is known as the ammonia compression system.

It is on the ground floor and through the centre of the building that the railway is to run. The railway will convey the beef and mutton, fruit, vegetables, and farm produce from the country to the storage chambers. On this ground floor is another freezing and chilling chamber, capable of holding 600 sheep and 150 oxen. In this room the meat will be kept for at least twelve hours, but frequently twenty-four, when it will be loaded into the refrigerating car, the car having been first cooled down with ice, and the ice chambers of the car being charged for keeping the car and its contents cool during the journey through the Karoo. Thus the meat will arrive in splendid condition. The meat will then be cut up according to the orders of consumers, and ready to load up early in the morning, but still kept in the cool chamber.

On the opposite side of this central railway is the wholesale meat shop, the size of which is 53 by 60 ft. Next to this is the retail shop, 50 by 36 ft. In the centre of the length of the building are the offices, and further on are three shops, with spacious stores behind them opening direct on to the railway line. On the other side, facing the Bay, are other stores, including a very large ice store, &c., all opening on to the railway line.

Further along, and facing the Dock Road, is a block of offices, caretaker's quarters, and a range of shops, with very spacious stores behind them opening directly on to the railway line, which runs out and makes its connection with the main line running to the Docks.

The whole place will be lighted with electric light generated in the engine-room.

The insulation of freezing and chilling rooms is a most formidable undertaking. Probably few Colonists are aware of the immensity of the work undertaken by Messrs. Combrinck & Co., and the amount of capital invested in it.

At the present rate of progress it will not be many months before the establishment will be in working order. Necessarily, there will be much to do in the way of permanent completion and decorating, but this will not interfere to any great extent with the actual everyday business of the depot.

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THE ATHLETIC GROUNDS, GREEN POINT COMMON.

The Municipal Athletic Grounds are situated on Green Point Common, bounded on the South side by Green Point road and on the East side by Hospital road, at the junction of which roads the main entrance is placed. The nearest Station is Hospital crossing on the

Suburban Railway, which is opposite the entrance gates. The electric tram cars stop at the bottom of Hospital road, within one minute's walk of the grounds.

The area of the enclosure is 15 acres, around which a margin of 20 feet has been planted with trees. The ground has been laid out to provide for Cycling, Running, Cricket, Football, Tennis, and general Athletic meetings.

PAVILION. The Pavilion has been designed to seat 900 people, and attached there are two bars, a café, dressing rooms, lavatories, etc.

CYCLE TRACK. The Cycle Track is laid out to three laps to the mile and the widths and heights of embankments are as follows:—The finishing straight is 30 feet in width, the opposite straight being 25 feet. The finishing embankment is 25 feet in width and the height of the embankment 8 feet. The opposite embankment is 20 feet in width and the height 6½ feet.

The details of the curves have been laid in accordance with the latest principles. The surface of the track will be gravelled in the first instance to allow the embankments to properly settle. It is the intention later to concrete the track, floating the surface with a gritty composition of cement mortar.

It may be interesting to learn that 12,000 cubic yards of stony material were used in forming the embankments of the track.

On the inside edge of the track a cinder track for running will be constructed.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL. The tracks enclose a piece of ground which has been planted with grass, 490' by 260', which will be available for cricket and football.

In the grounds outside the embankment on the North end there is room for football practice, and tennis courts can be placed there.

There will be a carriage drive all round the grounds, and ample standing room for upwards of 3,000 people.

Altogether the ground will be beyond rival the finest in South Africa and well worth the large figure—about £10,000—which it will cost.

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THE SOUTH BRITISH BUILDING.

Among the various architectural improvements that have of late been going on in Cape Town, one that calls for special mention is the handsome suite of offices just erected for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company. This enterprising company finding their old premises becoming unsuitable for their largely increasing business decided, on the expiry of the lease of their old offices, No. 3, St. George's Street, which they have occupied for the last fourteen years, to purchase the site on which they stood, and erect a building better adapted to their business requirements, which

under the company's present management have so largely increased. The building is constructed of stone and brick; the front is ornamented with stucco work after the style of the French Renaissance, some of the front windows being of lead calme work glazed with cathedral glass. It has a frontage of about 25 feet by a depth of 70 feet, and is three stories in height. Passing through the front door, which, by the way, is a first-class piece of panel work, a handsomely tiled vestibule and hall are entered. To the left of the entrance, and in the front of the building, is the manager's office, a large and lofty room. This office is connected with the clerks' office by a private passage behind the staircase. The public office is directly facing the entrance to the building, and at the end of the hall. The company occupy the whole of the ground floor and let the upper floors for offices, access to same being obtained by a staircase, of a very easy grade, on the left of the entrance. These offices, which are large, well-lighted, and lofty, comprise a suite of three rooms on each floor, the front rooms being particularly handsome ones, and each floor is provided with complete lavatory arrangements. The whole design has been carried out in a most efficient manner by Messrs. A. B. Reid & Co. from plans prepared by Mr. John Parker, architect, and the building is lighted by electricity installed by Mr. Z. W. Morton, electrical engineer to Messrs. Bull & Sinclair. This old established Company takes its name from the fact that New Zealand (the headquarters of the Company) is commonly known as the "Britain of the South." Their last Balance sheet tend to bring into prominence the strong financial position which the South British holds; the nett premium income Fire and Marine is £223,476. Against this there is first a Reinsurance Reserve Fund of 76,000, or 34 per cent. following this is the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and behind this again is the paid up capital of £64,628 with an unlimited liability of shareholders. The Company, therefore, in point of resources is amply fortified against any possible contingency. The chief representative of the Company in South Africa is Mr. H. C. Pilcher. Mr. Pilcher entered the service of the South British at Wellington, New Zealand, in the year 1880, and after filling the positions of junior, chief clerk and acting manager was promoted in 1890, to the management of the Western Australian branch, at Perth, and there remained until his removal to South Africa at the end of 1894. By his tact, energy, and unfailing courtesy he did much to develop the company's business, and his leaving was the occasion for gratifying demonstrations of the esteem and respect in which he was held. The Fire and Marine Underwriters of Western Australia entertained Mr. Pilcher at a dinner previous to his departure, and the speeches made by his colleagues testified to the high opinions cherished concerning him by those among whom he had worked. The Freemasons' Club, of which Mr. Pilcher was secretary, also gave a banquet in his honour, and the Mayor of Perth gathered some of the leading citizens together to express their good wishes for his success in South Africa.

UNION COLLEGE, KENILWORTH.

The UNION COLLEGE was founded in the early part of 1892. It is a Denominational Institution under the control of the Seventh Day Adventist Conference in South Africa. The funds for its establishment were donated by the many friends of the enterprise, who were anxious to assist in founding a school where thorough instruction should be given, not only in the various branches of a liberal education, but also in those subjects that are useful in developing the moral and physical powers.

The College is located in the Municipality of Claremont, between that village and Kenilworth, two of the suburbs of Cape Town. These villages are about seven miles from the city, and are reached by the Cape Town and Simon's Town Railway, one of the lines of the Cape Government Railway System. The site of the College building is within fifteen minutes' walk to the east and north of Kenilworth Station.

The College grounds cover twenty-three acres, and are pleasantly located in the beautiful valley lying to the east of Table Mountain. There are two main buildings. One is a substantial three-storey structure, 38 by 138 feet, containing fifty-one rooms, which afford accommodation for upwards of sixty boarding students; and the other is a building of 50 by 92 feet, containing eight commodious rooms, designed for study and recitation purposes.

The College guarantees thorough Industrial and Commercial Education specially adapted to South African requirements.

The curriculum is so designed that all students may get a perfect knowledge of both the English and Dutch Languages for practical purposes.

In addition to the ordinary branches of study leading up to the University Examinations, Boys are taught Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Carpentry and Practical Farming; and Girls—Shorthand, Type-writing, Dressmaking and Domestic Economy, including Laundry-work and Scientific Cookery.

The College is intended to be a Home in the true sense of the word; and it is expected that students from distant homes will live in the Home with the members of the Faculty, thus constituting a large school-family.

Much care is taken to render the home-life not only attractive, but efficient in the cultivation of those graces of character which distinguish the refined Christian gentleman and lady, and in the cultivation of those habits of accuracy, order, neatness and self-reliance which fit one for the highest usefulness in life.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

As far back as 1811 an institution for conducting vaccination was established in Cape Town. Vaccination is compulsory in the Colony, and the Cape Town institution consists of two surgeons, who vaccinate free of charge all children brought to them for that purpose. The district vaccine offices are at 6, Caledon Street, between the hours of ten and eleven, and at Loop Street between eleven and twelve on Tuesdays.

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VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL.

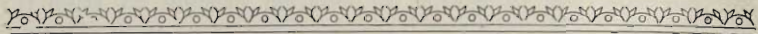
The Drill Hall in Caledon Square is the headquarters of the Volunteer forces in the Western Division. There are four corps in Cape Town, viz., The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery, Cape Garrison Artillery, a Company of the Medical Staff Corps and the Cape Town Highlanders, and recent enlargements and improvements have rendered the Hall sufficiently commodious for all corps to be assembled under its roof in comfort. The Tudor style of architecture has been followed as regards the exterior, and the building with the main entrance is single storied. The large hall is 70 feet by 150, with rooms and stores on either side for the use of the various corps. Adjoining the Officers' rooms on the landing over the main entrance are refreshment, reading, and billiard rooms. The Hall is also used for balls and public entertainments.

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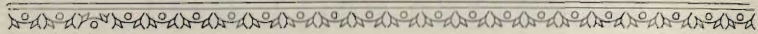
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church is situated at the corner of Burg Street and Greenmarket Square, and forms one of the most imposing pieces of architecture (it is Gothic in style) in the Colony. The interior is arranged to seat a thousand persons. The nave is separated from the aisles by heavily-moulded and highly-pointed arches, resting on iron pillars, having elaborately adorned capitals. There are two spacious galleries, the one behind the rostrum being occupied by the choir and organ, a fine instrument with three manuals. The spire of the church is upwards of 140 feet high, and forms a prominent feature of the locality. The church was opened in 1879, it having cost £18,000.

ARDERNE & COMPANY.



Timber • Merchants,



MILL HOUSE, CALEDON SQUARE,
CAPE TOWN.

Have always on Hand Large Stocks of all kinds of

TIMBER, - - - -

GALVANISED IRON

CEMENT.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, &c.

ARDERNE & CO.,

Mill House, Caledon Square.

CAPE TOWN FIRMS.

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ARDERNE & CO., Caledon Square.—This firm is probably the oldest engaged in the Timber Trade in Cape Town, having been established nearly fifty years ago. Mr. H. Beard, M.L.A., and Mr. A. C. Mathew are now the partners of the firm. The business is one that has steadily increased and developed to very large dimensions. The old premises in Darling Street have been converted into stores, and the property known as Mill House, Caledon Square, with the adjoining mill, formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Silberbaur, were purchased to give increased accommodation and meet the demand for their goods. The outlying stores, amongst which is a large one in Sir Lowry Road, are well stocked. The firm deals in all kinds of timber in general uses, every description of building material, builders' ironmongery and joinery. They are constantly receiving direct shipments of Timber from the Baltic and from America. They have erected valuable machinery, with the latest improvements, to meet all that the trade requires in Sawing, Planing, and Moulding.

H. BEVERN.—The name of Bevern is known all over South Africa as being the oldest established house for the sale of furniture, As far back as 1855 this business commenced, and it has gradually grown to one of very large dimensions. The premises are situated at 27, Long Street, three stories high, and running back into Hout Street. They are stocked with a magnificent selection of furniture of all descriptions, and can compete in price and quality with any so-called cheap lines. The furniture manufactured by the firm is for the most part from South African woods, thoroughly well seasoned, and can be made to any design.

B. BENJAMIN.—No visitor should fail to inspect the stock of Mr. B. Benjamin, Adderley Street, the celebrated dealer in South African curios, skins, horns, and ostrich feathers. He has unusual facilities for obtaining from the interior, large and regular supplies of these goods.

E. BURMESTER.—The firm of E. Burmester, Adderley Street, is one of the oldest in Cape Town, and a magnificent display of jewellery, fancy goods, and lamps will be found at his establishment. He is agent for the celebrated Berlin reading, table, and hanging lamps. The repairing department is a speciality, and all who wish watches or clocks regulated, will find courteous and reasonable attention to their wants.